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**ATLAS OF NEW RESEARCH
BASED ON EconLit
2006–2013**

**АТЛАС НОВЫХ ИССЛЕДОВАНИЙ
НА ОСНОВЕ
EconLit
2006–2013**

Volume 5

Том 5

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Abstract:

The subseries of books “Atlas of New Research Based on EconLit (2006–2013)” uses the information regarding more than one million of publications from 1991–2013, derived from EconLit electronic bibliography. EconLit is the American Economic Association's comprehensive resource to the world's economic literature. The fifth volume of the subseries is devoted to JEL general category E “Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics”, which at the end of 2013 included 45 micro categories and reflected more than 270 thousand publications. The reader can find in this volume a composition of interconnected tables that contain:

1. The collection of bibliometric indicators that characterize the changes in general category E in 2006–2013 the changes in general category E in 2006–2013 from the point of view 20 macro, 127 meso and 822 micro categories.

2. Information of the 4,552 new subject links of 45 micro categories that belong to general category E within 2006–2013 and that are presented in 17,221 publications. The contributors discover bibliographic information and abstracts concerning the first works on the new intersections of the subject micro categories, as well as 20.5 thousand potential intersections at the end of 2013.

Appendices include summarizing data for all 45 micro categories, information about the publication containing many new subject links, Atlas Tables Guide, and example of dynamic frequency dictionary for the terms of general category E.

The publication is intended for economists, researchers, teachers, graduate students, undergraduates and university students specializing in economics.

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Аннотация:

Подсерия книг “Атлас новых исследований на основе EconLit (2006–2013)” использует информацию о более чем одном миллионе публикаций за 1991–2013 гг., извлеченную из электронной библиографии EconLit. EconLit создана Американской экономической ассоциацией и охватывает мировую экономическую литературу. Пятый том подсерии посвящен JEL-макрокатегории E “Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика”. В конце 2013 г. эта макрокатегория включала в себя 45 микрокатегорий и нашла свое отражение более чем в 270 тыс. публикациях. Читатель может найти в данном издании набор взаимосвязанных таблиц, которые содержат:

1. Совокупность библиометрических показателей, которые характеризуют изменения предметной области E в 2006–2013 гг. в разрезе 20 макро-, 127 мезо- и 822 микрокатегорий JEL.

2. Сведения о 4552 новых предметных связях 45 микрокатегорий макрокатегории E за 2006–2013 гг., представленных в 17221 публикации, с раскрытием библиографических сведений и рефератов первых работ на новых пересечениях предметных микрокатегорий. На конец 2013 г. указано 20,5 тыс. еще не использованных предметных пересечений.

Приложения содержат обобщающие данные по всем 45 микрокатегориям, сведения о работах со многими предметными связями, путеводитель по таблицам тома и пример динамического частотного словаря для терминов категории E.

Издание предназначено для экономистов, исследователей, преподавателей, аспирантов, магистрантов и студентов экономических специальностей вузов.

Американская экономическая ассоциация дала любезное разрешение осуществить совокупность производных работ на основе EconLit и опубликовать полученные результаты на английском и русском языках.

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CONTENTS

Editorial Preface	9
Editorial Preface (Russian)	11
MAIN TABLES	
E0 General for Macro Category E	13
E00 Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General	13
E01 Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth • Environmental Accounts	44
E02 Institutions and the Macroeconomy	85
E03 Behavioral Macroeconomics	141
E1 General Aggregative Models	161
E10 General	161
E11 Marxian • Sraffian • Institutional • Evolutionary	184
E12 Keynes • Keynesian • Post-Keynesian	208
E13 Neoclassical	243
E16 Social Accounting Matrix	283
E17 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	313
E19 Other	339
E2 Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy	345
E20 General	345
E21 Consumption • Saving • Wealth	381
E22 Capital • Investment • Capacity	423
E23 Production	460
E24 Employment • Unemployment • Wages • Intergenerational Income Distribution • Aggregate Human Capital	521
E25 Aggregate Factor Income Distribution	561
E26 Informal Economy • Underground Economy	595
E27 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	635
E29 Other	668
E3 Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles	673
E30 General	673
E31 Price Level • Inflation • Deflation	705
E32 Business Fluctuations • Cycles	745
E37 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	789
E39 Other	820
E4 Money and Interest Rates	827
E40 General	827
E41 Demand for Money	859
E42 Monetary Systems • Standards • Regimes • Government and the Monetary System • Payment Systems	888
E43 Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects	927
E44 Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy	965
E47 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	1018
E49 Other	1042
E5 Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit	1047
E50 General	1047
E51 Money Supply • Credit • Money Multipliers	1076
E52 Monetary Policy	1108
E58 Central Banks and Their Policies	1146
E59 Other	1185

E6 Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook	1191
E60 General	1191
E61 Policy Objectives • Policy Designs and Consistency • Policy Coordination	1228
E62 Fiscal Policy	1262
E63 Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy • Stabilization • Treasury Policy	1302
E64 Incomes Policy • Price Policy	1336
E65 Studies of Particular Policy Episodes	1360
E66 General Outlook and Conditions	1395
E69 Other	1424
APPENDIXES	
Appendix A. Summary	1430
Appendix B1 Atlas Tables Guide	1440
Appendix B2 Atlas Tables Guide (Russian)	1451
Appendix C JEL Classification System / EconLit Subject Descriptors	1463
Appendix D. Dynamic Frequency Dictionary of EconLit Terms according to JEL Codes (Example)	1485
Appendix E1. Series Editorial Board	1509
Appendix E2. Series Editorial Board (Russian)	1512
Appendix F. Contributors	1515
Appendix G. Contributors	1515

ОГЛАВЛЕНИЕ

Предисловие редакторов (англ.)	7
Предисловие редакторов	9
ОСНОВНЫЕ ТАБЛИЦЫ	
E0 Общее для макрокатегории E	13
E00 Общее	13
E01 Измерение и данные национального дохода и счетов производства и богатства; счета окружающей среды	44
E02 Институты и макроэкономика	85
E03 Поведенческая макроэкономика	141
E1 Общие агрегированные модели	161
E10 Общее	161
E11 Марксистские; сраффианские; институциональные; эволюционные (модели)	184
E12 Кейнс, кейнсианство, посткейнсианство	208
E13 Неоклассические модели	243
E16 Матрица социального учета	283
E17 Прогнозирование и имитация: модели и их применение	313
E19 Прочее	339
E2 Потребление, сбережения, производство, инвестиции, рынки труда и неформальная экономика	345
E20 Общее	345
E21 Потребление; сбережение; богатство	381
E22 Капитал; инвестиции; мощности	423
E23 Макроэкономика: производство	460
E24 Занятость; безработица; заработная плата; распределение дохода между поколениями; агрегированный человеческий капитал	521
E25 Агрегированные факторы распределения доходов	561
E26 Неформальная экономика; нелегальная экономика	595
E27 Прогнозирование и имитация: модели и их применение	635
E29 Прочее	668
E3 Цены, колебания и циклы деловой активности	673
E30 Общее	673
E31 Уровень цен; инфляция; дефляция	705
E32 Колебания деловой активности; циклы	745
E37 Прогнозирование и имитация: модели и их применение	789
E39 Прочее	820
E4 Деньги и процентные ставки	827
E40 Общее	827
E41 Спрос на деньги	859
E42 Денежные системы; стандарты; режимы; правительство и монетарная система; платежные системы	888
E43 Процентные ставки: определение, временная структура и воздействие	927
E44 Финансовые рынки и макроэкономика	965
E47 Деньги и процентные ставки: прогнозирование и имитация: модели и их применение	1018
E49 Прочее	1042
E5 Монетарная политика, деятельность центрального банка и предложение денег и кредита	1047
E50 Общее	1047
E51 Предложение денег; кредит; денежные мультипликаторы	1076
E52 Монетарная политика	1108

E58 Центральные банки и их политика	1146
E59 Прочее	1185
E6 Макроэкономическая политика; макроэкономические аспекты общественных финансов; общая перспектива	1191
E60 Общее	1191
E61 Цели политики; разработка и последовательность политики; координация политики	1228
E62 Фискальная политика	1262
E63 Сравнительный или совместный анализ фискальной и монетарной политик; стабилизация; политика казначейства	1302
E64 Политика доходов; ценовая политика	1336
E65 Исследования специфических эпизодов политики	1360
E66 Общая перспектива и условия	1395
E69 Прочее	1424
ПРИЛОЖЕНИЯ	
Приложение А Сводная информация	1430
Приложение В1 Путеводитель по таблицам Атласа (англ.)	1440
Приложение В2 Путеводитель по таблицам Атласа	1451
Приложение С Классификация / Предметные дескрипторы EconLit	1463
Приложение D Динамический частотный словарь терминов EconLit по кодам JEL (пример)	1485
Приложение E1 Редакционный совет серии (англ.)	1509
Приложение E2 Редакционный совет серии	1512
Приложение F Вклад авторов	1515

EDITORIAL PREFACE

The historical origins of the text statistical analysis could be found in the ancient Indian treatise “Arthashastra” (III in. BC. E.). In the last three decades the world of science including the economics have seen a significant increase in the interest for bibliometrics¹. It is possible to consider the series of digital books “Innovative Bibliometric Analysis in Economics” and its subseries as a response to this tendency.

This volume belongs to a subseries of 19 books under the title of “Atlas of new research based on EconLit. 2006–2013”. Each volume is devoted to one of the general categories of JEL subject classification. The subseries uses the information regarding more than one million of publications from 1991–2013, derived from EconLit electronic bibliography. EconLit is the American Economic Association's comprehensive resource to the world's economic literature. EconLit includes the most sought-after economics publications including peer-reviewed journal articles, working papers from leading universities, PhD dissertations, books, collective volume articles, conference proceedings, and book reviews — all expertly indexed, classified, and linkable to full-text library holdings (see www.aeaweb.org/econlit).

The fifth volume of the subseries is devoted to JEL general category E “Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics”, which at the end of 2013 included 45 micro categories and reflected more than 270 thousand publications. The reader can find in this volume a composition of interconnected tables that contain:

1. The collection of bibliometric indicators that characterize the changes in general category E in 2006–2013 the changes in general category E in 2006–2013 from the point of view 20 macro, 127 meso and 822 micro categories.

2. Information of the 4,552 new subject links of 45 micro categories that belong to general category E within 2006–2013 and that are presented in 17,221 publications. The contributors discover bibliographic information and abstracts concerning the first works on the new intersections of the subject micro categories, as well as 20.5 thousand potential intersections at the end of 2013.

Appendices include summarizing data for all 45 micro categories, information about the publication containing many new subject links, Atlas Tables Guide, and example of dynamic frequency dictionary for the terms of general category E.

Who can benefit from the proposed project?

1. Researchers will have an opportunity to assess the data from EconLit related to the areas of their research interest and to identify emerging areas of work as the intersection of their areas of study.

¹ See Application A1 in Lychagin, Mikhail V., Gagik M. Mkrtchyan, and Victor I. Suslov, eds. 2016. *Atlas of New Research based on EconLit (2006–2013): Vol. 1 JEL Category A (with fragments in Russian)*, Innovative Bibliometric Analysis in Economics series. Novosibirsk: Novosibirsk State University Press. URI: <http://www.nsu.ru/xmlui/handle/nsu/11392>.

2. PhD and post doctorate students, their supervisors, members of the dissertations councils and expert's boards, industry practitioners etc. The new information provides a way to evaluate the extent of a problem by applying the perspective of "Global Maps of Economic Research". We would like to highlight that the entry into EconLit provides an opportunity to be published not only in scientific journals but also in other types of publications such as books, articles in collections of papers etc.

3. The value for university and college education of these monographs and reference books is two-fold. First, as an opportunity to strengthen the research component for the course and graduation works. Second, quantitative evaluation of the existing links between subject areas, which will clarify the structure, and content of curriculum and academic programs.

Acknowledgements:

On behalf of the participants of this project, we are grateful to the American Economic Association team. The AEA constantly provided a great support to economic research and education around the world. Our very special thanks to Regina Montgomery, administrative director of the AEA for efficient resolution of organizational issues, and to Doug Quint, who were able to find ways to effectively support of our online version of EconLit.

Various aspects for bibliometric analysis have been discussed with colleagues from research organizations and higher educational institutions of Russia (Central Economic Mathematical Institute, State University – Higher School of Economics, Saint Petersburg State Polytechnic University, etc.) during scientific conferences, symposiums, individual interviews etc. We express our appreciation for the valuable advices, remarks and comments.

We appreciate the continued support of the two organizations, whose names are placed on the title page of each volume: Novosibirsk State University (NSU) and the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering of SB RAS (IEIE). We want to offer our gratitude to the NSU and IEIE academic libraries. Our thanks to Novosibirsk State University Press, which took over the responsibility of the project output to the completion.

Eugene V. Molodin, a member of the Union of Artists of Russia, did an original design for the front side of the discs with project volumes. The company "PIKTOGRAMMA-98" completed the process of recording information and printing creative labels.

This project would not be possible without the dedicated efforts and creative work of a large group of authors, which included students, undergraduates, graduate students, faculty and staff of NSU, IEIE SB RAS and some other organizations. To all of them, as well as our friendly members of the Editorial Board, we say, "Thank you!"

Mikhail V. Lychagin, Gagik M. Mkrtchayn,
Victor I. Suslov, and Alexander O. Baranov

ПРЕДИСЛОВИЕ РЕДАКТОРОВ

Истоки статистического анализа текста можно найти в древнеиндийском трактате “Артхашастра” (III в. до н. э.). В последние три десятилетия в мировой науке, в том числе и экономической, наблюдается резкий рост интереса к библиометрии². В ответ на эту тенденцию была задумана и стала публиковаться в электронной форме серия работ “Инновационный библиометрический анализ в экономических исследованиях”

Предлагаемый том входит в подсерию из 19 книг в электронной форме под общим названием “Атлас новых исследований на основе EconLit. 2006–2013”. Каждый том посвящен одной из макрокатегорий предметной классификации JEL³. В подсерии использована информация о более чем одном миллионе публикаций за 1991–2013 гг., извлеченную из электронной библиографии EconLit. EconLit является электронной библиографией, которая создана Американской экономической ассоциацией отражения мировой экономической литературы. EconLit включает наиболее известные научные экономические публикации: статьи из рецензируемых журналов, препринты ведущих университетов, диссертации на соискание ученой степени “доктор философии”, книги, сборники научных трудов, материалы конференций, рецензии на книги. Все источники индексируются и классифицируются экспертами и имеют ссылки на полные тексты соответствующих изданий (www.aeaweb.org/econlit).

Пятый том подсерии посвящен JEL-макратегории E “Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика”. В конце 2013 г. эта макрокатегория включала в себя 45 микрокатегорий и нашла свое отражение более чем в 270 тыс. публикациях. Читатель может найти в данном издании набор взаимосвязанных таблиц, которые содержат:

1. Совокупность библиометрических показателей, которые характеризуют изменения предметной области В в 2006–2013 гг. в разрезе 20 макро-, 127 мезо- и 822 микрокатегорий JEL.

2. Сведения о 4552 новых предметных связях 45 микрокатегорий макрокатегории E за 2006–2013 гг., представленных в 17221 публикации, с раскрытием библиографических сведений и рефератов первых работ на новых пересечениях предметных микрокатегорий. На конец 2013 г. указано 20,5 тыс. еще не использованных предметных пересечений.

Приложения содержат обобщающие данные по всем 45 микрокатегориям, сведения о работах со многими предметными связями, путеводитель по таблицам тома и пример динамического частотного словаря для терминов категории E.

Кому может принести пользу предлагаемый проект?

1. Экономистам-исследователям, у которых появится возможность с учетом данных EconLit дать оценку сложившимся областям исследований и выявить зарождающиеся направления работ на пересечениях предметных областей.

² См. приложение A2 в Atlas of New Research Based on EconLit (2006–2013) [Electronic resource]: with 19 vol. / [Novosibirsk State University; Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering of SB RAS]. – Novosibirsk: Novosibirsk State University Press, 2016. Vol. 1: JEL Category A / [Lychagin, Mikhail V., Gagik M. Mkrtchyan, and Victor I. Suslov, eds.] - Атлас новых исследований на основе EconLit (2006–2013) [Электронный ресурс]: в 19 т. / Новосибир. гос. ун-т, ИЭОПП СО РАН. – Новосибирск : Новосиб. гос. ун-т, 2016. Т.1: JEL категория A / [под ред. М.В. Лычагина, Г.М. Мкртчяна, В.И. Сулова]. Номер госрегистрации: 0321603130. URI: <http://www.nsu.ru/xmlui/handle/nsu/11392>.

³ Наименования микрокатегорий на русском языке приведены в приложении С.

2. Соискателям ученых степеней, их научным руководителям, членам диссертационным и экспертных советов. Новые данные позволят проводить оценку степени разработанности проблемы с позиции “глобальной карты экономических исследований”. Очевидно, чем быстрее и активнее отечественные научные работы будут переводиться на английский язык и включаться в признанные библиографии (EconLit и др.), электронные библиотеки, индексы цитирования и т.п., тем более четко можно будет видеть российские достижения и нерешенные вопросы. Подчеркнем, что вхождение в EconLit предоставляет возможность не ограничиваться публикациями в журналах, а знакомить мир с другими видами публикаций (книги, статьи в сборниках трудов и т.д.).

3. Для высшего профессионального образования ценность предлагаемых монографий-справочников двойка. Во-первых, как в предыдущем пункте — это возможность усилить исследовательский компонент в курсовых и выпускных квалификационных работах. Во-вторых, количественная оценка сложившихся связей между предметными областями позволит уточнить структуру и наполнение учебных планов и программ.

Благодарности

От имени коллектива участников проекта выражаем признательность Американской экономической ассоциации, которая оказывает большое содействие развитию экономических исследований и образования во всем мире. Наша особая благодарность Регине Монтгомери, административному директору АЕА, за оперативное решение возникавших организационных вопросов, и Дугу Квинту, благодаря советам которого нам удавалось находить способы эффективного использования онлайн-варианта EconLit.

Отдельные стороны библиометрического анализа неоднократно обсуждались с коллегами из научно-исследовательских организаций и высших учебных заведений России (Центральный экономико-математический институт РАН, Государственный университет – Высшая школа экономики, Санкт-Петербургский политехнический университет Петра Великого и др.) в рамках научных конференций, симпозиумов, отдельных бесед. Выражаем им признательность за ценные советы и замечания.

Мы высоко ценим постоянную поддержку двух организаций, названия которых размещены на титульном листе каждого тома: Новосибирского государственного университета и Института экономики и организации промышленного производства СО РАН. Особо хотим поблагодарить научные библиотеки НГУ и ИЭОПП и редакционно-издательский отдел издательско-полиграфического центра НГУ, который взял на себя ответственность за вывод проекта на финишную прямую.

Компакт-диски с томами проекта радуют глаз благодаря Е. В. Молодину, члену Союза художников России, создавшему оригинальный дизайн лицевой стороны дисков, и сотрудникам ООО “ПИКТОГРАММА-98”, осуществившим процесс записи информации и оформления дисков.

Реализация данного проекта была бы невозможна без самоотверженной и творческой работы большого авторского коллектива, в который входили студенты, магистранты, аспиранты, преподаватели и сотрудники НГУ, ИЭОПП СО РАН и некоторых других организаций. Всем им, а также членам нашего дружного редакционного совета, мы говорим: “Большое спасибо!”.

М. В. Лычагин, Г. М. Мкртчян,
В. И. Суслов, А. О. Баранов

MAIN TABLES

E0 General for Macro Category E**E00 Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General ¹**

Table E00.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	97	171	74	1.76	5.89	5.30	General Economics and Teaching
B	193	285	92	1.48	11.71	8.83	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	70	135	65	1.93	4.25	4.18	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	132	195	63	1.48	8.01	6.04	Microeconomics
E	849	1,650	801	1.94	51.52	51.13	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	67	189	122	2.82	4.07	5.86	International Economics
G	29	163	134	5.62	1.76	5.05	Financial Economics
H	23	48	25	2.09	1.40	1.49	Public Economics
I	6	12	6	2	0.36	0.37	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	26	53	27	2.04	1.58	1.64	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.19	Law and Economics
L	8	21	13	2.63	0.49	0.65	Industrial Organization
M	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.12	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	17	46	29	2.71	1.03	1.43	Economic History
O	84	157	73	1.87	5.10	4.87	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	22	41	19	1.86	1.33	1.27	Economic Systems
Q	16	29	13	1.81	0.97	0.90	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	4	13	9	3.25	0.24	0.40	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	9	8	9	0.06	0.28	Other Special Topics
S	1,648	3,227	1,579	1.96	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E00.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	General
A1	35	59	24	1.69	2.12	1.83	General Economics
A2	57	101	44	1.77	3.46	3.13	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	5	10	5	2	0.30	0.31	Collective Works
A	97	171	74	1.76	5.89	5.30	General Economics and Teaching
B0	8	13	5	1.63	0.49	0.40	General
B1	11	21	10	1.91	0.67	0.65	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	82	115	33	1.4	4.98	3.56	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	31	42	11	1.35	1.88	1.30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	45	64	19	1.42	2.73	1.98	Economic Methodology
B5	16	30	14	1.88	0.97	0.93	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	193	285	92	1.48	11.71	8.83	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	7	18	11	2.57	0.42	0.56	General
C1	4	8	4	2	0.24	0.25	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	3	9	6	3	0.18	0.28	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	8	13	5	1.63	0.49	0.40	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	12	23	11	1.92	0.73	0.71	Econometric Modeling
C6	21	41	20	1.95	1.27	1.27	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling

¹ © American Economic Association (EconLit), 1991—2016.

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C7	6	8	2	1.33	0.36	0.25	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	5	8	3	1.6	0.30	0.25	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.12	Design of Experiments
C	70	135	65	1.93	4.25	4.18	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	59	85	26	1.44	3.58	2.63	General
D1	4	4	0	1	0.24	0.12	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	3	9	6	3	0.18	0.28	Production and Organizations
D3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.06	Distribution
D4	7	9	2	1.29	0.42	0.28	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	9	9	0	1	0.55	0.28	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	4	4	0	1	0.24	0.12	Welfare Economics
D7	8	12	4	1.5	0.49	0.37	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	37	60	23	1.62	2.25	1.86	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Intertemporal Choice
D	132	195	63	1.48	8.01	6.04	Microeconomics
E0	618	1,140	522	1.84	37.50	35.33	General
E1	31	58	27	1.87	1.88	1.80	General Aggregative Models
E2	40	96	56	2.4	2.43	2.97	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	54	114	60	2.11	3.28	3.53	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	32	77	45	2.41	1.94	2.39	Money and Interest Rates
E5	53	98	45	1.85	3.22	3.04	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	21	67	46	3.19	1.27	2.08	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	849	1,650	801	1.94	51.52	51.13	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	10	37	27	3.7	0.61	1.15	General
F1	9	27	18	3	0.55	0.84	Trade
F2	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.19	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	21	59	38	2.81	1.27	1.83	International Finance
F4	24	60	36	2.5	1.46	1.86	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	67	189	122	2.82	4.07	5.86	International Economics
G0	8	73	65	9.13	0.49	2.26	General
G1	11	56	45	5.09	0.67	1.74	General Financial Markets
G2	6	20	14	3.33	0.36	0.62	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	4	14	10	3.5	0.24	0.43	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	29	163	134	5.62	1.76	5.05	Financial Economics
H0	7	13	6	1.86	0.42	0.40	General
H1	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.19	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	5	10	5	2	0.30	0.31	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	1	5	4	5	0.06	0.15	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.19	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	4	8	4	2	0.24	0.25	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	23	48	25	2.09	1.40	1.49	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	1	5	4	5	0.06	0.15	Health
I2	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.09	Education and Research Institutions
I3	3	4	1	1.33	0.18	0.12	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	6	12	6	2	0.36	0.37	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	2	7	5	3.5	0.12	0.22	General
J1	7	15	8	2.14	0.42	0.46	Demographic Economics
J2	2	6	4	3	0.12	0.19	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	7	8	1	1.14	0.42	0.25	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Particular Labor Markets
J5	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
J6	6	14	8	2.33	0.36	0.43	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	26	53	27	2.04	1.58	1.64	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	General
K1	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.06	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.19	Law and Economics
L0	3	4	1	1.33	0.18	0.12	General
L1	1	6	5	6	0.06	0.19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	2	5	3	2.5	0.12	0.15	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.06	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.06	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	8	21	13	2.63	0.49	0.65	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Business Administration
M2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.09	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.12	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	6	16	10	2.67	0.36	0.50	General
N1	9	19	10	2.11	0.55	0.59	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	2	7	5	3.5	0.12	0.22	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.06	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	17	46	29	2.71	1.03	1.43	Economic History
O0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.06	General
O1	25	54	29	2.16	1.52	1.67	Economic Development
O2	5	5	0	1	0.30	0.15	Development Planning and Policy
O3	10	27	17	2.7	0.61	0.84	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	38	58	20	1.53	2.31	1.80	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	6	11	5	1.83	0.36	0.34	Economywide Country Studies
O	84	157	73	1.87	5.10	4.87	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.12	General
P1	10	18	8	1.8	0.61	0.56	Capitalist Systems
P2	10	15	5	1.5	0.61	0.46	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.06	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.06	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	22	41	19	1.86	1.33	1.27	Economic Systems
Q0	4	7	3	1.75	0.24	0.22	General
Q1	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	Agriculture
Q2	7	7	0	1	0.42	0.22	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.09	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
Q4	1	5	4	5	0.06	0.15	Energy
Q5	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.12	Environmental Economics
Q	16	29	13	1.81	0.97	0.90	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.19	General
R1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Regional Economics
R2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.09	Household Analysis
R3	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.12	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis
R	4	13	9	3.25	0.24	0.40	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	9	8	9	0.06	0.28	Other Special Topics
S	1,648	3,227	1,579	1.96	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E00.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	8	13	5	1.63	0.49	0.4	General Economics: General
A11	17	28	11	1.65	1.03	0.87	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	5	9	4	1.8	0.3	0.28	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	2	6	4	3	0.12	0.19	Sociology of Economics
A20	13	21	8	1.62	0.79	0.65	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	34	61	27	1.79	2.06	1.89	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	9	18	9	2	0.55	0.56	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A31	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.09	Collected Writings of Individuals
A39	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	Collective Works: Other
B00	8	13	5	1.63	0.49	0.4	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.12	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	2	5	3	2.5	0.12	0.15	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	7	11	4	1.57	0.42	0.34	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B20	5	8	3	1.6	0.3	0.25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	7	10	3	1.43	0.42	0.31	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	66	91	25	1.38	4	2.82	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B25	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.09	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	4	6	2	1.5	0.24	0.19	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	27	36	9	1.33	1.64	1.12	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	3	4	1	1.33	0.18	0.12	Economic Methodology: General
B41	42	60	18	1.43	2.55	1.86	Economic Methodology
B50	5	13	8	2.6	0.3	0.4	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.19	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	5	6	1	1.2	0.3	0.19	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.09	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B59	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	7	11	4	1.57	0.42	0.34	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C10	1	5	4	5	0.06	0.15	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Bayesian Analysis: General
C15	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C22	3	7	4	2.33	0.18	0.22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C30	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.09	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C32	5	8	3	1.6	0.3	0.25	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.06	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C43	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	3	7	4	2.33	0.18	0.22	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	4	8	4	2	0.24	0.25	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	2	4	2	2	0.12	0.12	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	4	9	5	2.25	0.24	0.28	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	10	13	3	1.3	0.61	0.4	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.09	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	5	14	9	2.8	0.3	0.43	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C70	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.06	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Noncooperative Games
C73	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.09	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C80	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C82	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.09	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C87	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.09	Econometric Software
C90	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.12	Design of Experiments: General
D00	56	71	15	1.27	3.4	2.2	Microeconomics: General
D01	3	12	9	4	0.18	0.37	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D10	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Household Behavior: General
D11	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Consumer Economics: Theory
D20	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Production and Organizations: General
D23	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.12	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D40	3	5	2	1.67	0.18	0.15	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D43	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D46	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	Value Theory
D50	4	4	0	1	0.24	0.12	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	Exchange and Production Economies
D58	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	Welfare Economics: General
D62	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Externalities
D71	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	5	8	3	1.6	0.3	0.25	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D78	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	8	12	4	1.5	0.49	0.37	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	2	4	2	2	0.12	0.12	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	12	22	10	1.83	0.73	0.68	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	13	16	3	1.23	0.79	0.5	Expectations; Speculations
D91	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E00	618	1,134	516	1.83	37.5	35.14	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E10	7	14	7	2	0.42	0.43	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	12	23	11	1.92	0.73	0.71	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	8	15	7	1.88	0.49	0.46	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	2	4	2	2	0.12	0.12	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	5	22	17	4.4	0.3	0.68	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	9	13	4	1.44	0.55	0.4	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	7	12	5	1.71	0.42	0.37	Capital; Investment; Capacity

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E23	3	9	6	3	0.18	0.28	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	15	33	18	2.2	0.91	1.02	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E26	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E30	13	36	23	2.77	0.79	1.12	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	16	26	10	1.63	0.97	0.81	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	24	49	25	2.04	1.46	1.52	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.09	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	24	43	19	1.79	1.46	1.33	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.09	Demand for Money
E42	2	4	2	2	0.12	0.12	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.09	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	2	24	22	12	0.12	0.74	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E50	32	54	22	1.69	1.94	1.67	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	15	34	19	2.27	0.91	1.05	Monetary Policy
E58	3	7	4	2.33	0.18	0.22	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	5	29	24	5.8	0.3	0.9	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	3	4	1	1.33	0.18	0.12	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	6	22	16	3.67	0.36	0.68	Fiscal Policy
E63	4	7	3	1.75	0.24	0.22	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E66	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	General Outlook and Conditions
F00	9	33	24	3.67	0.55	1.02	International Economics: General
F02	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.06	International Economic Order
F10	6	17	11	2.83	0.36	0.53	Trade: General
F11	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F20	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.06	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F30	17	43	26	2.53	1.03	1.33	International Finance: General
F31	3	5	2	1.67	0.18	0.15	Foreign Exchange
F32	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.06	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F40	18	41	23	2.28	1.09	1.27	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	3	10	7	3.33	0.18	0.31	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	1	7	6	7	0.06	0.22	Economic Growth of Open Economies
G00	7	46	39	6.57	0.42	1.43	Financial Economics: General
G01	1	27	26	27	0.06	0.84	Financial Crises
G10	9	30	21	3.33	0.55	0.93	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G12	1	17	16	17	0.06	0.53	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G15	1	5	4	5	0.06	0.15	International Financial Markets
G20	1	9	8	9	0.06	0.28	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	5	8	3	1.6	0.3	0.25	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G30	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.09	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G32	1	5	4	5	0.06	0.15	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H00	7	13	6	1.86	0.42	0.4	Public Economics: General
H11	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.19	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	4	8	4	2	0.24	0.25	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H23	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.06	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H32	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H50	2	4	2	2	0.12	0.12	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H55	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Social Security and Public Pensions
H60	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.12	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H62	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	National Deficit; Surplus

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H63	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
I10	1	5	4	5	0.06	0.15	Health: General
I20	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Education and Research Institutions: General
I30	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I38	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J00	2	6	4	3	0.12	0.19	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J16	7	7	0	1	0.42	0.22	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J20	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.09	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J30	6	6	0	1	0.36	0.19	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J50	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J60	1	8	7	8	0.06	0.25	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J64	5	6	1	1.2	0.3	0.19	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
K00	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Law and Economics: General
K13	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K41	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Litigation Process
L00	3	4	1	1.33	0.18	0.12	Industrial Organization: General
L10	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L21	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L51	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Economics of Regulation
M10	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Business Administration: General
N00	6	15	9	2.5	0.36	0.46	Economic History: General
N10	2	10	8	5	0.12	0.31	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	5	7	2	1.4	0.3	0.22	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N20	2	7	5	3.5	0.12	0.22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
O10	13	28	15	2.15	0.79	0.87	Economic Development: General
O11	7	14	7	2	0.42	0.43	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.09	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.09	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	2	2	0	1	0.12	0.06	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O20	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O30	7	16	9	2.29	0.42	0.5	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O33	3	11	8	3.67	0.18	0.34	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O40	24	40	16	1.67	1.46	1.24	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	4	5	1	1.25	0.24	0.15	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	10	13	3	1.3	0.61	0.4	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	Economywide Country Studies: General
O52	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.09	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O55	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.06	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
P00	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.12	Economic Systems: General
P10	1	4	3	4	0.06	0.12	Capitalist Systems: General
P16	9	14	5	1.56	0.55	0.43	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.19	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	3	3	0	1	0.18	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P26	2	3	1	1.5	0.12	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P40	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Other Economic Systems: General
Q00	3	5	2	1.67	0.18	0.15	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	1	2	1	2	0.06	0.06	Sustainable Development
Q10	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Agriculture: General
Q13	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q18	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	6	6	0	1	0.36	0.19	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q28	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q31	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q41	1	1	0	1	0.06	0.03	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
R00	3	6	3	2	0.18	0.19	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R31	1	3	2	3	0.06	0.09	Housing Supply and Markets
Z13	1	5	4	5	0.06	0.15	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	1,648	3,077	1,429	1.87	100	95.4	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E00.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	1	0.03	General Economics and Teaching
A32	2	0.06	Collective Volumes
A33	2	0.06	Handbooks
B24	1	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B54	1	0.03	Feminist Economics
C01	6	0.19	Econometrics
C02	1	0.03	Mathematical Methods
C20	2	0.06	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C58	1	0.03	Financial Econometrics
C68	1	0.03	Computable General Equilibrium Models
D03	2	0.06	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D21	2	0.06	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	1	0.03	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D30	1	0.03	Distribution: General
D31	1	0.03	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D70	1	0.03	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D85	3	0.09	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	1	0.03	Economics of Contract: Theory
E01	5	0.15	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	1	0.03	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E25	2	0.06	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	4	0.12	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E65	2	0.06	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
F01	2	0.06	Global Outlook
F13	1	0.03	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	2	0.06	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	1	0.03	Economic Integration
F16	2	0.06	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	1	0.03	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F23	2	0.06	Multinational Firms; International Business
F33	2	0.06	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	3	0.09	International Lending and Debt Problems
F36	4	0.12	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
G14	1	0.03	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G18	3	0.09	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G24	2	0.06	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	1	0.03	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G31	1	0.03	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G33	1	0.03	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G38	3	0.09	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H30	3	0.09	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	1	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H54	1	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H61	1	0.03	National Budget; Budget Systems
I23	1	0.03	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I31	1	0.03	General Welfare; Well-Being
J01	1	0.03	Labor Economics: General
J10	5	0.15	Demographic Economics: General
J11	1	0.03	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	2	0.06	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J21	1	0.03	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	1	0.03	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	1	0.03	Labor Demand
J32	1	0.03	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J70	1	0.03	Labor Discrimination: General
K20	1	0.03	Regulation and Business Law: General
K33	2	0.06	International Law
L11	3	0.09	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L14	1	0.03	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	1	0.03	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L26	3	0.09	Entrepreneurship
L70	2	0.06	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L83	2	0.06	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
M20	2	0.06	Business Economics: General
M21	1	0.03	Business Economics
N01	1	0.03	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N30	1	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N40	1	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N50	2	0.06	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
O00	2	0.06	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O13	3	0.09	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O51	2	0.06	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
P24	1	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P31	1	0.03	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P36	1	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	1	0.03	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q32	2	0.06	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q40	4	0.12	Energy: General
Q50	2	0.06	Environmental Economics: General
Q54	1	0.03	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	1	0.03	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R20	1	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	2	0.06	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R30	1	0.03	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
Z10	4	0.12	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
S	150	4.6	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

C01(6), E01(5), J10(5), E27(4), F36(4), Q40(4), Z10(4), D85(3), F34(3), G18(3), G38(3), H30(3), L11(3), L26(3), O13(3), A32(2), A33(2), C20(2), D03(2), D21(2), E25(2), E65(2), F01(2), F14(2), F16(2), F23(2), F33(2), G24(2), J12(2), K33(2), L70(2), L83(2), M20(2), N50(2), O00(2), O51(2), Q32(2), Q50(2), R21(2), A00(1), B24(1), B54(1), C02(1), C58(1), C68(1), D22(1), D30(1), D31(1), D70(1), D86(1), E02(1), F13(1), F15(1), F17(1), G14(1), G28(1), G31(1), G33(1), H31(1), H54(1), H61(1), I23(1), I31(1), J01(1), J11(1), J21(1), J22(1), J23(1), J32(1), J70(1), K20(1), L14(1), L16(1), M21(1), N01(1), N30(1), N40(1), P24(1), P31(1), P36(1), P48(1), Q54(1), Q56(1), R20(1), R30(1).

Table E00.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
E65	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
F01	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
G31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N01	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
A32	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
B24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C01	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	1	6
D70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F34	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
J10	0	1	0	3	1	0	0	0	5
L16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D86	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F36	0	0	1	0	1	2	0	0	4
J21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q50	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
Z10	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
B54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C02	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
E01	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	5
E25	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
E27	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
F14	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
F16	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
F17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F23	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
G14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G33	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
K33	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
L11	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
L14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L26	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
L70	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
L83	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
M20	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
M21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N50	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
O51	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
P31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q40	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
Q54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q56	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R21	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
F13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G18	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
G24	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
G38	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
J70	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C68	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
D22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
G28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H30	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
J22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
O13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
P24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
A00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D85	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
I31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q32	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
A33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
D03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
E02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
P48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	4	7	8	32	6	14	7	7	85

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E00.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	E65 N01	Richardson, Gary. 2006. <i>Bank Distress during the Great Depression: The Illiquidity-Insolvency Debate Revisited</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12717. During the contraction from 1929 through 1933, the Federal Reserve System tracked changes in the status of all banks operating in the United States and determined the cause of each bank suspension. This essay analyzes chronological patterns in aggregate series constructed from that data. The analysis demonstrates both illiquidity and insolvency were substantial sources of bank distress. Periods of heightened distress were correlated with periods of increased illiquidity. Contagion via correspondent networks and bank runs propagated the initial banking panics. As the depression deepened and asset values declined, insolvency loomed as the principal threat to depository institutions.
2006	F01	Maier, Philipp. 2006. <i>China in 2006: An economist's view</i> . Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Occasional Studies. Since the start of the economic transformation in 1978, China has been growing at spectacular level. Given the size and growth of its economy, China is in a position to substantially influence world commodity prices and prices for various consumption goods. This report summarises insights from a trip to China, aimed at getting better understanding of how the Chinese economy 'works'. Based on talks with government officials, Chinese and foreign firms, we provide evidence that (i) through piecemeal introduction of market elements, China has successfully made the transition from a planned economy to a market economy; (ii) political stability is an important determining the attractiveness of China for foreign investors, and (iii) regional disparities are huge, which might at some point pose a concern to further growth. Also we note that China is primarily growing through use of more inputs, not through high productivity. Looking forward, input-based growth is typically not sustainable. As productivity does not tend to grow by 10 percent annually, China's economy will probably slow down at some point. Lastly, we expect that in the medium term, real wages will rise. The resulting expansion of China's domestic market would create new export opportunities for Western firms.
2006	G31	Philippon, Thomas. 2006. <i>The q-Theory of Investment</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12462. I propose a new implementation of the q-theory of investment using corporate bond yields instead of equity prices. In q-theory, the optimal investment rate is a function of risk-adjusted discount rates and of future marginal profitability. Corporate bond prices also depend on these variables. I show that, when aggregate shocks are small, aggregate q is a linear combination of risk free rates and average yields on risky corporate debt. The yield-theory of investment, unlike its equity-based counterpart, is empirically successful: it can account for more than half of the volatility of investment in post-war US data, it drives out cash flows from the investment equation, and it delivers sensible estimates for the parameters of the adjustment cost function.
2006	N01	THE SAME AS E65 Richardson, Gary. 2006. <i>Bank Distress during the Great Depression: The Illiquidity-Insolvency Debate Revisited</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12717.
2007		
2007	A32	Barnett, William A., and Apostolos Serletis, eds. 2007. <i>Functional Structure Inference, International Symposia in Economic Theory and Econometrics</i> , vol. 18. Amsterdam and Boston: Elsevier. Seventeen papers, most originally presented at a conference held by the Society for the Advancement of Economic Theory in Vigo, Spain, in July 2005, explore new research and innovations in microeconometrics, macroeconomics, and monetary and financial economics. Papers discuss testing the significance of the departures from weak separability; quantity constraints and violations of revealed preference; nonparametric tests of the necessary and sufficient conditions for separability; Bayesian estimation of flexible functional forms, curvature conditions, and the demand for assets; productivity and convergence trends in the OECD--evidence from a normalized quadratic variable profit function; the theoretical regularity properties of the normalized quadratic consumer demand model; Canada's exchange rate regime; tests of microeconomic foundations of an Australia/New Zealand common currency area; food demand in Sweden--a nonparametric approach; a systems approach to modeling asymmetric demand responses to energy price changes; rational seasonality; Hopf bifurcation within new Keynesian functional structure; insurance and asset prices in constrained markets; labor adjustment costs, shocks, and the real business cycle; optimal fiscal policy in an asymmetric small open economy; endogenous time preference, cash-in-advance constraints, and the Tobin effect; and the implications of different cash-in-advance constraints with endogenous labor.
2007	B24	CV; Dow, Sheila. 2007. "Heterodox Economics: A Common Challenge to Mainstream Economics?." In <i>Money, Distribution and Economic Policy: Alternatives to Orthodox Macroeconomics</i> , ed. Eckhard Hein and Achim Truger, 31-46. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	C01	DeJong, David N. 2007. <i>Structural Macroeconometrics</i> , With Chetan Dave. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press. Provides a unified overview and in-depth treatment analysts need to apply current theoretical models and empirical techniques in time series econometrics. Discusses approximating and solving dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models; removing trends and isolating cycles; summarizing time series behavior; DSGE models--three examples; calibration; matching moments; maximum likelihood; Bayesian methods; nonlinear approximation methods; and implementing nonlinear approximations empirically.
2007	C01	Aldrich, John, and Anna Staszewska. 2007. "The Experiment in Macroeconometrics." <i>Journal of Economic Methodology</i> , 14(2): 143-66. This paper examines the experiment in macroeconometrics, the different forms it has taken and the rules that have been proposed for its proper conduct. Here an 'experiment' means putting a question to a model and getting an answer. Different types of experiment are distinguished and the justification that can be provided for a particular choice of experiment is discussed. Three types of macroeconomic modelling are considered: the Cowles (system of equations) approach, the vector autoregressive model approach and the computational experiment.
2007	D70	Tabellini, Guido. 2007. <i>Culture and Institutions</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6589. How and why does distant political and economic history shape the functioning of current institutions? This paper argues that individual values and convictions about the scope of application of norms of good conduct provide the "missing link". Evidence from a variety of sources points to two main findings. First, individual values consistent with generalized (as opposed to limited) morality are widespread in societies that were ruled by non-despotic political institutions in the distant past. Second, well functioning institutions are often observed in countries or regions where individual values are consistent with generalized morality, and under different identifying assumptions this suggests a causal effect from values to institutional outcomes. The paper ends with a discussion of the implications for future research.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	F34	Saravia., Diego. 2007. <i>On the Role and Effects of IMF Seniority</i>. Instituto de Economía. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile., Documentos de Trabajo: 317. We analyze the IMF as a lender to countries in financial distress highlighting the fact that it is a senior creditor. An advantage of delegating senior lending in a single institution rather than on competitive markets is that it would be able to reach the socially optimal solution. This would require the IMF not to intervene when the crisis is severe enough. However, a commitment device might be needed to achieve the socially optimal solution. If IMF lending were done for all shocks, the country would be always ex-post better off but lenders would be worse off when the country situation is either good or weak, which is consistent with empirical evidence. Anticipation of senior lending might make the country better off by preventing inefficient liquidation. However it might actually hurt the country ex-ante and too much rescuing in the future could lead to too little lending in the present which is contrary to the moral hazard critique.
2007	J10	Cavalcanti, Tiago, and Jose Tavares. 2007. <i>The Output Cost of Gender Discrimination: A Model-Based Macroeconomic Estimate</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6477. Gender-based discrimination is a pervasive and costly phenomenon. To a greater or lesser extent, all economies present a gender wage gap, associated with lower female labour force participation rates and higher fertility. This paper presents a growth model where saving, fertility and labour market participation are endogenously determined, and there is wage discrimination. The model is calibrated to mimic the performance of the U.S. economy, including the gender wage gap and relative female labour force participation. We then compute the output cost of an increase in discrimination, to find that a 50 percent increase in the gender wage gap leads to a decrease in income per capita of a quarter of the original output. We then compile independent estimates of the female to male earnings ratio for a wide cross-section of countries to construct a new economy, in line with the benchmark U.S. economy, except for the degree of discrimination. We compare the level of output per capita predicted by this model economy with the actual output per capita for each country. Higher discrimination leads to lower output per capita for two reasons: a direct decrease in female labour market participation and an indirect effect through an increase in fertility. We find that for several countries a large fraction of the actual difference in output per capita between the U.S. and the different economies is due to gender inequality. For countries such as Ireland and Saudi Arabia, wage discrimination actually explains all of the output difference with the U.S. Moreover, we find that the increase in fertility due to discrimination is responsible for almost half of the decrease in output per capita, and equivalent to the direct decrease in output due to lower female participation. Our basic model suggests the costs of gender discrimination are indeed quite substantial and should be a central concern in any macroeconomic policy aimed at increasing output per capita in the long-run.
2007	L16	Lin, Justin Yifu. 2007. "Wave Phenomenon and the Reconstruction of Macroeconomic Theories for Developing Countries. (In Chinese. With English summary.)." <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i>, 42(1): 126-31. It is an implicit assumption in the existing macroeconomics that there is no consensus among firms about which the next promising industry will be in the process of economic growth. However, because of the advantages of backwardness, firms in a developing country find it easy to form a consensus about the next promising industry. The consensus often leads to a wave phenomenon in the firms' investments and results in over capacity in the new industry and a series of related economic problems. It is imperative to relax the above implicit assumption and reconstruct a new macroeconomics to explore the implications of the investments' wave phenomenon on prices, employment, economic growth, and business cycles in a developing country so as to provide the government with references for making fiscal, monetary, financial, trade, industrial development, and other macroeconomic management policies.
2008		
2008	D30	Mourougane, Annabelle, and Lukas Vogel. 2008. <i>Short-term distributional effects of structural reforms: selected simulations in a DGSE framework</i>. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 648. This paper examines the short-term distributional effects of a number of tax and labour market reforms in the euro area, drawing on simulations using a micro-founded dynamic general equilibrium model. A heterogeneous household sector with two groups of consumers is considered. The first group maximises intertemporal utility over an infinite horizon in the presence of habit persistence. The second group is liquidity constrained and has no access to financial markets for intertemporal income transfers. It thus spends its disposable income entirely on current consumption. Although the examined reforms are estimated to boost aggregate consumption and output immediately after implementation, they have sizeable distributional effects. In particular, liquidity-constrained households may incur transitional losses after a cut in the benefit replacement ratio. Lowering employment and/or price adjustment costs could markedly reduce these short-term costs. A suitable compensation scheme could also reduce the uneven distribution of transitional losses, but at the expense of lower aggregate gains in the long run.
2008	D31	Diss: D'Erasmo, Pablo. 2008. Essays in Dynamic Macroeconomics. PhD diss. University of Texas. The focus of my research is dynamic macroeconomics and how the economy responds to changes in government policy. During the last 30 years, the sovereign bond market in emerging economies has grown considerably and many large scale defaults were observed. Existing models of sovereign debt are unable to jointly explain the debt to output ratios and the default frequency in these countries. In the first chapter, to address this puzzle, I propose a standard small open economy model with the addition that the government transits through different political states and these transitions cannot be directly observed by lenders. Moreover, after a default, the government chooses when to renegotiate and it bargains with the lenders over the recovery rate. I show that government reputation and endogenous periods of exclusion and recovery rates play a crucial role in explaining this phenomenon. In the second chapter, I use a dynamic political economy model to evaluate whether the observed rise in wage inequality and decrease in median to mean wages can explain the increase in transfers to low earnings quintiles and increase in effective tax rates for high earnings quintiles in the U.S. over the past several decades. I conduct a welfare analysis by contrasting the solution from the political mechanism with those from a sequential utilitarian mechanism, as well as mechanisms with commitment. Finally, the third chapter focuses on explaining the dynamics of firms. I ask whether an entry/exit model like that pioneered by Hopenhayn (1992, Econometrica) with a capital accumulation decision and non-convex costs of adjustment can generate size and age dependence like that found in the data. In particular, conditional on size, growth, employment creation and destruction and volatility are decreasing in size. Moreover, conditional on size, growth, employment creation and destruction and volatility are decreasing in age. The main point of this chapter is to demonstrate that a model with no financial frictions parameterized to match the investment regularities of U.S. establishments is able to account for the simultaneous dependence of industry dynamics on size (once we condition on age) and on age (once we condition on size). To explain how the economy responds and conduct welfare analysis either one has to find natural experiments or one has to build computational models and run counterfactual experiments. My research follows the latter strategy.
2008	D86	Diss: Ordonez, Guillermo Luis. 2008. Essays on Learning and Macroeconomics. PhD diss. University of California, Los Angeles. This dissertation contains four essays that apply techniques of learning and implicit contracts to the analysis of macroeconomic problems. The first essay explores the role of borrowers' reputation concerns in the magnification of macroeconomic crises. The second essay investigates the importance of financial frictions in delaying the recovery of economies after crises. The third essay (coauthored with David Lagakos) develops an implicit contract model to understand the differences in wage smoothing across

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		industries. The fourth essay studies the effects of different signalling technologies in the efficiency of organizations with career concerned managers.
2008	F36	Caporale, Guglielmo Maria, Davide Ciferri, and Alessandro Girardi. 2008. <i>Are the Baltic Countries Ready to Adopt the Euro? A Generalised Purchasing Power Parity Approach</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2359. This paper focuses on macroeconomic interdependencies between the Euro area and three transition economies (Estonia, Lithuania and Latvia), with the aim of establishing whether the latter are ready to adopt the Euro. The theoretical framework is based on the Generalised Purchasing Power Parity (GPPP) hypothesis, which is empirically tested within a Vector Error Correction (VEC) model. Using both monthly and quarterly data over the period 1993-2005, it is found that GPPP holds for the real exchange rate vis-a-vis the Euro of each Baltic country, reflecting a degree of real convergence consistent with Optimum Currency Area criteria. Further, the adopted joint modelling approach for the real exchange rates of the Baltic region outperforms a number of alternative models in terms of out-of-sample forecasts.
2008	J21 J23	Dew-Becker, Ian, and Robert J. Gordon. 2008. <i>The Role of Labor Market Changes in the Slowdown of European Productivity Growth</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13840. Throughout the postwar era until 1995 labor productivity grew faster in Europe than in the United States. Since 1995, productivity growth in the EU-15 has slowed while that in the United States has accelerated. But Europe's productivity growth slowdown was largely offset by faster growth in employment per capita, leaving little difference in growth of output per capita between the EU and US going back to 1980. This paper is about the strong negative tradeoff between productivity and employment growth within Europe. We document this tradeoff in the raw data, in regressions that control for the two-way causation between productivity and employment growth, and we show that there is a robust negative correlation between productivity and employment growth across countries and time. Our primary explanatory variables to explain both the revival of EU employment growth and the slowdown in productivity growth include six policy and institutional variables. We find that several of these variables have significant negative effects on employment per capita, both before and after 1995. We also find a significant time effect, that the increase in European employment per capita increased after 1995 for reasons that go beyond our six explanatory variables, and we link this time effect to a secular increase in the labor-force participation of women, particularly in southern European countries. We conclude by suggesting that evaluations of alternative policy reforms in Europe should take into account any offsetting effects on employment and productivity by examining the ultimate impact on changes in income per capita.
2008	Q50	Diss: Sikdar, Shiva. 2008. <i>Essays on Macroeconomics, International Trade, and the Environment</i> . PhD diss. Iowa State University.
2008	Z10	Guiso, Luigi, Paola Sapienza, and Luigi Zingales. 2008. <i>Social Capital as Good Culture</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6657. To explain the extremely long-term persistence (more than 500 years) of positive historical experiences of cooperation (Putnam 1993), we model the intergenerational transmission of priors about the trustworthiness of others. We show that this transmission tends to be biased toward excessively conservative priors. As a result, societies can be trapped in a low-trust equilibrium. In this context, a temporary shock to the return to trusting can have a permanent effect on the level of trust. We validate the model by testing its predictions on the World Values Survey data and the German Socio Economic Panel. We also present some anecdotal evidence that differences in priors across regions are reflected in the spirit of the novels that originate from those regions.
2009		
2009	B54	Garba, P. Kassey, and Abdul-Ganiyu Garba. 2009. "Towards Engendered Macroeconomics for the Development of Africa." <i>Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies</i> , 51(1): 45-58. This paper reviews mainstream efforts at engendering macroeconomics frameworks and deduced two main conclusions therefrom. First, that the engendering of macroeconomics may be building on the wrong foundations if the objective is to produce engendered macroeconomic policy that can deal with the multi-level and multi-dimensional problems of gender inequity, poverty and underdevelopment. Second, that the engendered macroeconomics that is desired could systematically begin from first principles by exploiting the visionary hopes of The General Theory while avoiding its weaknesses. The paper then argues that generating a desired engendered macroeconomics would require: (a) a reconsideration of the concept of value, (b) identification of new and more appropriate units of quantities/qualities for macro-global analysis consistent with current national and global realities, (c) a clear definition and categorization of variables of macro-global inquiry given current realities and the demands of gender equity and poverty reduction, (d) a robust debate on methodology, (e) clear specification of global, macro, meso and micro constraints, their interactions and welfare implications and (f) explicit analysis and estimation of externalities in generating a new system of national income accounting.
2009	C02	Farmer, Roger E. A., Tao Zha, and Daniel F. Waggoner. 2009. <i>Understanding Markov-Switching Rational Expectations Models</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14710. We develop a set of necessary and sufficient conditions for equilibria to be determinate in a class of forward-looking Markov-switching rational expectations models and we develop an algorithm to check these conditions in practice. We use three examples, based on the new-Keynesian model of monetary policy, to illustrate our technique. Our work connects applied econometric models of Markov-switching with forward looking rational expectations models and allows an applied researcher to construct the likelihood function for models in this class over a parameter space that includes a determinate region and an indeterminate region.
2009	C20 E01 E27	Heim, John J. 2009. <i>The Real Exchange Rate And The U. S. Economy 2000-2008</i> . Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics. This paper is a revision of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's Working Papers in Economics Series, No. 803, entitled "How Falling Exchange Rates 2000-2007 Have Affected the U.S. Economy and Trade Deficit (Evaluated Using the Federal Reserve's Real Broad Exchange Rate)". It expands the analysis to measure exchange rate effects on the U.S. economy through 2008. It also utilizes a significantly improved method for assessing the meaning of the regression coefficient on the exchange rate variable in consumption and investment functions, removing ambiguity as to whether they should be interpreted as income or substitution effects. The paper attempts econometrically, using a seven behavioral equation model, to determine the total impact during 2000-2008 of the U.S. real exchange rate's 13.8% decline. Using projections based on an econometric model of the U.S. economy 1960-2000, the paper suggests that the effect on demand for domestically produced consumer goods (and exports) is positive, but strongly negative for investment goods. The estimated overall negative effect of declining real exchange rates on the GDP is 1.9% over the eight years, or about a quarter percent decline a year. This revised estimate is less than half the estimated impact reported Working Paper 803. It is estimated the decline reduced the trade deficit \$189 billion from what it otherwise would have been, down from \$244 billion reported Working Paper 803.
2009	C20 E01 E27	Heim, John J. 2009. <i>Demand For Durable Goods, Nondurable Goods And Services</i> . Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics. Separate macroeconomic consumption demand functions are developed and tested for (1) durable goods, (2) nondurable goods and (3) services. These are compared for consistency with econometric studies of total consumer demand. Key factors determining demand for these goods are tested using U.S. 1960-2000 data. The econometric

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		method used was 2SLS with heteroskedasticity controls. Data in first differences are used to reduce multicollinearity, non stationarity and autocorrelation. The models explain 94% of the variance in demand for consumer durables, 86% of demand for nondurable consumer goods and 81% of services demand. Demand for durables like autos and appliances, was found to be driven by the disposable income, wealth, the exchange rate, availability of consumer credit, interest rates on consumer credit, demand for new housing, which affects appliance demand, and population growth. Demand for nondurable goods, such as groceries and clothes, was driven by the same factors, except for new housing demand and the exchange rate. Demand for consumer services such as laundry, restaurant, and entertainment services was found to be related to disposable income, wealth, and population growth, but not related to consumer credit availability, or consumer credit interest rates. However, mortgage interest rates paid by households did seem to affect the demand for services.
2009	E01	Garba, P. Kassey, and Abdul-Ganiyu Garba. 2009. "Towards Engendered Macroeconomics for the Development of Africa." <i>Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies</i> , 51(1): 45-58. This paper reviews mainstream efforts at engendering macroeconomics frameworks and deduced two main conclusions therefrom. First, that the engendering of macroeconomics may be building on the wrong foundations if the objective is to produce engendered macroeconomic policy that can deal with the multi-level and multi-dimensional problems of gender inequity, poverty and underdevelopment. Second, that the engendered macroeconomics that is desired could systematically begin from first principles by exploiting the visionary hopes of The General Theory while avoiding its weaknesses. The paper then argues that generating a desired engendered macroeconomics would require: (a) a reconsideration of the concept of value, (b) identification of new and more appropriate units of quantities/qualities for macro-global analysis consistent with current national and global realities, (c) a clear definition and categorization of variables of macro-global inquiry given current realities and the demands of gender equity and poverty reduction, (d) a robust debate on methodology, (e) clear specification of global, macro, meso and micro constraints, their interactions and welfare implications and (f) explicit analysis and estimation of externalities in generating a new system of national income accounting.
2009	E25 J11	Feyrer, James. 2009. <i>The US Productivity Slowdown, the Baby Boom, and Management Quality</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15474. This paper examines whether management changes caused by the entry of the baby boom into the workforce explain the US productivity slowdown in the 1970s and resurgence in the 1990s. Lucas (1978) suggests that the quality of managers plays a significant role in determining output. If there is heterogeneity across workers and management skill improves with experience, an influx of young workers will lower the overall quality of management and lower total factor productivity. Census data shows that the entry of the baby boom resulted in more managers being hired from the smaller, pre baby boom cohorts. These marginal managers were necessarily of lower quality. As the boomers aged and gained experience, this effect was reversed, increasing managerial quality and raising total factor productivity. Using the Lucas model as a framework, a calibrated model of managers, workers, and firms suggests that the management effects of the baby boom may explain roughly 20 percent of the observed productivity slowdown and resurgence.
2009	E27	THE SAME AS C20 Heim, John J. 2009. <i>Demand For Durable Goods, Nondurable Goods And Services</i> . Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics.
2009	E27	THE SAME AS C20 Heim, John J. 2009. <i>The Real Exchange Rate And The U. S. Economy 2000-2008</i> . Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics
2009	F14 F16 F23 K33 L26 L83 Q40	Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Qatar</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. The State of Qatar is driven mainly by hydrocarbon revenues, which are estimated to support this tiny country for hundreds of years. The Qatari economy is becoming diversified with industries such as manufacturing, banking, social services, and tourism. Additionally, government financed health and educational services have increased rapidly. However, the Qatari government is not able to establish necessary laws and procedures which business requires. Despite recent changes, Qatari laws and regulations are not always friendly towards business ventures or foreign investment, hindering economic growth. Furthermore, enforcement of existing business regulations and rules are occasionally lacking.
2009	F14 F16 F23 K33 L26 L83 Q40	Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Oman</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. The Sultanate of Oman has a diversified economy, unlike many of its neighboring nations that rely almost entirely on oil revenues. Natural gas and several non-energy business sectors, such as tourism, fishing, light manufacturing, and agriculture are expanding rapidly. The Omani economy is one of the freest in its region. A relatively stable government and low taxes make Oman a desirable location for entrepreneurial ventures. Furthermore, foreign direct investment is welcomed. Tourism is the most attractive area for international entrepreneurs. Oil revenues, coupled with increasing foreign investment are likely to both diversify the Omani economic base and strengthen it.
2009	F17	Cheung, Calista, and Stephanie Guichard. 2009. <i>Understanding the World Trade Collapse</i> . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 729. The collapse in world trade volumes at the end of 2008 and beginning of 2009 was exceptional by historical standards. This paper shows that world demand (to which trade has become more responsive in recent decades) can explain most of the collapse in world trade, but that tight credit conditions have likely amplified the short-term trade response. Credit tightening likely accelerated the trade decline through trade finance constraints and its relatively larger impact on trade-intensive sectors. A portion of the trade decline remains unexplained, which may reflect a possible breakdown in global supply chains. Looking ahead, the pace of normalisation in financial conditions and the future evolution of global supply integration will affect the speed of recovery in trade and global output.
2009	F23	THE SAME AS F16 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Qatar</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	F23	THE SAME AS F16 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Oman</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	G14	Bansal, Ravi, Dana Kiku, and Amir Yaron. 2009. <i>An Empirical Evaluation of the Long-Run Risks Model for Asset Prices</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15504. We provide an empirical evaluation of the forward-looking long-run risks (LRR) model and highlight model differences with the backward-looking habit based asset pricing model. We feature three key results: (i) Consistent with the LRR model, there is considerable evidence in the data of time-varying expected consumption growth and volatility, (ii) The LRR model matches the key asset markets data features, (iii) In the data and in the LRR model accordingly, past consumption growth does not predict future asset prices, whereas lagged consumption in the habit model forecasts future price-dividend ratios with an R2 of over 40%. Overall, our evidence implies that the LRR model provides a coherent framework to analyze and interpret asset prices.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	G33	Mian, Atif R., and Amir Sufi. 2009. <i>House Prices, Home Equity-Based Borrowing, and the U.S. Household Leverage Crisis</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15283. Using individual-level data on homeowner debt and defaults from 1997 to 2008, we show that borrowing against the increase in home equity by existing homeowners is responsible for a significant fraction of both the sharp rise in U.S. household leverage from 2002 to 2006 and the increase in defaults from 2006 to 2008. Employing land topology-based housing supply elasticity as an instrument for house price growth, we estimate that the average homeowner extracts 25 to 30 cents for every dollar increase in home equity. Money extracted from increased home equity is not used to purchase new real estate or pay down high credit card balances, which suggests that borrowed funds may be used for real outlays (i.e., consumption or home improvement). Home equity-based borrowing is stronger for younger households, households with low credit scores, and households with high initial credit card utilization rates. Homeowners in high house price appreciation areas experience a relative decline in default rates from 2002 to 2006 as they borrow heavily against their home equity, but experience very high default rates from 2006 to 2008. Our estimates suggest that home equity-based borrowing is equal to 2.8% of GDP every year from 2002 to 2006, and accounts for at least 34% of new defaults from 2006 to 2008.
2009	H31	Hollanders, D. A., and R. Vliegthart. 2009. <i>The Influence of Negative Newspaper Coverage on Consumer Confidence: The Dutch Case</i> . Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2009-55. This paper studies the empirical relationship between the real economy, consumer confidence and economic news coverage in national newspapers for the Netherlands during the period 1990-2008. Media-attention for economic developments Granger-causes consumer confidence, with more negative news decreasing consumer confidence; this result holds when controlling for the real economy (stock-market). This suggests that in line with many popular concerns negative news is among factors influencing the hardness of the landing of the current credit-crisis, whereas positive news might have been a contributing factor in the build-up of asset- and housing bubbles.
2009	H61	Dadkhah, Kamran. 2009. <i>The Evolution of Macroeconomic Theory and Policy</i> , Dordrecht and New York: Springer. Presents an introduction to macroeconomic theory and policy as they relate to events and developments of the past eighty years, focusing mainly on the U.S. economy and its fiscal and monetary policies. Discusses the Great Depression and John Maynard Keynes; the postwar economic order; laying the foundations of Keynesian economics; Keynesian economics in action; macroeconomics of an open economy; the collapse of postwar international economic order; the new classical revolt against activist economic policy; business cycles--evidence, theory, and policy; money, monetary policy, and monetarism; government budget and fiscal policy; the Ronald Reagan-Margaret Thatcher revolution--the age of Friedrich Hayek and Joseph Schumpeter; macroeconomics of globalized economies; and the financial and economic crisis of 2007-09.
2009	J11	THE SAME AS E25 Feyrer, James. 2009. <i>The US Productivity Slowdown, the Baby Boom, and Management Quality</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15474.
2009	K33	THE SAME AS F16 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Qatar</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	K33	THE SAME AS F16 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Oman</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	L11	Clementi, Gian Luca, Thomas F. Cooley, and Sonia Di Giannatale. 2009. <i>A Theory of Firm Decline</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15192. We study the problem of an investor who buys an equity stake in an entrepreneurial venture, under the assumption that the former cannot monitor the latter's operations. The dynamics implied by the optimal incentive scheme is rich and quite different from that induced by other models of repeated moral hazard. In particular, our framework generates a rationale for firm decline. As young firms accumulate capital, the claims of both investor (outside equity) and entrepreneur (inside equity) increase. At some juncture, however, even as the latter keeps on growing, invested capital and firm value start declining and so does the value of outside equity. The reason is that incentive provision is costlier the wealthier the entrepreneur (the greater is inside equity). In turn, this leads to a decline in the constrained--efficient level of effort and therefore to a drop in the return to investment
2009	L11	Eden, Benjamin, and Matthew Jaremski. 2009. <i>Rigidity, Dispersion and Discreteness in Chain Prices</i> . Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Working Papers: 0907. This paper studies price setting within a chain of grocery stores, using a scanner database that contains observations of retail prices for 435 products within 75 stores over 121 weeks. We find price dispersion within the chain. Although price dispersion is pervasive 75% of the prices are equal to the modal price. The mode changes frequently: 35% of the modes change in an average week. This suggests that the distribution of prices may react relatively fast to aggregate shocks. Stores differentiate themselves by the prices of relatively few items. Typically most prices in the store are at the mode of the cross sectional price distribution, some are above the mode and some are below the mode. The probability of a price change is 3.6% when the price is at the mode and 76.2% when the price is not at the mode. We explain the apparent attraction to the mode in terms of a model in which price discreteness plays an important role but there is no inertia. We also find that the probability of a price change is higher when the deviation from the mean of the cross sectional price distribution is large. But unlike conventional wisdom, the probability of a price change is higher for young prices
2009	L11	Eden, Benjamin, and Matthew Jaremski. 2009. <i>The Role of Price Discreteness in Explaining Price Dispersion and Price Changes in a Chain</i> . Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Working Papers: 0903. This paper studies price setting within a chain of grocery stores, using a scanner database that contains observations of retail prices for 435 products within 75 stores over 121 weeks. We find price dispersion within the chain. Stores differentiate themselves by the prices of relatively few items. Typically most prices in the store are at the mode of the cross sectional price distribution, some are above the mode and some are below the mode. The probability of a price change is 3.6% when the price is at the mode and 76.2% when the price is not at the mode. We explain the apparent attraction to the mode in terms of a model in which price discreteness plays an important role but there is no inertia. We also find that the probability of a price change is higher when the deviation from the mean of the cross sectional price distribution is large. But unlike conventional wisdom, the probability of a price change is higher for young prices
2009	L14 L26 M21 P31	Vuong, Quan-Hoang, and Tran Tri Dung. 2009. <i>The Cultural Dimensions of the Vietnamese Private Entrepreneurship</i> . Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Solvay Brussels School of Economics and Management, Centre Emile Bernheim (CEB), Working Papers CEB: 09-027.RS. In this essay, we explore cultural impacts on the private entrepreneurship in the post-Doi Moi Vietnam. Some important aspects of the traditional cultural values of the Vietnamese society are explored in conjunction with the socio-economic changes over the past two decades. Traditional cultural values continue to have strong impacts on the Vietnamese society, and to a large extent to adversely affect the entrepreneurial spirit of the community. Typical constraints private entrepreneurs face may have roots in the cultural facet as legacy of the Confucian society, such as relationship-based bank credit. Low quality business education is both victim and culprit of the long-standing tradition that looks down on the role of private entrepreneurship in the country.
2009	L26	THE SAME AS F16 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Qatar</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	L26	THE SAME AS F16 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Oman</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	L70	Dvir, Eyal, and Kenneth S. Rogoff. 2009. <i>Three Epochs of Oil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14927. We test for changes in price behavior in the longest crude oil price series available (1861-2008). We find strong evidence for changes in persistence and in volatility of price across three well defined periods. We argue that historically, the real price of oil has tended to be highly persistent and volatile whenever rapid industrialization in a major world economy coincided with uncertainty regarding access to supply. We present a modified commodity storage model that fully incorporates demand, and further can accommodate both transitory and permanent shocks. We show that the role of storage when demand is subject to persistent growth shocks is speculative, instead of its classic mitigating role. This result helps to account for the increased volatility of oil price we observe in these periods.
2009	L83	THE SAME AS F16 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Qatar</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	L83	THE SAME AS F16 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Oman</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	M20	Leamer, Edward E. 2009. <i>Macroeconomic Patterns and Stories</i> , Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer. Examines important features of the macroeconomy, and considers how people can learn from numbers by seeking patterns and telling stories. Discusses how we are pattern-seeking, story-telling animals; gross domestic product; the components of gross domestic product; employment; inflation and interest rates; extrapolative forecasting; unwanted idleness--recessions and recoveries; recession comparison charts; who struggles and who does well in recessions; idleness stories; cycle stories; clues--temporal ordering of components of gross domestic product; episodic forecasting with components of the Conference Board's Index of Leading Indicators; the art of drawing causal inferences from nonexperimental data; in search of recession causes; the life cycle of U.S. expansions--spitters and spurts; savings and investment; government; the external deficit and the value of the dollar; and the ups and downs of real estate values.
2009	M21	THE SAME AS L14 Vuong, Quan-Hoang, and Tran Tri Dung. 2009. <i>The Cultural Dimensions of the Vietnamese Private Entrepreneurship</i> . Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Solvay Brussels School of Economics and Management, Centre Emile Bernheim (CEB), Working Papers CEB: 09-027.RS.
2009	N30	Bailey, Martha J., and William J. Collins. 2009. <i>Did Improvements in Household Technology Cause the Baby Boom? Evidence from Electrification, Appliance Diffusion, and the Amish</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14641. More than a half century after its peak, the baby boom's causes remain a puzzle. A novel argument posits that rapid changes in household technology from 1940 to 1960 account for this large increase in fertility. We present new empirical evidence that is inconsistent with this claim. Rapid advances in household technology began long before 1940 while fertility declined, and differences and changes in appliance ownership and electrification in U.S. counties are negatively correlated with fertility rates from 1940 to 1960. Finally, the Amish, a group strictly limiting the use of modern technologies, experienced a coincident and sizable baby boom.
2009	N50	THE SAME AS L70 Dvir, Eyal, and Kenneth S. Rogoff. 2009. <i>Three Epochs of Oil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14927.
2009	O51	THE SAME AS E25 Feyrer, James. 2009. <i>The US Productivity Slowdown, the Baby Boom, and Management Quality</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15474.
2009	P31	THE SAME AS L14 Vuong, Quan-Hoang, and Tran Tri Dung. 2009. <i>The Cultural Dimensions of the Vietnamese Private Entrepreneurship</i> . Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Solvay Brussels School of Economics and Management, Centre Emile Bernheim (CEB), Working Papers CEB: 09-027.RS.
2009	Q40	THE SAME AS L70 Dvir, Eyal, and Kenneth S. Rogoff. 2009. <i>Three Epochs of Oil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14927.
2009	Q40	THE SAME AS F16 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Qatar</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	Q40	THE SAME AS F16 Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. <i>Entrepreneurship in Oman</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive.
2009	Q54 Q56	Harris, Jonathan M., and Neva R. Goodwin, eds. 2009. <i>Twenty-First Century Macroeconomics: Responding to the Climate Challenge</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Thirteen papers, originating from a conference sponsored by the Tufts University Global Development and Environment Institute in November 2006, address issues of economic growth and sustainability, focusing on climate change. Papers discuss understanding the challenge of global warming; the new climate economics--the Stern Review versus its critics; economics and climate change--resilience, equity, and sustainability; the right to development in a climate-constrained world; the economic fundamentals of global warming; energy productivity, labor productivity, and global warming; macroeconomics and sustainable development--applying the sustainomics framework; ecological macroeconomics--consumption, investment, and climate change; cap and dividend--how to curb global warming while promoting income equity; policies for funding a response to climate change; the new EU emissions trading scheme--a blueprint for the global carbon market?; implementation of sustainable development in Poland; and climate change from the investor's perspective.
2009	R20 R21	Piazzesi, Monika, and Martin Schneider. 2009. <i>Momentum traders in the housing market: survey evidence and a search model</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14669. This paper studies household beliefs during the recent US housing boom. The first part presents evidence from the Michigan Survey of Consumers. To characterize the heterogeneity in households' views about housing and the economy, we perform a cluster analysis on survey responses at different stages of the boom. The estimation always finds a small cluster of households who believe it is a good time to buy a house because house prices will rise further. The size of this "momentum" cluster doubled towards the end of the boom. The second part of the paper provides a simple search model of the housing market to show how a small number of optimistic investors can have a large effect on prices without buying a large share of the housing stock.
2009	R21	Fisher, Jonas, and Martin Gervais. 2009. <i>Why has home ownership fallen among the young?</i> . Institute for Fiscal Studies, IFS Working Papers: W09/08. We document that home ownership of households with 'heads' aged 25-44 years fell substantially between 1980 and 2000 and recovered only partially during the 2001-2005 housing boom. The 1980-2000 decline in young home ownership occurred as improvements in mortgage opportunities made it easier to purchase a home. This paper uses an equilibrium life-cycle model calibrated to micro and macro evidence to understand why young home ownership fell over a period when it became easier

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		to own a home. Our findings indicate that a trend toward marrying later and the increase in household earnings risk that occurred after 1980 account for 3/5 to 4/5 of the decline in young home ownership.
2010		
2010	F13 F15	Diss: Ritter, Moritz. 2010. Essays on Money, Trade and the Labour Market. PhD diss. University of Toronto. This dissertation consists of three independent essays in Macroeconomics. The first essay assesses the impact of offshoring on aggregate productivity and on labour market outcomes by developing a dynamic general equilibrium model in which workers acquire task-specific human capital. The dynamic nature of the model allows for differentiation between short and long run effects. While the welfare effects are unambiguously positive and independent of the skill-content of the offshored and inshored tasks, the distribution of the gains from trade critically depends on the time horizon. Workers with human capital specific to the inshored tasks gain over those performing offshored tasks in the short term. In the long run, the gains from trade are equally distributed among ex-ante identical agents. The model is calibrated to the U.S. economy; welfare gains from increased offshoring are found to be substantial even after taking into account losses in specific human capital (and hence wages) for workers in the offshored occupations along the transition path. The second essay integrates the insight that exporting firms are typically more productive and employ higher skilled workers into a directed search model of the labour market. The model generates a skill premium as well as residual wage inequality among identical workers. Trade liberalization will cause a reallocation of workers both within and across industries, which will affect both types of inequality in a way that is consistent with findings from the empirical literature on trade and inequality. A calibrated version of the model can account for much of the effect of the Canada-U.S. Free Trade Agreement on the Canadian labour market. The final essay incorporates a distortionary tax into the microfoundations of a money framework and revisits the optimum quantity of money. An optimal policy may consist of both a positive tax rate and a positive nominal interest rate: if the buyer's surplus share is inefficiently small, the intensive margin is distorted and the constrained optimal policy combines a sales tax with a money growth rate above that prescribed by the Friedman rule. Monetary, but not fiscal, policy alters the agent's bargaining position, leaving a special role for a deviation from the Friedman rule.
2010	G18	Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2010. <i>The Next Financial Crisis</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. The examination of U.S. crises reveals that the current financial crisis follows past patterns. An investment bubble creates excess demand for new financing instruments. During the railroad bubbles of the nineteenth century loans were issued at a pace higher than many companies could pay back. The current housing bubble originated from issuing sub-prime mortgages that assume that housing prices would only rise. The increased demand for credit induces financial innovations and instruments that circumvent existing regulations. Inevitably, the bubble bursts. The history of financial crises teaches that policy reforms and new regulations cannot prevent future financial crises.
2010	G24	Acemoglu, Daron, Kenneth Rogoff, and Michael Woodford, eds. 2010. <i>NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2009</i>, Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press. Seven papers, with comments, raise policy-relevant questions and highlight new development in macroeconomic analysis, focusing mainly on the sources of the recent financial crisis and possible policy responses to it. Papers discuss the leverage cycle (John Geanakoplos); reducing foreclosures--no easy answers (Christopher Foote, Kristopher Gerardi, Lorenz Goette, and Paul Willen); the credit rating crisis (Efraim Benmelech and Jennifer Dlugosz); a quantitative analysis of the evolution of the U.S. wage distribution--1970-2000 (Fatih Guvenen and Burhanettin Kuruscu); noisy business cycles (George-Marios Angeletos and Jennifer La'O); letting different views about business cycles compete (Paul Beaudry and Bernd Lucke); and the financial crisis and the Federal Reserve (Frederic S. Mishkin). No index.
2010	G38	Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2010. <i>The Next Financial Crisis</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. The examination of U.S. crises reveals that the current financial crisis follows past patterns. An investment bubble creates excess demand for new financing instruments. During the railroad bubbles of the nineteenth century loans were issued at a pace higher than many companies could pay back. The current housing bubble originated from issuing sub-prime mortgages that assume that housing prices would only rise. The increased demand for credit induces financial innovations and instruments that circumvent existing regulations. Inevitably, the bubble bursts. The history of financial crises teaches that policy reforms and new regulations cannot prevent future financial crises.
2010	J70	Julio, Paulo, and Jose Tavares. 2010. <i>The Good, the Bad, and the Different: Can Gender Quotas Raise the Quality of Politicians?</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7917. This paper models, for the first time, the relationship between gender quotas and the quality of elected public officials. In our economy, females and males can be either high or low-skill. The number of high-skill individuals elected for public office determines the overall quality of politicians. Women suffer from gender discrimination in the labor market and in the political market, and are underrepresented in elected political bodies in the status quo. Introducing a quota increases the probability of election for women and decreases it for men. The impact of the quota on quality depends on the skills of those individuals from the discriminated (over-represented) group that are encouraged (discouraged) to run for office. We demonstrate that a higher gender quota only decreases the overall quality of those elected when the rewards from public office are low, or when the rewards from public office are high but women are significantly discriminated against in the political market versus the labor market. In other cases, a quota either decreases quality only initially, but for sufficiently high values there is a positive effect on quality, or leads to immediate increases in quality. Our model also formalizes the role that policies fighting discrimination may have on the number and type of women elected.
2011		
2011	C58	Veldkamp, Laura L. 2011. <i>Information Choice in Macroeconomics and Finance</i>, Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press. Explores macroeconomics and finance models in terms of information choice. Discusses why to study information choice; Bayesian updating; measuring information flows; games with heterogeneous information; disclosing public information; informational inertia and price setting; information choice and investment choice; returns to scale in information; information as an aggregate shock; and testing information theories. Veldkamp is Associate Professor of Economics in the Stern School of Business at New York University. Index.
2011	C68	Gunn, Christopher M. 2011. <i>From growth to cycles through beliefs</i>. McMaster University, Department of Economics Working Papers. I present a theoretical model where the economy endogenously adopts the technological ideas of a slowly evolving technological frontier, and show that the presence of a "technological gap" between unadopted ideas and current productivity can lead to multiple equilibria and therefore the possibility that changes in beliefs can be self-fulfilling, often referred to as sunspots. In the model these sunspots take the form of beliefs about the value of adopting the new technological ideas, and unleash both a boom in aggregate quantities as well as eventual productivity growth, increasing the value of adoption and self-confirming the beliefs. Moreover, I demonstrate that the scope for these indeterminacies is a function of the steady-state growth rate of the underlying

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		technological frontier of ideas, and that during times of low growth in ideas, the potential for indeterminacies disappears. Under this view, technology becomes important for cycles not necessarily because of sudden shifts in the technological frontier, but rather, because it defines a technological regime for the economy such that expectations about its value can produce aggregate fluctuations where in a different regime they could not.
2011	D21 D22	Diss: Tan, Congyan. 2011. Firm Behavior and Macroeconomics. PhD diss. University of California, Berkeley.
2011	F33	Clarida, Richard H., and Francesco Giavazzi, eds. 2011. <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2010</i> , Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center. Eight papers and fifteen comments, originally presented at the NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics held in Amsterdam in June 2010, explore current issues in global macroeconomics, covering fiscal policy, monetary policy, global business cycles, and studies on the recent financial crisis. Papers discuss fiscal policy and interest rates--the role of sovereign default risk; technology-hours redux--tax changes and the measurement of technology shocks; asymmetric shocks in a currency union with monetary and fiscal handcuffs; evolving perceptions of central bank credibility--the European Central Bank experience; Pigou cycles in closed and open economies with matching frictions; globalization, the business cycle, and macroeconomic monitoring; financial cycles--what, how, and when; and currency carry trades.
2011	G28	Ashraf, Quamrul, Boris Gershman, and Peter Howitt. 2011. <i>Banks, Market Organization, and Macroeconomic Performance: An Agent-Based Computational Analysis</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17102. This paper is an exploratory analysis of the role that banks play in supporting the mechanism of exchange. It considers a model economy in which exchange activities are facilitated and coordinated by a self-organizing network of entrepreneurial trading firms. Collectively, these firms play the part of the Walrasian auctioneer, matching buyers with sellers and helping the economy to approximate equilibrium prices that no individual is able to calculate. Banks affect macroeconomic performance in this economy because their lending activities facilitate entry of trading firms and also influence their exit decisions. Both entry and exit have conflicting effects on performance, and we resort to computational analysis to understand how they are resolved. Our analysis sheds new light on the conflict between micro-prudential bank regulation and macroeconomic stability. Specifically, it draws an important distinction between "normal" performance of the economy and "worst-case" scenarios, and shows that micro prudence conflicts with macro stability only in bad times. The analysis also shows that banks provide a "financial stabilizer" that in some respects can more than counteract the more familiar financial accelerator.
2011	H30	Sun, Hongfei. 2011. <i>Markets, Income and Policy in a Unified Macroeconomic Framework</i> . Queen's University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 1262. I construct a unified macroeconomic framework by incorporating frictional markets in a neoclassical environment. This framework is analytically tractable despite search frictions, income risks and endogenous asset distributions. I use this framework to formalize a theory that the variety and the functioning of markets reflect the status of household income in an economy. In the model, households and firms have free access to goods markets with and without trading frictions, where the frictional markets are featured by competitive search. I characterize and prove the existence of a steady state. In equilibrium, the frictionless market is always active and used to smooth consumption, whereas the frictional market is active only if the household expected real income is sufficiently high. Uninsurable idiosyncratic income risks cause households to endogenously sort into various submarkets upon entry to a frictional market. Consequently, income inequality determines the dispersion of equilibrium trading protocols across frictional submarkets. Both monetary and fiscal policies have their distinctive implications for the intensive and extensive margins of frictional trading.
2011	H30 K20 R30	Kowalski, Tadeusz, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. <i>An Historical Walk Through Recent Financial Crises</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania. PIER Working Paper Archive. This paper analyzes the causes and implications of recent financial crises. Financial crises in general lead to changes in both theory and practice of economics. The paper takes an historical overview. The global consensus of economic theory during the 20th century is discussed. The paper describes the Bretton Woods regime after World War II, details the era of adaptive expectations and motivates the emerging of the rational expectations school of thoughts. Various perspectives on the causes of the financial crisis are incorporated. The paper provides some policy suggestions and remarks on the consequences of ever-changing capital markets.
2011	J22	Ohanian, Lee E., and Andrea Raffo. 2011. <i>Aggregate Hours Worked in OECD Countries: New Measurement and Implications for Business Cycles</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17420. We build a new quarterly dataset of aggregate hours worked consistent with standard NIPA constructs for 14 OECD countries over the last fifty years. We find that cyclical features of labor markets across countries differ markedly from the accepted empirical facts reported in the literature based on either just U.S. hours data, or based on cross-country employment data. We document that total hours worked in many OECD countries are about as volatile as output, that a relatively large fraction of labor market adjustment takes place along the intensive margin outside the United States, and that the volatility of total hours relative to output volatility has increased over time in almost all countries. We use these data to re-assess productivity and labor wedges during the Great Recession and during prior recessions. We find that the Great Recession in many OECD countries is a significant puzzle in that labor wedges are quite small, while those in the U.S. Great Recession--and those in previous European recessions--are much larger. These new data indicate that understanding cyclical labor fluctuations in OECD countries requires understanding why hours fluctuate so much more than previously considered, how and why labor markets changed so much in the last few years, why cyclical adjustment of hours per worker in countries with large firing costs is not even larger than observed, and why the Great Recession differs so much across countries.
2011	K20	THE SAME AS H30 Kowalski, Tadeusz, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. <i>An Historical Walk Through Recent Financial Crises</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania.
2011	O00	Caselli, Francesco, and Antonio Ciccone. 2011. <i>A Note on Schooling in Development Accounting</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17656. How much would output increase if underdeveloped economies were to increase their levels of schooling? We contribute to the development accounting literature by describing a non-parametric upper bound on the increase in output that can be generated by more schooling. The advantage of our approach is that the upper bound is valid for any number of schooling levels with arbitrary patterns of substitution/complementarity. We also quantify the upper bound for all economies with the necessary data, compare our results with the standard development accounting approach, and provide an update on the results using the standard approach for a large sample of countries.
2011	O13	Adamopoulos, Tasso, and Diego Restuccia. 2011. <i>The Size Distribution of Farms and International Productivity Differences</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. There is a 34-fold difference in average farm size (land per farm) between rich and poor countries and striking differences in their size distributions. Since labor productivity is much higher in large relative to small farms, we study the determinants of farm-size differences across countries and their impact on agricultural and aggregate productivity. We develop a quantitative model of agriculture and non-agriculture that features a non-degenerate size distribution of farms. We find that measured aggregate factors such as capital, land, and economy-wide productivity cannot account for more than 1/4 of the observed differences in farm size and productivity. We argue that, among the possible explanations, farm-

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		level policies that misallocate resources from large to small farms have the most potential to account for the remaining differences. Such farm-size distortions are prevalent in poor countries. We quantify the effects of two specific policies in developing countries: (a) a land reform that imposes a ceiling on farm size and (b) a progressive land tax. We find that each individual policy generates a reduction of 3 to 7% in average size and productivity.
2011	P24 P36	Diss: Ho, Yip Wai Alex. 2011. Three Essays on Financial Development, Consumption Risk Sharing and New Keynesian Price Setting Model. PhD diss. Boston University. This dissertation consists of three chapters on various topics in Macroeconomics. The first chapter investigates the effects of inflation, accessibility and depth of credit markets on wealth distribution. We find that from 1995 to 2002 in China, the inequality of wealth distribution decreased, the money-wealth ratio increased for all wealth levels and the aggregate money-output ratio increased. We develop a two-asset dynamic general equilibrium model in which households face a portfolio-adjustment cost and a borrowing constraint. The accessibility and depth are measured by the portfolio-adjustment cost and the borrowing constraint, respectively. Model calibration based on the Chinese data shows that the portfolio-adjustment cost was reduced and the borrowing constraint was relaxed from 1995 to 2002. We find that financial development lowers the inequality of wealth distribution by reducing the precautionary motive of households. In addition, tight monetary policy increases the value of money and, in turn, raises the money-wealth ratio for all wealth levels and the aggregate money-output ratio. The second chapter examines inter-provincial consumption risk sharing and intertemporal consumption smoothing across Chinese provinces before and after the 1979 economic reform. Our results indicate that the degree of consumption risk sharing among Chinese provinces is lower than that within the U.S. and across the national boundaries of OECD countries. On the other hand, the level of consumption smoothing among Chinese provinces is higher than that across OECD or EU countries, but lower than that in the U.S. Moreover, our results show that consumption risk sharing and smoothing in China have deteriorated since the 1979 economic reform. Finally, we show that eliminating consumption fluctuations yields substantial welfare gains, which suggests that stabilization policies are desirable for China. The third chapter compares continuous and discrete time sticky price models. For given menu costs, continuous time models imply shorter average contracts but larger real effects of inflation.
2011	R30	THE SAME AS H30 Kowalski, Tadeusz, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. <i>An Historical Walk Through Recent Financial Crises</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania.
2012		
2012	A00	Gorton, Gary B., and Andrew Metrick. 2012. <i>Getting up to Speed on the Financial Crisis: A One-Weekend-Reader's Guide</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17778. All economists should be conversant with "what happened?" during the financial crisis of 2007-2009. We select and summarize 16 documents, including academic papers and reports from regulatory and international agencies. This reading list covers the key facts and mechanisms in the build-up of risk, the panics in short-term-debt markets, the policy reactions, and the real effects of the financial crisis.
2012	D85	Kirman, Alan. 2012. "Can Artificial Economies Help Us Understand Real Economies?" <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i>, 0(124): 15-42. This paper argues that the path followed by modern macroeconomic theory excludes the analysis of major endogenous movements in macroeconomic variables. Rather than persist with models based on the idea that the economy behaves like a rational individual, we should build models of the economy as a complex system of interacting agents. Profiting from the advances made in computer science, we can now build agent based or computational models which allow us to model the out of equilibrium behaviour of such systems. They allow us to remove many of the restrictive assumptions of standard models and to incorporate the heterogeneity of economic agents and the evolution of the network that governs the interactions between the individuals and firms in the economy. Such models can help fill the theoretical void with which policymakers declare that they have been faced in the current crisis.
2012	D85	Saraceno, Francesco. 2012. "Can Artificial Economies Help Us Understand Real Economies? Comments." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i>, 0(0): 5-6.
2012	D85	Kirman, Alan. 2012. "Can Artificial Economies Help Us Understand Real Economies? Reply." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i>, 0(0): 7.
2012	I31	Nayyar, Deepak. 2012. "Macroeconomics and Human Development." <i>Journal of Human Development and Capabilities</i>, 13(1): 7-30. This article analyses the interactions between macroeconomics, in terms of objectives and policies, and human development, which is about the well-being of people. Each can, and often does, exercise a significant influence on the other. Macroeconomics matters for human development because it determines the level of employment, the degree of social protection and the public provision of services such as healthcare or education. Human development has implications and consequences for macroeconomics, for it can mobilize or claim resources to enlarge or diminish space for macroeconomic policies. The relationship exists, and matters, not only in poor countries but also in rich countries. Employment, even if neglected, provides the critical link. The paper shows that the causation runs in both directions and could be either positive or negative. It also reveals similarities and differences between developing countries and industrialized countries. The political context is significant, everywhere, as interests, ideology and institutions influence economic policies in both spheres to shape outcomes.
2012	J01	Stirati, Antonella. 2012. <i>Employment theory in the History of Economic thought: an overview</i>. Department of Economics - University Roma Tre, Departmental Working Papers of Economics - University Roma Tre': 0148. The theory of employment is clearly a central question in economic thought. Economists of all traditions and schools have always admitted short run fluctuations in aggregate employment levels associated with the business cycle and explained them with a variety of factors. Yet the central question is, of course, fluctuations around which long run level of employment? Focussing mainly on long run aspects of employment theory, this paper aims at providing an overview of different theoretical approaches that have been prominent in various phases in the history of economics up to the present. It necessarily summarizes and, hence, simplifies approaches and debates, but may be useful in suggesting that textbook accounts of past authors (including Keynes) and approaches may be wrong, or at least very controversial. It may thus stimulate a renewed interest in past authors and suggest the possibility of a different angle in reading past and present controversies.
2012	J32	Diss: Wong, Tsz-Nga. 2012. On Macroeconomics and Dynamic Incentives. PhD diss. Washington University in St. Louis. In Essay 1, "A New-Monetarist Phillips Curve", a model with labor search, limited recordkeeping and market segmentation, is provided to explain the correlations between inflation and real variables in the short run, and in the long run. A one-time money injection causes intensive-margin effects on employment, and reduces the unemployment rate in the short run. There are persistent liquidity effects on real variables, inflation and the nominal interest rate, as a result of search frictions in the labor market. Money injections in the long run raise the unemployment rate. The optimal monetary policy minimizes the distortion from labor-search frictions, and eliminates the intertemporal monetary distortion and the market segmentation friction. Essay 2, "Dynamic Defined-Contribution Pension Mechanisms with Adverse Selection and Moral Hazards", asks should contributions to a defined-contribution pension be subsidized? How? We study voluntary defined-contribution pension plans with asymmetric information. Agents are free to retire, quit a plan and choose between plans. Labor productivities throughout working life and the length of working life are private

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		information. This leads to a dynamic incentive problem of early retirement and low contributions over time. The optimal incentive compatible mechanism can be implemented through transfers (sometimes negative) and contribution deductions from agents' pensions over time. The optimal mechanism features the punishment phase, the accumulation phase and the retirement phase. We find that the level of pension is higher under the optimal mechanism than under the laissez faire. Working agents enjoy higher consumption, contribute less, and retire later. We find that the result that it is optimal to deduct contributions is robust to different environments. Essay 3, "Long-term Loan Contracts with Short-Term Costly State Verification", studies optimal contracting between a risk averse borrower and a risk neutral lender over an infinite horizon. The borrower has private information on stochastic incomes from a project over continuous time, which can be verified for some random length of time at a cost. This version of costly state verification captures temporary take-over of the project by the lender. Unlike its static counterpart, in the dynamic environment the lender takes over the project after either low incomes or high incomes are reported for a sufficient length of time. The former works as a punishment device so as to discourage untruthful reports of low incomes as in the static case. The latter works as a reward for truthful reports of high incomes. The agent's promised continuation utility is reset to a lower level when the take-over ends.
2012	N40	Guiso, Luigi, and Paolo Pinotti. 2012. <i>Democratization and Civic Capital</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8847. We document a sharp reversal in electoral participation between the North and the South of Italy after the 1912 enfranchisement which extended voting rights from a limited elite to (almost) all adult males. When voting was restricted to the elite, electoral turnout was higher in the South but falls significantly below that in the North after the enfranchisement. Furthermore the new gap is never bridged over the following century and participation remains lower in the South despite the enrichment of democratic institutions and further extension of voting rights to the female population during the post war democratic republic. This pattern in the data is consistent with a simple model where individuals' voting in political elections is affected by private benefits and by civic duty, only elites can grab private benefits from participation in politics and civic culture differs across communities. We also find that extension of voting rights to non-elites results in a significant transfer of power to their political organizations only among populations with a high sense of civic duties. Together with the very persistent gap in participation between North and South our findings suggest that democratization--a process of concession of democratic rights--can benefit non-elites only when the latter have already a high sense of civic capital and is unlikely to be a viable avenue for inducing norms of civic behavior.
2012	Q32	Hassler, John, Per Krusell, and Conny Olovsson. 2012. <i>Energy-Saving Technical Change</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18456. We estimate an aggregate production function with constant elasticity of substitution between energy and a capital/labor composite using U.S. data. The implied measure of energy-saving technical change appears to respond strongly to the oil-price shocks in the 1970s and has a negative medium-run correlation with capital/labor-saving technical change. Our findings are suggestive of a model of directed technical change, with low short-run substitutability between energy and capital/labor but significant substitutability over longer periods through technical change. We construct such a model, calibrate it based on the historical data, and use it to discuss possibilities for the future.
2013		
2013	A33	Harcourt, G. C., and Peter Kriesler, eds. 2013. <i>The Oxford Handbook of Post-Keynesian Economics. Volume 1. Theory and Origins</i> . Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. Twenty-five papers explore approaches and issues in post-Keynesian economics. Papers discuss a personal view of the origins of post-Keynesian ideas in the history of economics; Piero Sraffa, Keynes, and post-Keynesianism; Sraffa, Keynes, and post-Keynesians--suggestions for a synthesis in the making; the notion of equilibrium or the center of gravitation in economic theory; Keynesian foundations of post-Keynesian economics; money; post-Keynesian theories of money and credit--conflicts and (some) resolutions; the scientific illusion of New Keynesian monetary theory; single-period analysis and continuation analysis of endogenous money--a revisitation of the debate between horizontalists and structuralists; post-Keynesian monetary economics, Wynne Godley-like; Hyman Minsky and the financial instability hypothesis; endogenous growth--a Kaldorian approach; structural economic dynamics and the Cambridge tradition; the Cambridge post-Keynesian school of income and wealth distribution; reinventing macroeconomics--what are the questions?; long-run growth in open economies--export-led cumulative causation or a balance-of-payments constraint?; post-Keynesian precepts for nonlinear, endogenous, nonstochastic, business cycle theories; post-Keynesian approaches to industrial pricing--a survey and critique; post-Keynesian price theory--from pricing to market governance to the economy as a whole; Kaleckian economics; wages policy; discrimination in the labor market; post-Keynesian perspectives on economic development and growth; Keynes and economic development; and post-Keynesian economics and the role of aggregate demand in less-developed economies.
2013	A33	Hashimzade, Nigar, and Michael A. Thornton, eds. 2013. <i>Handbook of Research Methods and Applications in Empirical Macroeconomics</i> . Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty-four papers provide a systematic account of a range of research methods in empirical macroeconomics. Papers focus on properties of macroeconomic data; models for macroeconomic data analysis; estimation and evaluation frameworks in macroeconomics; applications--dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models; applications--vector autoregressive models; and applications--calibration and simulations.
2013	D03	Falahati, Kazem. 2013. <i>New Paradigms in Financial Economics: How Would Keynes Reconstruct Economics?</i> . Routledge International Studies in Money and Banking. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Examines contradictions in the standard economic and financial paradigm and considers a new paradigm of economic behavior that could resolve the extant behavioral, empirical, and experimental puzzles. Discusses irrational foundations of "rational" behavior in the standard paradigm; contradictions of the Marxian paradigm; the new paradigm; resolution of puzzles in microeconomics; resolution of puzzles in finance; resolution of puzzles in macroeconomics; the economic role of the State; and the recent global financial crisis.
2013	D03	Book Review. Delli Gatti, Domenico. 2013. Review of <i>Lectures on Behavioral Macroeconomics</i> , by Paul De Grauwe. <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i> 51 (3): 888-90.
2013	E02	Gorton, Gary B., and Guillermo Ordonez. 2013. <i>The Supply and Demand for Safe Assets</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18732. There is a demand for safe assets, either government bonds or private substitutes, for use as collateral. Government bonds are safe assets, given the government's power to tax, but their supply is driven by fiscal considerations, and does not necessarily meet the private demand for safe assets. Unlike the government, the private sector cannot produce riskless collateral. When the private sector reaches its limit (the quality of private collateral), government bonds are net wealth, up to the government's own limits (taxation capacity). The economy is fragile to the extent that privately-produced safe assets are relied upon. In a crisis, government bonds can replace private assets that do not sustain borrowing anymore, raising welfare.
2013	H54	Acemoglu, Daron, Jonathan Parker, and Michael Woodford, eds. 2013. <i>NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2012, Number 27</i> . Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press. Seven papers, plus comments and discussions, explore central issues in contemporary macroeconomics. Papers discuss whether indivisible labor explains the difference between micro and macro elasticities--a metaanalysis of extensive margin elasticities; roads to prosperity or bridges to nowhere?--theory and evidence on the impact of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		public infrastructure investment; which financial frictions?--parsing the evidence from the financial crisis of 2007-09; individual price adjustment along the extensive margin; testing for Keynesian labor demand; risk heterogeneity and credit supply--evidence from the mortgage market; and revenge of the optimum currency area.
2013	I23	Vargas, Gustavo. 2013. "Relevant Macroeconomics for Developing Countries: A Contribution to Pluralist Macroeconomics." <i>International Journal of Pluralism and Economics Education</i> , 4(1): 61-77. This paper presents a proposal for teaching an introductory course in macroeconomics focused on understanding developing countries, with pedagogical suggestions as well as course content based on the author's teaching. This paper develops a pluralist and heterodox macro model of the economy that students can use in order to understand the world in which they live.
2013	J12	Greenwood, Jeremy, Philipp Kircher, Cezar Santos, and Michele Tertilt. 2013. <i>An Equilibrium Model of the African HIV/AIDS Epidemic</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18953. Eleven percent of the Malawian population is HIV infected. Eighteen percent of sexual encounters are casual. A condom is used one quarter of the time. A choice-theoretic general equilibrium search model is constructed to analyze the Malawian epidemic. In the developed framework, people select between different sexual practices while knowing the inherent risk. The analysis suggests that the efficacy of public policy depends upon the induced behavioral changes and general equilibrium effects that are typically absent in epidemiological studies and small-scale field experiments. For some interventions (some forms of promoting condoms or marriage), the quantitative exercise suggests that these effects may increase HIV prevalence, while for others (such as male circumcision or increased incomes) they strengthen the effectiveness of the intervention. The underlying channels giving rise to these effects are discussed in detail.
2013	P48	Dort, Thibaut, Pierre-Guillaume Meon, and Khalid Sekkat. 2013. <i>Does investment spur growth everywhere? Not where institutions are weak</i> . ULB -- Université Libre de Bruxelles, Working Papers CEB: 13-030. We investigate the impact of investment on growth in a sample of developed and developing countries, conditioning the marginal effect of investment on institutional quality. The panel structure of our dataset allows controlling for unobserved heterogeneity and dealing with the risk of endogeneity bias. In line with our expectations, we find that investment increases growth more in countries with high institutional quality than in countries with defective institutions. The results are essentially driven by government instability, corruption, and the rule of law.

Table E00.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A30	Collective Works: General
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General*
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D12	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F35	Foreign Aid

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G35	Payout Policy
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J24	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K42	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L60	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O22	Project Analysis
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q19	Agriculture: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion*
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E00: Balance of Links

212	Links in 2005
85	New links in 2006-2013
525	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 4, 2016.

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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E00.E.

E01 Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts ¹

Table E01.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.19	General Economics and Teaching
B	6	46	40	7.67	0.55	0.98	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	113	316	203	2.8	10.40	6.76	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	26	174	148	6.69	2.39	3.72	Microeconomics
E	522	2,254	1,732	4.32	48.02	48.23	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	45	208	163	4.62	4.14	4.45	International Economics
G	6	62	56	10.33	0.55	1.33	Financial Economics
H	18	136	118	7.56	1.66	2.91	Public Economics
I	18	82	64	4.56	1.66	1.75	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	15	84	69	5.6	1.38	1.80	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	1	9	8	9	0.09	0.19	Law and Economics
L	35	133	98	3.8	3.22	2.85	Industrial Organization
M	2	19	17	9.5	0.18	0.41	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	52	127	75	2.44	4.78	2.72	Economic History
O	116	500	384	4.31	10.67	10.70	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	15	90	75	6	1.38	1.93	Economic Systems
Q	81	341	260	4.21	7.45	7.30	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	13	63	50	4.85	1.20	1.35	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.19	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	3	11	8	3.67	0.28	0.24	Other Special Topics
S	1,087	4,673	3,586	4.3	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E01.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.19	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.19	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	General
B1	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.24	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	4	13	9	3.25	0.37	0.28	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	1	11	10	11	0.09	0.24	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.06	Economic Methodology
B5	1	6	5	6	0.09	0.13	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	6	46	40	7.67	0.55	0.98	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.06	General
C1	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.17	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	12	28	16	2.33	1.10	0.60	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	2	18	16	9	0.18	0.39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	10	29	19	2.9	0.92	0.62	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	11	42	31	3.82	1.01	0.90	Econometric Modeling
C6	1	8	7	8	0.09	0.17	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	77	180	103	2.34	7.08	3.85	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	113	316	203	2.8	10.40	6.76	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.06	General
D1	4	24	20	6	0.37	0.51	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	2	13	11	6.5	0.18	0.28	Production and Organizations
D3	2	23	21	11.5	0.18	0.49	Distribution
D4	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.17	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	14	42	28	3	1.29	0.90	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	1	40	39	40	0.09	0.86	Welfare Economics
D7	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.17	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	2	5	3	2.5	0.18	0.11	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	1	8	7	8	0.09	0.17	Intertemporal Choice
D	26	174	148	6.69	2.39	3.72	Microeconomics
E0	370	1,445	1,075	3.91	34.04	30.92	General
E1	8	34	26	4.25	0.74	0.73	General Aggregative Models
E2	52	498	446	9.58	4.78	10.66	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	40	127	87	3.18	3.68	2.72	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	1	38	37	38	0.09	0.81	Money and Interest Rates
E5	14	38	24	2.71	1.29	0.81	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	37	74	37	2	3.40	1.58	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	522	2,254	1,732	4.32	48.02	48.23	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	3	6	3	2	0.28	0.13	General
F1	12	46	34	3.83	1.10	0.98	Trade
F2	5	28	23	5.6	0.46	0.60	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	24	105	81	4.38	2.21	2.25	International Finance
F4	1	16	15	16	0.09	0.34	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.13	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	45	208	163	4.62	4.14	4.45	International Economics
G0	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.21	General
G1	1	14	13	14	0.09	0.30	General Financial Markets
G2	1	20	19	20	0.09	0.43	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	4	18	14	4.5	0.37	0.39	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	6	62	56	10.33	0.55	1.33	Financial Economics
H0	1	5	4	5	0.09	0.11	General
H1	1	9	8	9	0.09	0.19	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	1	19	18	19	0.09	0.41	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.21	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	6	42	36	7	0.55	0.90	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	7	33	26	4.71	0.64	0.71	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	2	13	11	6.5	0.18	0.28	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.11	Miscellaneous Issues
H	18	136	118	7.56	1.66	2.91	Public Economics
I0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
I1	5	22	17	4.4	0.46	0.47	Health
I2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.06	Education and Research Institutions
I3	13	56	43	4.31	1.20	1.20	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	18	82	64	4.56	1.66	1.75	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
J1	4	36	32	9	0.37	0.77	Demographic Economics
J2	7	33	26	4.71	0.64	0.71	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	1	5	4	5	0.09	0.11	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	3	9	6	3	0.28	0.19	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	15	84	69	5.6	1.38	1.80	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Basic Areas of Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.15	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	1	9	8	9	0.09	0.19	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	6	33	27	5.5	0.55	0.71	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	1	10	9	10	0.09	0.21	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	1	8	7	8	0.09	0.17	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.09	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	9	17	8	1.89	0.83	0.36	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	1	5	4	5	0.09	0.11	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	17	50	33	2.94	1.56	1.07	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.13	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	35	133	98	3.8	3.22	2.85	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	1	2	1	2	0.09	0.04	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	1	14	13	14	0.09	0.30	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.06	Personnel Economics
M	2	19	17	9.5	0.18	0.41	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
N1	35	91	56	2.6	3.22	1.95	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	1	5	4	5	0.09	0.11	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	8	12	4	1.5	0.74	0.26	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.11	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	3	3	0	1	0.28	0.06	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	2	4	2	2	0.18	0.09	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	3	4	1	1.33	0.28	0.09	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Micro-Business History
N9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Regional and Urban History
N	52	127	75	2.44	4.78	2.72	Economic History
O0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
O1	41	261	220	6.37	3.77	5.59	Economic Development
O2	7	18	11	2.57	0.64	0.39	Development Planning and Policy
O3	28	57	29	2.04	2.58	1.22	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	35	127	92	3.63	3.22	2.72	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	5	36	31	7.2	0.46	0.77	Economywide Country Studies
O	116	500	384	4.31	10.67	10.70	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
P1	2	9	7	4.5	0.18	0.19	Capitalist Systems
P2	11	67	56	6.09	1.01	1.43	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	2	10	8	5	0.18	0.21	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.06	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	15	90	75	6	1.38	1.93	Economic Systems
Q0	15	41	26	2.73	1.38	0.88	General
Q1	5	15	10	3	0.46	0.32	Agriculture
Q2	2	23	21	11.5	0.18	0.49	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	3	28	25	9.33	0.28	0.60	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.13	Energy
Q5	56	228	172	4.07	5.15	4.88	Environmental Economics
Q	81	341	260	4.21	7.45	7.30	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	11	51	40	4.64	1.01	1.09	General Regional Economics
R2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Household Analysis
R3	2	4	2	2	0.18	0.09	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Transportation Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R5	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.11	Regional Government Analysis
R	13	63	50	4.85	1.20	1.35	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.19	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	3	11	8	3.67	0.28	0.24	Other Special Topics
S	1,087	4,673	3,586	4.3	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E01.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B22	2	7	5	3.5	0.18	0.15	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B25	2	2	0	1	0.18	0.04	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	1	11	10	11	0.09	0.24	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B52	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C22	12	26	14	2.17	1.1	0.56	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C32	2	15	13	7.5	0.18	0.32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C43	10	28	18	2.8	0.92	0.6	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C50	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	4	12	8	3	0.37	0.26	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	2	5	3	2.5	0.18	0.11	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	4	24	20	6	0.37	0.51	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C67	1	6	5	6	0.09	0.13	Input-Output Models
C80	23	34	11	1.48	2.12	0.73	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	14	17	3	1.21	1.29	0.36	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	39	123	84	3.15	3.59	2.63	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C88	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
D10	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	Household Behavior: General
D12	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	2	11	9	5.5	0.18	0.24	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D24	2	10	8	5	0.18	0.21	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	1	20	19	20	0.09	0.43	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D39	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Distribution: Other
D57	13	40	27	3.08	1.2	0.86	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	1	2	1	2	0.09	0.04	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D63	1	9	8	9	0.09	0.19	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D80	1	2	1	2	0.09	0.04	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D83	1	3	2	3	0.09	0.06	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D91	1	6	5	6	0.09	0.13	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E01	370	1,440	1,070	3.89	34.04	30.82	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	4	7	3	1.75	0.37	0.15	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E17	3	11	8	3.67	0.28	0.24	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	2	23	21	11.5	0.18	0.49	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	6	73	67	12.17	0.55	1.56	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	23	97	74	4.22	2.12	2.08	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	8	227	219	28.38	0.74	4.86	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	6	34	28	5.67	0.55	0.73	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	2	9	7	4.5	0.18	0.19	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	3	18	15	6	0.28	0.39	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	2	17	15	8.5	0.18	0.36	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	1	5	4	5	0.09	0.11	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	14	46	32	3.29	1.29	0.98	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	24	73	49	3.04	2.21	1.56	Business Fluctuations; Cycles

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E37	1	3	2	3	0.09	0.06	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E43	1	9	8	9	0.09	0.19	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E50	1	5	4	5	0.09	0.11	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	3	6	3	2	0.28	0.13	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	8	18	10	2.25	0.74	0.39	Monetary Policy
E58	2	9	7	4.5	0.18	0.19	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	1	5	4	5	0.09	0.11	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	10	13	3	1.3	0.92	0.28	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	1	13	12	13	0.09	0.28	Fiscal Policy
E63	1	3	2	3	0.09	0.06	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	2	8	6	4	0.18	0.17	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	22	31	9	1.41	2.02	0.66	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	2	4	2	2	0.18	0.09	Global Outlook
F02	1	2	1	2	0.09	0.04	International Economic Order
F10	1	3	2	3	0.09	0.06	Trade: General
F13	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	10	33	23	3.3	0.92	0.71	Empirical Studies of Trade
F21	5	17	12	3.4	0.46	0.36	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F30	1	18	17	18	0.09	0.39	International Finance: General
F31	4	21	17	5.25	0.37	0.45	Foreign Exchange
F32	12	44	32	3.67	1.1	0.94	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F36	6	10	4	1.67	0.55	0.21	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
G12	1	6	5	6	0.09	0.13	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G21	1	14	13	14	0.09	0.3	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G30	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	2	5	3	2.5	0.18	0.11	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	1	11	10	11	0.09	0.24	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
H00	1	5	4	5	0.09	0.11	Public Economics: General
H11	1	9	8	9	0.09	0.19	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H26	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	Tax Evasion
H50	4	29	25	7.25	0.37	0.62	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	1	2	1	2	0.09	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Health
H55	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	Social Security and Public Pensions
H60	3	7	4	2.33	0.28	0.15	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	2	14	12	7	0.18	0.3	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	1	7	6	7	0.09	0.15	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	1	5	4	5	0.09	0.11	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H72	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
I12	4	8	4	2	0.37	0.17	Health Production
I18	1	2	1	2	0.09	0.04	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I30	2	5	3	2.5	0.18	0.11	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	6	38	32	6.33	0.55	0.81	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	5	9	4	1.8	0.46	0.19	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J11	1	11	10	11	0.09	0.24	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J13	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J16	1	12	11	12	0.09	0.26	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J21	1	3	2	3	0.09	0.06	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	1	10	9	10	0.09	0.21	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J24	4	15	11	3.75	0.37	0.32	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J31	1	3	2	3	0.09	0.06	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J64	2	3	1	1.5	0.18	0.06	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	2	1	2	0.09	0.04	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
K11	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Property Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L10	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L16	5	30	25	6	0.46	0.64	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L25	1	8	7	8	0.09	0.17	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L31	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L60	2	9	7	4.5	0.18	0.19	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L63	4	4	0	1	0.37	0.09	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	2	2	0	1	0.18	0.04	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L66	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L70	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L80	6	17	11	2.83	0.55	0.36	Industry Studies: Services: General
L82	3	4	1	1.33	0.28	0.09	Entertainment; Media
L83	5	26	21	5.2	0.46	0.56	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L86	3	3	0	1	0.28	0.06	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
M13	1	2	1	2	0.09	0.04	New Firms; Startups
M41	1	9	8	9	0.09	0.19	Accounting
N10	6	16	10	2.67	0.55	0.34	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N13	16	33	17	2.06	1.47	0.71	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	11	23	12	2.09	1.01	0.49	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N16	1	5	4	5	0.09	0.11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N22	1	2	1	2	0.09	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N30	1	3	2	3	0.09	0.06	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N33	4	4	0	1	0.37	0.09	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	2	2	0	1	0.18	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N36	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N53	2	2	0	1	0.18	0.04	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N61	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	1	2	1	2	0.09	0.04	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	2	3	1	1.5	0.18	0.06	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
O10	6	35	29	5.83	0.55	0.75	Economic Development: General
O11	24	107	83	4.46	2.21	2.29	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	3	30	27	10	0.28	0.64	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O15	2	24	22	12	0.18	0.51	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	19	18	19	0.09	0.41	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	3	13	10	4.33	0.28	0.28	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	1	12	11	12	0.09	0.26	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	1	10	9	10	0.09	0.21	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	5	10	5	2	0.46	0.21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	1	5	4	5	0.09	0.11	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O30	12	23	11	1.92	1.1	0.49	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	6	15	9	2.5	0.55	0.32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	5	13	8	2.6	0.46	0.28	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	5	6	1	1.2	0.46	0.13	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O40	4	11	7	2.75	0.37	0.24	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	1	10	9	10	0.09	0.21	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O47	30	104	74	3.47	2.76	2.23	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	1	2	1	2	0.09	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: General
O52	2	8	6	4	0.18	0.17	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O57	2	15	13	7.5	0.18	0.32	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	1	3	2	3	0.09	0.06	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P14	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P23	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	9	48	39	5.33	0.83	1.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P26	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P33	1	5	4	5	0.09	0.11	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P37	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
Q01	15	40	25	2.67	1.38	0.86	Sustainable Development
Q10	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	Agriculture: General
Q11	3	4	1	1.33	0.28	0.09	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q17	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Agriculture in International Trade
Q22	1	2	1	2	0.09	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q25	1	4	3	4	0.09	0.09	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q30	2	13	11	6.5	0.18	0.28	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q32	1	7	6	7	0.09	0.15	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q51	3	12	9	4	0.28	0.26	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	1	1	0	1	0.09	0.02	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	5	18	13	3.6	0.46	0.39	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	2	13	11	6.5	0.18	0.28	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	41	134	93	3.27	3.77	2.87	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	2	23	21	11.5	0.18	0.49	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	2	22	20	11	0.18	0.47	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R10	8	27	19	3.38	0.74	0.58	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	1	17	16	17	0.09	0.36	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	2	5	3	2.5	0.18	0.11	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R31	2	3	1	1.5	0.18	0.06	Housing Supply and Markets
Z13	3	5	2	1.67	0.28	0.11	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	1,087	4,170	3,083	3.84	100	89.5	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E01.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	3	0.06	General Economics: General
A11	1	0.02	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	1	0.02	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	4	0.09	Relation of Economics to Social Values
B00	2	0.04	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	2	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	4	0.09	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	2	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B16	2	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B21	2	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B23	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B40	1	0.02	Economic Methodology: General
B41	2	0.04	Economic Methodology
B51	3	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B54	2	0.04	Feminist Economics
C01	3	0.06	Econometrics
C10	4	0.09	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C11	2	0.04	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	1	0.02	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	1	0.02	Estimation: General
C20	2	0.04	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C31	1	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	1	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C38	1	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C45	1	0.02	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C61	1	0.02	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C63	1	0.02	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C83	4	0.09	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	1	0.02	Econometric Software
D00	1	0.02	Microeconomics: General
D01	2	0.04	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D14	5	0.11	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D20	1	0.02	Production and Organizations: General
D22	1	0.02	Firm Behavior; Empirical Analysis
D23	1	0.02	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D30	1	0.02	Distribution: General
D33	1	0.02	Factor Income Distribution
D40	6	0.13	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	1	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D46	1	0.02	Value Theory
D60	19	0.41	Welfare Economics: General
D61	6	0.13	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	1	0.02	Externalities
D64	4	0.09	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	1	0.02	Welfare Economics: Other
D71	1	0.02	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	5	0.11	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	2	0.04	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D90	1	0.02	Intertemporal Choice: General
D92	1	0.02	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	5	0.11	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E13	1	0.02	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	11	0.24	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E40	4	0.09	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	5	0.11	Demand for Money
E42	1	0.02	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E44	19	0.41	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E64	1	0.02	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
F16	3	0.06	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F18	3	0.06	Trade and Environment
F23	9	0.19	Multinational Firms; International Business
F29	2	0.04	International Factor Movements: Other
F34	5	0.11	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	2	0.04	Foreign Aid
F37	1	0.02	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F41	6	0.13	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	3	0.06	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	5	0.11	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	1	0.02	International Business Cycles
F51	2	0.04	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F53	2	0.04	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	1	0.02	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	1	0.02	International Institutional Arrangements
F65	1	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G01	10	0.21	Financial Crises
G10	3	0.06	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G11	2	0.04	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G13	1	0.02	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G15	2	0.04	International Financial Markets
G20	3	0.06	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G22	1	0.02	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	1	0.02	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G28	1	0.02	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G34	1	0.02	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H20	4	0.09	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	2	0.04	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	1	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	5	0.11	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	2	0.04	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	1	0.02	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H40	1	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	5	0.11	Public Goods
H43	3	0.06	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	1	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H54	4	0.09	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H56	3	0.06	National Security and War
H71	2	0.04	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H75	1	0.02	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H77	2	0.04	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H82	1	0.02	Governmental Property
H83	4	0.09	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I00	1	0.02	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	9	0.19	Health: General
I11	3	0.06	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I20	3	0.06	Education and Research Institutions: General
I38	4	0.09	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J08	1	0.02	Labor Economics Policies
J10	1	0.02	Demographic Economics: General
J12	2	0.04	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J15	1	0.02	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J18	1	0.02	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J23	4	0.09	Labor Demand
J39	2	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J61	4	0.09	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
K34	1	0.02	Tax Law
K42	7	0.15	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L11	2	0.04	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L26	2	0.04	Entrepreneurship
L32	3	0.06	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	1	0.02	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L51	3	0.06	Economics of Regulation
L52	1	0.02	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L62	1	0.02	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L71	3	0.06	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	1	0.02	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L91	1	0.02	Transportation: General
L92	2	0.04	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L94	3	0.06	Electric Utilities
M40	2	0.04	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	2	0.04	Auditing
M48	1	0.02	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M52	1	0.02	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M55	2	0.04	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N00	1	0.02	Economic History: General
N11	2	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N12	7	0.15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N15	1	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N20	1	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N25	2	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N32	1	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N37	1	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	2	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N42	1	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	1	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N63	1	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	1	0.02	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N92	1	0.02	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O00	1	0.02	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	2	0.04	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	9	0.19	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O24	2	0.04	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O44	2	0.04	Environment and Growth
O51	2	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	8	0.17	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O56	1	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	1	0.02	Economic Systems: General
P10	2	0.04	Capitalist Systems: General
P13	1	0.02	Cooperative Enterprises
P16	2	0.04	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P21	3	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P25	1	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P27	3	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	7	0.15	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P31	2	0.04	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P35	1	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	1	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P44	2	0.04	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P48	1	0.02	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q00	1	0.02	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q12	1	0.02	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q15	3	0.06	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	1	0.02	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q18	1	0.02	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	4	0.09	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q23	8	0.17	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	2	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q28	3	0.06	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q31	1	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q33	5	0.11	Resource Booms
Q38	2	0.04	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	4	0.09	Energy: General
Q48	2	0.04	Energy: Government Policy
Q50	3	0.06	Environmental Economics: General
Q55	2	0.04	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
R15	2	0.04	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R23	2	0.04	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	1	0.02	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R41	1	0.02	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R50	1	0.02	Regional Government Analysis: General
R53	2	0.04	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
R58	2	0.04	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Y10	9	0.19	Data: Tables and Charts
Z11	2	0.04	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	4	0.09	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	503	10.5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

D60(19), E44(19), E16(11), G01(10), F23(9), I10(9), O14(9), Y10(9), O53(8), Q23(8), K42(7), N12(7), P28(7), D40(6), D61(6), F41(6), D14(5), D72(5), E00(5), E41(5), F34(5), F43(5), H23(5), H41(5), Q33(5), A13(4), B12(4), C10(4), C83(4), D64(4), E40(4), H20(4), H54(4), H83(4), I38(4), J23(4), J61(4), Q20(4), Q40(4), Z12(4), A10(3), B51(3), C01(3), F16(3), F18(3), F42(3), G10(3), G20(3), H43(3), H56(3), I11(3), I20(3), L32(3), L51(3), L71(3), L94(3), P21(3), P27(3), Q15(3), Q28(3), Q50(3), B00(2), B11(2), B13(2), B16(2), B21(2), B41(2), B54(2), C11(2), C20(2), D01(2), D73(2), F29(2), F35(2), F51(2), F53(2), G11(2), G15(2), H21(2), H24(2), H71(2), H77(2), J12(2), J39(2), L11(2), L26(2), L92(2), M40(2), M42(2), M55(2), N11(2), N25(2), N40(2), O12(2), O24(2), O44(2), O51(2), P10(2), P16(2), P31(2), P44(2), Q24(2), Q38(2), Q48(2), Q55(2), R15(2), R23(2), R53(2), R58(2), Z11(2), A11(1), A12(1), B10(1), B23(1), B24(1), B40(1), C12(1), C13(1), C31(1), C34(1), C38(1), C45(1), C61(1), C63(1), C87(1), D00(1), D20(1), D22(1), D23(1), D30(1), D33(1), D41(1), D46(1), D62(1), D69(1), D71(1), D90(1), D92(1), E13(1), E42(1), E64(1), F37(1), F44(1), F54(1), F55(1), F65(1), G13(1), G22(1), G23(1), G28(1), G34(1), H22(1), H25(1), H40(1), H44(1), H75(1), H82(1), I00(1), J08(1), J10(1), J15(1), J18(1), K34(1), L33(1), L52(1), L62(1), L72(1), L91(1), M48(1), M52(1), N00(1), N15(1), N20(1), N32(1), N37(1), N42(1), N43(1), N44(1), N63(1), N84(1), N92(1), O00(1), O56(1), P00(1), P13(1), P25(1), P35(1), P36(1), P48(1), Q00(1), Q12(1), Q16(1), Q18(1), Q31(1), R30(1), R41(1), R50(1).

Table E01.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B16	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
C10	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
C11	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
C83	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4
D14	1	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	5
E41	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	5
E44	2	1	5	1	2	2	4	2	19
F23	3	0	3	0	0	2	0	1	9
G20	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
G34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H56	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
H83	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	4
I38	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
K42	1	0	0	1	1	0	4	0	7
N12	1	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	7
O12	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
O53	1	1	0	2	2	1	0	1	8
P10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Q28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Y10	2	1	1	2	2	0	0	1	9
B41	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
D60	0	1	13	1	1	1	0	2	19
D61	0	2	0	0	4	0	0	0	6
D72	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	5
E40	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
F18	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
F29	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F42	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
G22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H41	0	2	1	0	2	0	0	0	5

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H43	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
H54	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
H71	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
H82	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I10	0	2	0	0	2	3	1	1	9
J23	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
L11	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
L32	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
L52	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L71	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
L92	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
N40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
N44	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O51	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
P27	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Q00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q20	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
Q23	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	6	8
Q31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q40	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	0	4
Q50	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
Q55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
R53	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
A11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D33	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D40	0	0	1	2	3	0	0	0	6
E13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F34	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	5
F35	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
F37	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F51	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
F54	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H23	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	5
H77	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
J08	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J61	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	1	4
M52	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N15	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N84	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O14	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	6	9
O24	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
P21	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
P28	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	1	7
P48	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Z12	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4
B10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B12	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B13	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
B21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
B54	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
C01	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
C20	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
C45	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D64	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
D73	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
D90	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E00	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	0	5
E64	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F16	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
F41	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	2	6
F53	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
G01	0	0	0	1	1	4	3	1	10
G10	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
J12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
M55	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
N25	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
P16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
P44	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Q38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
A10	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
B23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C63	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D01	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
D20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D62	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F43	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	5
G11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
G13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G15	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
G23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
H40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I11	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
I20	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
L51	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
L62	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N11	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
N32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
N42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N92	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R15	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
R58	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
A13	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
B11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
B51	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
C31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L94	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
M42	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
M48	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
P35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
R23	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
R41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Z11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
A12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
C34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D69	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	11
E42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
H22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J39	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
K34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
M40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
P00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
Q18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
L72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
O56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
R30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	20	33	23	24	30	22	19	26	197

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E01.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B16	Haig, Bryan. 2006. "Sir Timothy Coghlan and the Development of National Accounts." <i>History of Political Economy</i>, 38(2): 339-75.
2006	C10	Boivin, Jean, and Marc Giannoni. 2006. <i>DSGE Models in a Data-Rich Environment</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Technical Working Papers: 0332. Standard practice for the estimation of dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models maintains the assumption that economic variables are properly measured by a single indicator, and that all relevant information for the estimation is summarized by a small number of data series. However, recent empirical research on factor models has shown that information contained in large data sets is relevant for the evolution of important macroeconomic series. This suggests that conventional model estimates and inference based on estimated DSGE models might be distorted. In this paper, we propose an empirical framework for the estimation of DSGE models that exploits the relevant information from a data-rich environment. This framework provides an interpretation of all information contained in a large data set, and in particular of the latent factors, through the lenses of a DSGE model. The estimation involves Markov-Chain Monte-Carlo (MCMC) methods. We apply this estimation approach to a state-of-the-art DSGE monetary model. We find evidence of imperfect measurement of the model's theoretical concepts, in particular for inflation. We show that exploiting more information is important for accurate estimation of the model's concepts and shocks, and that it implies different conclusions about key structural parameters and the sources of economic fluctuations.
2006	C11	Garratt, Anthony, Gary Koop, and Shaun P. Vahey. 2006. <i>Forecasting Substantial Data Revisions in the Presence of Model Uncertainty</i>. Birkbeck, School of Economics, Mathematics & Statistics, Birkbeck Working Papers in Economics and Finance: 0617. A recent revision to the preliminary measurement of GDP(E) growth for 2003Q2 caused considerable press attention, provoked a public enquiry and prompted a number of reforms to UK statistical reporting procedures. In this paper, we compute the probability of "substantial revisions" that are greater (in absolute value) than the controversial 2003 revision. The predictive densities are derived from Bayesian model averaging over a wide set of forecasting models including linear, structural break and regime-switching models with and without heteroskedasticity. Ignoring the nonlinearities and model uncertainty yields misleading predictions and obscures recent improvements in the quality of preliminary UK macroeconomic measurements.
2006	C83	Durrant, Gabriele B. 2006. "Missing Data Methods in Official Statistics in the United Kingdom: Some Recent Developments." <i>Allgemeines Statistisches Archiv/Journal of the German Statistical Society</i>, 90(4): 577-93. In recent years an increase in nonresponse rates in major government and social surveys has been observed. It is thought that decreasing response

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		rates and changes in nonresponse bias may affect, potentially severely, the quality of survey data. This paper discusses the problem of unit and item nonresponse in government surveys from an applied perspective and highlights some newer developments in this field with a focus on official statistics in the United Kingdom (UK). The main focus of the paper is on post-survey adjustment methods, in particular adjustment for item nonresponse. The use of various imputation and weighting methods is discussed in an example. The application also illustrates the close relationship between missing data and measurement error.
2006	D14 O12	Rao, K. S. Ramachandra, Ramesh Jangili, and Abhiman Das. 2006. "State-Wise Estimates of Financial Savings of Household Sector--An Exploratory Study." <i>Journal of Income and Wealth</i> , 28(1): 3-24. Traditionally, domestic savings are not compiled at state level by the Central Statistical Organization. Among the institutional sectors, estimates of saving of public sector are to some extent available at state level. But for the private corporate and household sectors, the saving estimates are compiled only at all-India level. Of these two sectors, household sector is the only surplus sector whose savings exceeds investment and the surplus resources are lent to deficit and needy sectors. In this paper, an attempt is made to estimate state-wise financial savings of the household sector. Like state domestic product, domestic savings is expected to vary widely across states depending on the overall economic activity of the region. Such estimates are helpful in studying the structural changes in state economies. As illustration, the methodology proposed in this paper is used for estimating state-wise financial savings of households for 2002-03, 2003-04 and 2004-05. The spatial and inter-temporal distribution of household savings presented in the paper provides important insights of the savings-investments nexus of the economy.
2006	E41	Bosker, E. M. 2006. "On the Aggregation of Eurozone Data." <i>Economics Letters</i> , 90(2): 260-65. Constructing eurozone aggregates is common practice in empirical studies. This study shows that the choice of aggregation method does not only matter on a theoretical basis. A brief study on eurozone money demand indicates the empirical importance of choosing the correct aggregation method as different aggregates give substantially different outcomes.
2006	E44	Blancas, Andres. 2006. "Interinstitutional Linkage Analysis: A Social Accounting Matrix Multiplier Approach for the Mexican Economy." <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 18(1): 29-59. By analogy to inter-industry analysis, this paper addresses the inter-institutional linkage analysis through an accounting multiplier approach and a social accounting matrix framework that has a flow of funds. Such an analysis provides a useful tool to identify and quantify structural features of an economy in terms of productive and financial backward and forward linkage indices, which are estimated from the accounting multipliers. As an empirical application of this analysis, we identify and measure the accounting multipliers and the respective linkage indices for the Mexican economy. The results may help to improve the quality of policy decisions by detecting key linkage and partial linkage accounts (production sectors or institutions) and by providing a better understanding of how an impact of an initial exogenous injection runs within a complex economic structure.
2006	E44	Darne, Olivier, and Claude Diebolt. 2006. "Chocs temporaires et permanents dans le PIB de la France, du Royaume-Uni et des Etats-Unis. (Temporary and Permanent Shocks in GDP for France, the United Kingdom and the United States. With English summary)." <i>Revue d'Economie Politique</i> , 116(1): 65-78. In this paper, infrequent large temporary and permanent shocks that have affected the quarterly GDP series for France, the United Kingdom and the United States are analyzed in the post-World War II period using the outlier method. Strong proof of permanent and/or transitory shocks are found, resulting from (national and international) economic, political and monetary events. We show that the persistence in GDP for France and the United States is associated to infrequent large shocks as well as permanent shocks that are assumed to be randomly generated every observation period as in the case of a random walk.
2006	F23 G34	Peleg, Soli, and Shimon Arieli. 2006. "Problems of Measurement and Analysis in the National Accounts under Rapidly Growing Globalization." <i>Statistical Journal</i> , 23(2-3): 143-53. Important problems of measurement and analysis in the national accounts have emerged in recent years due to rapidly growing globalisation of production, expanding trade in services, performance of international transactions and flow of information over the internet. The paper addresses the measurement problems in connection with: joint international production, outsourcing across borders, growing flows of services and transactions that are not covered by existing surveys and administrative data, complicated transactions in connection with for example mergers and swaps of stocks. The problems of analysis of growth and productivity under growing globalisation of production are also presented. International recommendations for coverage and methods of measurement currently do not give satisfactory solutions to these problems. The experience with these difficulties in Israel have resulted in the development of possible solutions, which include use of new sources and measurement methods, construction of decision trees for registration of certain transactions, and linkage to statistical frameworks abroad.
2006	F23	van Stokrom, Nico, Frank Bongor, Leslie Nootenboom, and Wim Tebbens. 2006. "Globalisation and the Effect on National Accounts: Practical Examples." <i>Statistical Journal</i> , 23(2-3): 167-78. Globalization makes an accurate description of the national economy increasingly difficult. Two parallel processes characterise Dutch firms: on the one hand developing into companies with activities abroad and on the other hand being affiliated to foreign multinational companies. Many of these companies are considered 'complex companies' since their operations have led to major inconsistencies among several source statistics of the National Accounts of Statistics Netherlands. The interpretation of the source statistics related to multinational enterprises is problematic. In National Accounts consistency of data is of prime importance. The System of National Accounts (SNA) and the European System of Accounts (ESA) provide guidelines and definitions to measure the domestic economy and the links between an economy and the rest of the world. However, in many cases SNA and ESA do not offer a solution to the problems created by multinational enterprises. Statistics Netherlands is devising tailor-made solutions to solve these problems.
2006	F23 G20	Koncz, Jennifer, Michael Mann, and Erin Nephew. 2006. "U.S. International Services: Cross-Border Trade in 2005 and Sales through Affiliates in 2004." <i>Survey of Current Business</i> , 86(10): 18, 20-74. U.S. exports of services increased to \$360.5 billion, and U.S. imports increased to \$280.6 billion. Sales of services abroad by foreign affiliates of U.S. companies increased to \$489.6 billion, and U.S. sales by U.S. affiliates of foreign companies increased to \$382.8 billion.
2006	G34	THE SAME AS F23 Peleg, Soli, and Shimon Arieli. 2006. "Problems of Measurement and Analysis in the National Accounts under Rapidly Growing Globalization." <i>Statistical Journal</i> , 23(2-3): 143-53.
2006	H56 H83	Kolli, Ramesh, and Naresh Kumar. 2006. "Valuation of Capital Service Provided by Public Administration and Defence." <i>Journal of Income and Wealth</i> , 28(1): 25-30.
2006	I38	Noh, Yong-Hwan. 2006. "Income Redistribution Structure of the Korean Economy: A Social Accounting Matrix Perspective." <i>Bank of Korea Economic Papers</i> , 9(2): 78-122. This paper uses the disaggregated nature of a Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) to analyze the income redistribution structure of the Korean economy. I explicitly construct a schematic structure of an 'aggregated SAM' (Macro SAM) based on a mapping of the economy-wide circular income flow. The Macro SAM reports values that are consistent with the 2000 National Accounts. I then disaggregate selected accounts of the Macro SAM by using

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Input-Output tables and Korean Household Income and Expenditure Surveys. In particular, households have been disaggregated according to yearly income decile. I identify the changes in the relative income of economic agents due to the multiplier process of the linear general equilibrium model. First, I find that low-income households benefit relatively less from all production activities, and that they benefit relatively less from an equivalent income increase for all household income classes. Second, I analyze the role of government in income redistribution. It is found that short-term government intervention targeting the underprivileged, such as the current Korean National Basic Livelihood Act, which entered into effect from October 2000, makes a positive contribution to low-income households, while it has a negative effect on production activities and high-income households. Third, by introducing the government as an endogenous account in the model of multipliers, it is observed that the income inflows in public service areas such as education, health and social work generate gains in the relative income of households except for those in the lowest decile income group.
2006	K42 N12	CV: Gordon, Robert J. 2006. "The 1920s and the 1990s in Mutual Reflection." In <i>The Global Economy in the 1990s: A Long-Run Perspective</i> , ed. Paul W. Rhode and Gianni Toniolo, 161-92. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2006	O12	THE SAME AS D14 Rao, K. S. Ramachandra, Ramesh Jangili, and Abhiman Das. 2006. "State-Wise Estimates of Financial Savings of Household Sector--An Exploratory Study." <i>Journal of Income and Wealth</i> , 28(1): 3-24.
2006	O53	Bai, Chong-En, Chang-Tai Hsieh, and Yingyi Qian. 2006. <i>The Return to Capital in China</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12755. China's investment rate is one of the highest in the world, which naturally leads one to suspect that the return to capital in China must be quite low. Using the data from China's national accounts, we estimate the rate of return to capital in China. We find that the aggregate rate of return to capital averaged 25% during 1978-1993, fell during 1993-1998, and has become flat at roughly 20% since 1998. This evidence suggests that the aggregate return to capital in China does not appear to be significantly lower than the return to capital in the rest of the world. We also find that the standard deviation of the rate of return to capital across Chinese provinces has fallen since 1978.
2006	P10	CV: Dixon, Frank. 2006. "Gross National Happiness--Improving Unsustainable Western Economic Systems." In <i>Interdisciplinary Yearbook of Business Ethics. Volume 1</i> , ed. Laszlo Zsolnai, 155-68. Oxford and New York: Lang.
2006	Q28	CV: Brouwer, Roy, Sjoerd Schenau, and Rob van der Veeren. 2006. "Scale Issues and Scaling Procedures in Integrated Water Accounting." In <i>Environmental Valuation in Developed Countries: Case Studies</i> , ed. David Pearce, 435-47. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	Y10	2006. "Economic Indicators." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i> , 0(0): B1-65.
2006	Y10	World Bank. 2006. <i>World Development Indicators 2006</i> , Washington, D.C.: Author. Provides a statistical snapshot of the record of development and the condition of the world and its people, covering over 152 countries with populations over one million, plus Taiwan, in the main tables, and including 208 economies in the aggregate measures for income groups wherever data are available. Contains tables of data arranged under the following headings: world view, people, environment, economy, states and markets, and global links. Introduces each set of statistical tables with discussion and analytical graphs. Individual tables are followed by notes about the data, definitions, and data sources.
2007		
2007	B41	Tucci, Gianrocco. 2007. "Editorial: On Methodological Flaws." <i>International Journal of Transport Economics</i> , 34(2): 169-78.
2007	D60	CV: Asheim, Geir B. 2007. "Green National Accounting for Welfare and Sustainability: A Taxonomy of Assumptions and Results." In <i>Justifying, Characterizing and Indicating Sustainability</i> . Geir B. Asheim, 197-213. Sustainability, Economics, and Natural Resources series. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	D61	CV: Asheim, Geir B., and Wolfgang Buchholz. 2007. "A General Approach to Welfare Measurement through National Income Accounting." In <i>Justifying, Characterizing and Indicating Sustainability</i> . Geir B. Asheim, 249-69. Sustainability, Economics, and Natural Resources series. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	D61 J23	CV: Colman, Ronald. 2007. "Measuring Genuine Progress." In <i>Sustainable Resource Management: Reality or Illusion?</i> , ed. Peter N. Nemetz, 420-32. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D72 L52	Spadoni, Bruno. 2007. "L'evoluzione istituzionale ed economica dei servizi pubblici locali. (With English summary)." <i>Economia Pubblica</i> , 37(5-6): 29-53. The local public services have been interested for many years by a process of institutional changes that have not carried to a stable order yet. At the same time a number of remarkable changes from an entrepreneurial and industrial point of view have been recorded, and such changes have been reflected in the industry economic and financial courses. In the first part of this paper the evolution of the rules--with a particular reference to the bill n. 772 decayed with the end of the former legislature--is briefly described. On the basis of a critical analysis of this provision, some guidelines for a future reform programme, are proposed. In the second part, the main organizational processes and the entrepreneurial and industrial strategies, which have been characterizing the management of the local public services, are analyzed with a reference to the formal privatization, the aggregation and fusion policies, the success of multi utility solutions. At last, a quantification of the dimension of the industry is given, in comparison with the data of national accounting and to those of the main Italian companies as well as the situation and the economic courses of the last years.
2007	E40	Hallegatte, Stephane, and Michael Ghil. 2007. <i>Endogenous Business Cycles and the Economic Response to Exogenous Shocks</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2007.20. In this paper, we investigate the macroeconomic response to exogenous shocks, namely natural disasters and stochastic productivity shocks. To do so, we make use of an endogenous business cycle model in which cyclical behavior arises from the investment-profit instability; the amplitude of this instability is constrained by the increase in labor costs and the inertia of production capacity and thus results in a finite-amplitude business cycle. This model is found to exhibit a larger response to natural disasters during expansions than during recessions, because the exogenous shock amplifies pre-existing disequilibria when occurring during expansions, while the existence of unused resources during recessions allows for damping the shock. Our model also shows a higher output variability in response to stochastic productivity shocks during expansions than during recessions. This finding is at odds with the classical real-cycle theory, but it is supported by the analysis of quarterly U.S. Gross Domestic Product series; the latter series exhibits, on average, a variability that is 2.6 times larger during expansions than during recessions.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	F18	CV: Asheim, Geir B. 2007. "Capital Gains and Net National Product in Open Economies." In <i>Justifying, Characterizing and Indicating Sustainability</i> . Geir B. Asheim, 155-69. Sustainability, Economics, and Natural Resources series. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	F29 F42	Jha, Raghendra, and T. Palanivel. 2007. <i>Resource Augmentation for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in the Asia Pacific Region</i> . Australian National University, Economics RSPAS, Departmental Working Papers. This paper examines whether the resource positions of the developing countries in the Asia Pacific region and the support they are receiving from donor countries are adequate to ensure that the MDG will be attained by 2015. It begins by examining the extant record of economic growth and emphasises the need for higher economic growth in order to accelerate the pace of poverty reduction. It argues that neither the level of economic growth nor its current structure can ensure that MDG1 is attained by 2015. The paper argues that domestic savings and investment rates in most large developing countries in the Asia Pacific region are not high enough for growth rates to rise high enough to ensure that MDG1 (halving poverty measured at \$1 PPP per capita over the period 1990-2015) is attained. Further, the ICOR in most of these countries has been stagnant or rising in many of these countries so that it would be unrealistic to expect sharp enough rises in the productivity of capital to ensure that existing investment rates can ensure that MDG1 is attained by 2015. The paper then examines some of the reasons for this lacklustre performance. Tax revenues have been stagnant and public expenditures on education and health have been low whereas many developing countries in the Asia Pacific region bear substantial burdens of debt servicing. Many of these countries also face considerable capital flight, exacerbating already tentative external situations. Furthermore whereas the current outlook for FDI looks promising for some Asian countries, international aid has been stagnant and in, many cases, net financial flows into developing countries has been negative. The paper then considers avenues for increasing the resource base for these countries. It considers a variety of measures including tax reform and expenditure switching policies. It advances policies to reduce capital flight and argues that international debt reduction should accompany any policy to increase international aid to the developing countries of the Asia Pacific region. It lists a number of additional sources of multilateral aid that could replenish developing country resources but argues that measures to increase the absorptive capacity of developing countries as well as reduction in the volatility of aid must accompany to increase international aid. Further, increases in international aid should ensure that the real exchange rates of the recipient countries should not rise. If the real exchange rates were to rise, some of these countries could be exposed to Dutch disease type of phenomena.
2007	G22	Kumar, Naresh. 2007. "Coverage of Insurance Activity in National Accounts Statistics." <i>Journal of Income and Wealth</i> , 29(1): 47-54.
2007	H41 H43 H54 R53	CV: Yokomatsu, Muneta, Kiyoshi Kobayashi, and Ryo Ejiri. 2007. "Formulating an Infrastructure Accounting System: Accounting Information and Implications for Economic Growth." In <i>The Management and Measurement of Infrastructure: Performance, Efficiency and Innovation</i> , ed. Charlie Karlsson, William P. Anderson, Borje Johansson and Kiyoshi Kobayashi, 301-28. New Horizons in Regional Science. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	H41 H43 H54	CV: Ejiri, Ryo. 2007. "Infrastructure Accounting Systems: Issues and a Perspective." In <i>The Management and Measurement of Infrastructure: Performance, Efficiency and Innovation</i> , ed. Charlie Karlsson, William P. Anderson, Borje Johansson and Kiyoshi Kobayashi, 329-61. New Horizons in Regional Science. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	H71	Lee, Gilda D. 2007. "Government Receipts and Expenditures: Estimates for the Fourth Quarter of 2006." <i>Survey of Current Business</i> , 87(4): 7-9. Net government saving increased \$33.7 billion to -\$149.6 billion. Net Federal Government saving increased \$41.8 billion to -\$131.2 billion. Net state and local government saving decreased \$8.2 billion to -\$18.4 billion.
2007	H82 L32	Traa, Bob, and Alina Carare. 2007. "A Government's Net Worth." <i>Finance and Development</i> , 44(2): 46-49. A new tool in surveillance, the public sector balance sheet, can help to diagnose vulnerabilities that are not immediately visible in the budget.
2007	I10	Rosen, Allison B., and David M. Cutler. 2007. "Measuring Medical Care Productivity: A Proposal for U.S. National Health Accounts." <i>Survey of Current Business</i> , 87(6): 54-58.
2007	I10	Christian, Michael S. 2007. "Measuring the Output of Health Care in the United States." <i>Survey of Current Business</i> , 87(6): 78-83.
2007	J23	THE SAME AS D61 CV: Colman, Ronald. 2007. "Measuring Genuine Progress." In <i>Sustainable Resource Management: Reality or Illusion?</i>
2007	L11	Raknerud, Arvid, Dag Ronningen, and Terje Skjerpen. 2007. "A Method for Improved Capital Measurement by Combining Accounts and Firm Investment Data." <i>Review of Income and Wealth</i> , 53(3): 397-421. We propose a new method for estimating capital stocks at the firm level by combining business accounts information and investment data. The method also produces capital estimates at the sector or industry level by summing individual firms' capital stocks and appropriately inflating this sum to account for firms not included in the data set. Our approach has two major advantages compared with the much used Perpetual Inventory Method (PIM). First, long investment series are not necessary. Second, sector capital estimates are automatically adjusted for changes in the capital stock because of entry and exit of firms. While capital growth rates in Norwegian manufacturing were only 1 percent on average during 1993-2004 according to national accounts figures, our method yields much higher growth rates of 5.5 percent on average.
2007	L32	THE SAME AS H82 Traa, Bob, and Alina Carare. 2007. "A Government's Net Worth." <i>Finance and Development</i> , 44(2): 46-49.
2007	L52	THE SAME AS D72 Spadoni, Bruno. 2007. "L'evoluzione istituzionale ed economica dei servizi pubblici locali. (With English summary)." <i>Economia Pubblica</i> , 37(5-6): 29-53.
2007	L71	CV: Heal, Geoffrey. 2007. "Are Oil Producers Rich?." In <i>Escaping the Resource Curse</i> , ed. Macartan Humphreys, Jeffrey D. Sachs and Joseph E. Stiglitz, 155-72. Foreword by George Soros. Initiative for Policy Dialogue at Columbia series. New York: Columbia University Press.
2007	L92	Okubo, Sumiye, Barbara M. Fraumeni, and Mahnaz Fahim-Nader. 2007. "A Proposal to Include Motor Vehicle Services in the U.S. Travel and Tourism Satellite Accounts." <i>Survey of Current Business</i> , 87(6): 30-42. Motor vehicles are widely used in the United States for travel and tourism. However, in keeping with international guidelines, the travel and tourism accounts do not include most motor vehicle services. Accounting for such services would require several changes to the current accounts.
2007	N40	Ferris, J. Stephen, and Stanley L. Winer. 2007. "Just How Much Bigger Is Government in Canada? A Comparative Analysis of the Size and Structure of the Public Sectors in Canada and the United States, 1929-2004." <i>Canadian Public Policy</i> , 33(2): 173-206. We compare the size and structure of the public sectors of Canada and the United States from 1929 to 2004 using national accounting and employment data. The challenge of defining the public sector for comparative purposes is explored and illustrated.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		especially with respect to the treatment of non-profits, and a number of intriguing similarities and differences in the comparative evolution of the public sectors are identified that remain to be explained. Use of a new Fisher-type government deflator for Canada indicates that, as of 2003, real government spending relative to real income was about 27 percent of Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in both countries.
2007	N44	O'Hara, Glen. 2007. "Towards a New Bradshaw? Economic Statistics and the British State in the 1950s and 1960s." <i>Economic History Review</i> , 60(1): 1-34. This article outlines the attempts of British central government to react to the perceived inadequacy of official economic statistics. A huge amount of work went into this project, the main aim of which was to speed up the production of statistics so that the economy could be analysed in more detail, and thus better managed. If this was to work, more data was required on the labour market, on productivity, on production, and on the interlinkages between those indicators. British official statistics clearly were more comprehensive and more detailed at the end of this period than they had been at the start. Even so, the effort was usually thought to have been a failure by the early 1970s. More detail took time to produce; it was difficult to recruit the necessary staff; successive administrative reorganizations also absorbed energies. The devolved informality of British government hampered the emergence of an overall picture. Businesses and trade unions resisted attempts to collect more data, especially when it showed them in an unflattering light. Above all, the elite, specialist, and technical nature of the reform process meant that very little political and popular pressure built up to force through further changes.
2007	O51 Q40	Li, Minqi. 2007. <i>U.S., China, and the Unraveling of Global Imbalances</i> . Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. Since 2003, world economic growth has accelerated and there has been strong improvement in corporate profitability. The U.S. current account deficits and China's dramatic economic rise have been the two pillars underpinning the current global economic expansion. The coming years are likely to see the unraveling of the external and internal imbalances of the U.S. economy and the Chinese economy has been characterized by excessive dependence on investment and exports. Whether global economic expansion can be sustained to a large extent depends on whether the Chinese economy can be successfully restructured to be led by domestic consumption and to effectively address the question of long-term ecological sustainability.
2007	P27	Spevacek, Vojtech. 2007. "Ceska ekonomika ve svetle alternativnich ukazatelu ekonomicke vykonnosti a blahobytu. (Czech Economy in the Light of Alternative Indicators of Economic Performance and Welfare. With English summary.)" <i>Ekonomicky Casopis/Journal of Economics</i> , 55(7): 676-96. An overall assessment of economic development of the country is to be based not only on the gross domestic product, which is considered as the most important indicator, but on the comprehensive system of indicators which show different aspects of economic life. These indicators are contained in the system of national accounts. The article explains and analyses the national income which takes into account net outflow of primary incomes from the country, net domestic product (GDP less consumption of fixed capital) and indicators of real income which are influenced by the changes in the terms of trade. Indicators of final consumption, disposable income and savings of households are taken as proxy for the characteristics of welfare. The development of the Czech economy in the period 1995-2005 can be assessed differently by using different indicators. The formation of economic policy needs integrated picture based also on alternative indicators.
2007	Q00	World Bank. 2007. <i>The Little Green Data Book 2007</i> , Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Pocket-sized booklet of key indicators of the environment and its relationship to people for over two hundred countries. Based on World Development Indicators 2007 and its accompanying CD-ROM. Presents a special section focusing on carbon dioxide emissions. Includes a world table; regional tables; income-group tables; and country tables of indicators relating to agriculture, forests and biodiversity, energy, emissions and pollution, water and sanitation, environment and health, and national accounting aggregates.
2007	Q20	Sengupta, Ramprasad, and Shalini Saksena. 2007. "Macroeconomics and Sustainable Accounting of Resources and Income." <i>India Macroeconomics Annual</i> , 0(0): 39-103. This article focuses on the conceptual and methodological issues relating to the sustainable accounting of income and wealth with illustrative examples in the macroeconomic context. The key macroeconomic performance indicators like Gross Domestic Product (GDP) and Net Domestic Product (NDP) and other aggregates, on which the Standard National Accounts (SNA) of UN focus, have their conceptual basis on the short-run Keynesian macroeconomic models and not on any long-run growth theory. The conventional SNA definition and its coverage of National Accounts do not, in fact, take account of the environmental consequences of economic activities and their feedback impact on their sustainability. This article provides the rationale for enlargement of the scope and coverage of National Accounts of income and wealth so as to include the natural resource (asset) accounting as a component in it as following from the very concept of sustainable development. The article further shows with illustration how the physical and hybrid flow accounts, which would depict the environment-economy interaction along with the material balances, can be developed by using the input-output modelling framework of analysis. It finally derives from such accounts the environmentally adjusted indicators of macroeconomic development like GDP, NDP savings, and so forth, and points to the usefulness of the integration of environmental and economic accounting for the development of sustainable development policies. It describes the satellite System of Environmental-Economic Accounting (SEEA) of the UN for such integration of accounts, and reviews the state of its implementation in India.
2007	Q23 Q31	Datta, Soumyendra Kishore. 2007. "Degradation of Natural Resources and Changes in Net Adjusted Savings--A Panel Data Analysis." <i>Journal of Quantitative Economics, New Series</i> , 5(1): 48-64. Depletion/degradation of natural resources has long been neglected in conventional national accounting system. Only recently loss of rent due to depletion of some of these resources has been considered in the new notion of net adjusted savings (NAS). There exist optimal conditions concerning degradation of natural resources consistent with positive NAS and sustainable utility. In reality however, these conditions are rarely met Panel data reveal an inverse relation of NAS in several countries with scale of deforestation, export of ores and metals, CO2 emission etc. A sound policy is essential to arrest such degradation for obtaining better NAS.
2007	Q40	THE SAME AS O51 Li, Minqi. 2007. <i>U.S., China, and the Unraveling of Global Imbalances</i> . Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers.
2007	Q50	CV: Cizmic, Drazenka. 2007. "Symposium on Operational Research in Slovenia: Satellite System for Integrated Environmental and Economic Accounting." In <i>SOR '07 Proceedings: The 9th International Symposium on Operational Research in Slovenia: Nova Gorica, Slovenia, September 26-28, 2007</i> , ed. Lidija Zadnik Stirn and Samo Drobne, 227-32. Ljubljana: Slovenian Society INFORMATIKA-Section for Operational Research.
2007	Q55	CV: Asheim, Geir B. 2007. "Adjusting Green NNP to Measure Sustainability." In <i>Justifying, Characterizing and Indicating Sustainability</i> . Geir B. Asheim, 225-40. Sustainability, Economics, and Natural Resources series. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	R53	THE SAME AS H41 CV: Yokomatsu, Muneta, Kiyoshi Kobayashi, and Ryo Ejiri. 2007. "Formulating an Infrastructure Accounting System: Accounting Information and Implications for Economic Growth."

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	R53	CV: Ejiri, Ryo. 2007. "Infrastructure Accounting Systems: Issues and a Perspective." In <i>The Management and Measurement of Infrastructure: Performance, Efficiency and Innovation</i> , ed. Charlie Karlsson, William P. Anderson, Borje Johansson and Kiyoshi Kobayashi, 329-61. New Horizons in Regional Science. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008		
2008	A11	Atkinson, Glen. 2008. "Purpose and Measurement of National Income and Product." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i>, 42(2): 303-16. Institutional economists were leaders in the development of national income and product accounts. The accounts were created to assist in understanding such issues as the effects of the rise of corporate ownership on the distribution of income, the causes of modern business cycles and war finance on the performance of the economy. This article reviews the assumptions to develop these accounts and how they shaped our understanding of the economy. Readers are encouraged to review these assumptions and consider ways that we might improve our measurements to deal more effectively with current problems.
2008	D33	Hoffmann, Rodolfo, and Marlon Gomes Ney. 2008. "A recente queda da desigualdade de renda no Brasil: Análise de dados da PNAD, do Censo Demográfico e das Contas Nacionais. (The Recent Reduction in Income Inequality in Brazil: Analysis of National Household Surveys, Census and National Accounts Data. With English summary.)" <i>Economica (Fluminense Federal University)</i>, 10(1): 7-39. Account taken of the classical concepts regarding the functional distribution of income, this article examines the main limitations of the data from Brazil's national household sample surveys PNAD, demographic census and system of national accounts (SNA) when they are used to study the inequality that characterizes Brazilian income distribution. We analyze to what extent such limitations can affect the diagnosis about how such inequality changed in the new century. Amongst the mentioned limitations, we draw attention to the fact that the sum under the heading "income from work" ("renda do trabalho") in the household sample surveys includes not only earnings of the labor force of relatively poor people--a progressive (in the sense defined in the article) component of total income--but also highly regressive incomes represented by the salaries of the highest echelons of managers and administrators, as well as profits and land rent. The recent reduction in inequality is real and confirmed by the data, and it can be explained by the lowering of the concentration ratio of various components of the total household income, in particular "income from work of employees" (or wages and salaries), income under the heading "interests and low income families' stipend", and pensions. Thus, by decomposing the Gini index, it is shown that a reduction in inequality is compatible with a slight decline in the relative share of "remuneration of employees" and a small increase in the share of "gross operational surplus" ("excedente operacional bruto") in GDP, as registered by the national accounts.
2008	D40	Deaton, Angus, and Alan Heston. 2008. <i>Understanding PPPs and PPP-based national accounts</i>. Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Research Program in Development Studies., Working Papers: 1120. PPP-based national accounts have become an important part of the database for macroeconomists, development economists, and economic historians. Frequently used global data come from the Penn World Table (PWT) and the World Bank's World Development Indicators; a substantial fraction of the world is also covered in the PPP accounts produced by the OECD and the European Union. This paper provides an overview of how these data are constructed, and discusses both the theory and the practical problems of implementing it. All of these data are underpinned by the International Comparison Program (ICP), which collects data on prices worldwide. The most recent round of the ICP was for 2005 with final results published in early 2008; version 7.0 of the Penn World Table will soon incorporate these results. The 2005 ICP, like earlier rounds, involved substantial revisions to previous data, most notably revising downwards the size of the Chinese (40 percent smaller) and Indian (36 percent) economies. We discuss the reasons for the revisions, and assess their plausibility. We focus on four important areas: how to handle international differences in quality, the treatment of urban and rural areas of large countries such as China, India, and Brazil, how to estimate prices for government services, health, and education, and the effects of the regional structure of the ICP. All of these affect the interpretation of previous data, as well as the current revisions. We discuss previous revisions of the PWT, and their effects on various kinds of econometric analysis. The paper concludes with health warnings that should be kept in mind when using these data, which are not always suitable for the purposes to which they are put. Some international comparisons are close to impossible, even in theory, and in others, the practical difficulties make comparison exceedingly hazardous.
2008	E13	Gomme, Paul, B. Ravikumar, and Peter Rupert. 2008. <i>The Return to Capital and the Business Cycle</i>. Concordia University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 08002. We measure the return to capital directly from the NIPA and BEA data and examine the return implications of the real business cycle model. Specifically, we construct a quarterly time series of the after-tax return to business capital. The business cycle properties of this return differs considerably from those of the S&P 500 returns. First, its volatility is considerably smaller than that of S&P 500 returns. Second, our measured return is procyclical and leads output by one quarter; S&P 500 returns are countercyclical and lead the cycle by four quarters. The standard business cycle model captures almost 50% of the volatility in the return to capital (relative to the volatility of output), and does well in capturing the lead-lag pattern. We consider several departures from the benchmark model; the model with stochastic taxes captures nearly 85% of the relative volatility in the return to capital and the model with high risk aversion captures 80% of the relative volatility. We then include capital gains in our measurement and use a model with investment specific technological change to address the higher volatility in the return to capital. This model accounts for more than 80% of the return volatility, and essentially all of the relative volatility.
2008	F34	CV: Lawn, Philip, and Matthew Clarke. 2008. "An Introduction to the Asia-Pacific Region." In <i>Sustainable Welfare in the Asia-Pacific: Studies Using the Genuine Progress Indicator</i> , ed. Philip Lawn and Matthew Clarke, 3-34. Advances in Ecological Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	F35 J18 O24	CV: Lawn, Philip, and Matthew Clarke. 2008. "Genuine Progress across the Asia-Pacific Region: Comparisons, Trends, and Policy Implications." In <i>Sustainable Welfare in the Asia-Pacific: Studies Using the Genuine Progress Indicator</i> , ed. Philip Lawn and Matthew Clarke, 333-61. Advances in Ecological Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	F37	Bruggemann, Ralf, Helmut Lutkepohl, and Massimiliano Marcellino. 2008. "Forecasting Euro Area Variables with German Pre-EMU Data." <i>Journal of Forecasting</i>, 27(6): 465-81. It is investigated whether euro area variables can be forecast better based on synthetic time series for the pre-euro period or by using just data from Germany for the pre-euro period. Our forecast comparison is based on quarterly data for the period 1970Q1-2003Q4 for 10 macroeconomic variables. The years 2000-2003 are used as forecasting period. A range of different univariate forecasting methods is applied. Some of them are based on linear autoregressive models and we also use some nonlinear or time-varying coefficient models. It turns out that most variables which have a similar level for Germany and the euro area such as prices can be better predicted based on German data, while aggregated European data are preferable for forecasting variables which need considerable adjustments in their levels when joining German and European

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Monetary Union (EMU) data. These results suggest that for variables which have a similar level for Germany and the euro area it may be reasonable to consider the German pre-EMU data for studying economic problems in the euro area.
2008	F51 F54 P21 P28	CV: Hong, Vu Xuan Nguyet, Matthew Clarke, and Philip Lawn. 2008. "Genuine Progress in Vietnam: The Impact of the Doi Moi Reforms." In <i>Sustainable Welfare in the Asia-Pacific: Studies Using the Genuine Progress Indicator</i> , ed. Philip Lawn and Matthew Clarke, 299-330. Advances in Ecological Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	H23 H77	Aronsson, Thomas. 2008. "Social Accounting and the Public Sector." <i>International Economic Review</i> , 49(1): 349-75. This article contributes to the theory of social accounting. As such, it tries to extend earlier literature on the welfare equivalence of the comprehensive net national product in two main directions, both of which refer to the public sector. One is by considering welfare measurement problems associated with public good provision and redistributive policy, respectively, when the public revenues are raised by distortionary taxes. The other is by addressing the consequences of a "federation-like" decision structure, where independent tax and expenditure decisions are made both by the central government and by lower level governments.
2008	J08	CV: Lawn, Philip. 2008. "Genuine Progress in Australia: Time to Rethink the Growth Objective." In <i>Sustainable Welfare in the Asia-Pacific: Studies Using the Genuine Progress Indicator</i> , ed. Philip Lawn and Matthew Clarke, 91-125. Advances in Ecological Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	J18	THE SAME AS F35 CV: Lawn, Philip, and Matthew Clarke. 2008. "Genuine Progress across the Asia-Pacific Region: Comparisons, Trends, and Policy Implications."
2008	J61	Clemens, Michael A., and Lant Pritchett. 2008. "Income per Natural: Measuring Development for People Rather Than Places." <i>Population and Development Review</i> , 34(3): 395-434. It is easy to learn the average income of a resident of El Salvador or Albania. But there is no systematic source of information on the average income of a Salvadoran or Albanian. We estimate a new statistic: income per natural--the mean annual income of all people born in a given country, regardless of where those people now reside. Income per natural often differs substantially from income per resident, both in its mean and in its distribution. A large part of this difference is caused by movement across borders. Indeed, for people from a number of developing countries, departing their country of birth is one of the most important sources of poverty reduction and material advancement. If economic development is that which raises human well-being, then crossing international borders is not an alternative to economic development; it is a form of economic development.
2008	J61	Keramidas, Dimitris, Charalambos Economidis, and Nikos Stroplos. 2008. "The Participation of Migrants in the Greek Economy: An Input-Output Analysis." <i>Bulletin of Political Economy</i> , 2(1): 79-108. This paper presents an effort to estimate the participation of migrants in the Greek Economy with the help of the input-output analysis. Several characteristics were estimated, relating mainly to the number, income, expenditure, savings and investments of migrants, along with the corresponding data for Greeks. The study reveals some aspects about the economic status of migrants in terms of consumption patterns, compared to that of Greeks, and their distance from the poverty threshold. Moreover, within the context of the social accounting matrix (SAM) model, we split the household column for the year 2005 into two sub-columns, one for migrants and one for Greek households. The general conclusion of the paper is that migrants make a positive contribution to the Greek economy, mainly through their contribution to production.
2008	M52	Moylan, Carol E. 2008. "BEA Briefing: Employee Stock Options and the National Economic Accounts." <i>Survey of Current Business</i> , 88(2): 7-13. Stock options have become common as part of employee pay packages. This BEA Briefing discusses the national economic accounts' treatment of these options and plans for improvements.
2008	N15	CV: Lawn, Philip. 2008. "Genuine Progress in India: Some Further Growth Needed in the Immediate Future but Population Stabilisation Needed Immediately." In <i>Sustainable Welfare in the Asia-Pacific: Studies Using the Genuine Progress Indicator</i> , ed. Philip Lawn and Matthew Clarke, 191-227. Advances in Ecological Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	N84	CV: Onofri, Paolo, and Anna Stagni. 2008. "On the Hicksian Definition of Income in Applied Economic Analysis." In <i>Markets, Money and Capital: Hicksian Economics for the Twenty-First Century</i> , ed. Roberto Scazzieri, Amartya Sen and Stefano Zamagni, 164-81. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	O14	Rajeswari, T. 2008. "Measurement of Capital Stock, Depreciation and Wealth." <i>Journal of Income and Wealth</i> , 30(2): 18-26. In this paper, an attempt has been made to generate estimates of capital stock and depreciation for the manufacturing industry based on retirement functions. In doing so, the estimates of the growth in capital stock, capital wealth, and depreciation have been compared with the estimates published in the National Accounts Statistics (NAS)-2008. In the first instance, estimates of retirements using a discard function for assets have been worked out. This is then used to estimate the gross fixed capital stock. Then a depreciation model is used to produce estimates of economic depreciation and wealth stock. Aim of this paper is to show that assuming a mortality function and taking into account of the retirements of a cohort of assets would reduce the values of consumption of fixed capital presently used in the NAS, thereby impacting the GDP/NDP.
2008	O24	THE SAME AS F35 CV: Lawn, Philip, and Matthew Clarke. 2008. "Genuine Progress across the Asia-Pacific Region: Comparisons, Trends, and Policy Implications."
2008	P21	Holz, Carsten A. 2008. "China's 2004 Economic Census and 2006 Benchmark Revision of GDP Statistics: More Questions Than Answers?" <i>China Quarterly</i> , 0(193): 150-63. In 2006, China's National Bureau of Statistics undertook a benchmark revision of national income and product accounts statistics based on the findings of the 2004 economic census. The benchmark revision covers primarily the years 1993-2004 with revised economy-wide and sectoral output values. The new data have three implications. First, despite all the hype only a few years ago about data falsification by local statistical authorities in China, the 2004 economic census results validate the provincial aggregate output values and invalidate the centre's national ones. Second, at the national level, economy-wide as well as sectoral nominal values were revised but real growth rates of some sectors remained unchanged. That is not plausible, and implies that at least the secondary sector real growth rates are erroneous. And finally, the benchmark revision raises questions about the quality and meaning of a large body of official statistics. Ultimately, it casts doubt on the professionalism and sincerity of China's statistical authority.
2008	P21	THE SAME AS F51 CV: Hong, Vu Xuan Nguyet, Matthew Clarke, and Philip Lawn. 2008. "Genuine Progress in Vietnam: The Impact of the Doi Moi Reforms."

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	P28	CV: Roumasset, James, Kimberly Burnett, and Hua Wang. 2008. "Environmental Resources and Economic Growth." In <i>China's Great Economic Transformation</i> , ed. Loren Brandt and Thomas G. Rawski, 250-85. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	P28	THE SAME AS F51 CV: Hong, Vu Xuan Nguyet, Matthew Clarke, and Philip Lawn. 2008. "Genuine Progress in Vietnam: The Impact of the Doi Moi Reforms."
2008	P28	CV: Wen, Zongguo, Yan Yang, and Philip Lawn. 2008. "From GDP to GPI: Quantifying Thirty-Five Years of Development in China." In <i>Sustainable Welfare in the Asia-Pacific: Studies Using the Genuine Progress Indicator</i> , ed. Philip Lawn and Matthew Clarke, 228-59. Advances in Ecological Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	P48 Z12	CV: Al-Jayyousi, Odeh. 2008. "The State of Ecosystems and Progress of Society." In <i>Statistics, Knowledge and Policy 2007: Measuring and Fostering the Progress of Societies</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 441-51. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2009		
2009	B10	Natoli, Riccardo, and Segu Zuhair. 2009. "Tracing the Evolution of Wealth Measurement Approaches: Illustrating the Nature of Knowledge Production." <i>Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics</i>, 21(4): 379-406. The purpose of this paper is to briefly trace the main protagonists who have contributed to defining and measuring wealth, starting from the Stone Age up until the present day. It illustrates the changing nature of knowledge production in forming crucial concepts, where different economic theorists utilised different definitions and evaluations. These different economic theories, while defining economies, highlight a more important issue of recognising that the neoclassical concept that exists today is not an incontestable concept reflective of the present day economy, but a theoretical proposition that can be subject to change and alternative formulation. This continues to this very day with the onset of the knowledge revolution, and issues of environmental sustainability and social development. These all form an important part of wealth measurement but do not avail themselves to a study under the traditional economic theory. This limitation needs to be set against the pattern exhibited throughout this paper, namely, that wealth measurements were transformed in response to a need, to make them more appropriate to the actual facts of a changing, complex economic situation. It is no different now. The awareness of this factor is what makes an historical narrative of wealth and its measurement so important. By demonstrating this, it permits approaches to economics from a standpoint other than neoclassical.
2009	B12 B13 B21	CV: Hill, Peter. 2009. "Tangibles, Intangibles and Services: A New Taxonomy for the Classification of Output." In <i>The WTO, Intellectual Property, E-Commerce and the Internet. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Rohan Kariyawasam, 341-61. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	B54 E00	Garba, P. Kasey, and Abdul-Ganiyu Garba. 2009. "Towards Engendered Macroeconomics for the Development of Africa." <i>Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies</i>, 51(1): 45-58. This paper reviews mainstream efforts at engendering macroeconomics frameworks and deduced two main conclusions therefrom. First, that the engendering of macroeconomics may be building on the wrong foundations if the objective is to produce engendered macroeconomic policy that can deal with the multi-level and multi-dimensional problems of gender inequity, poverty and underdevelopment. Second, that the engendered macroeconomics that is desired could systematically begin from first principles by exploiting the visionary hopes of The General Theory while avoiding its weaknesses. The paper then argues that generating a desired engendered macroeconomics would require: (a) a reconsideration of the concept of value, (b) identification of new and more appropriate units of quantities/qualities for macro-global analysis consistent with current national and global realities, (c) a clear definition and categorization of variables of macro-global inquiry given current realities and the demands of gender equity and poverty reduction, (d) a robust debate on methodology, (e) clear specification of global, macro, meso and micro constraints, their interactions and welfare implications and (f) explicit analysis and estimation of externalities in generating a new system of national income accounting.
2009	C01 N25	Chow, Gregory. 2009. <i>Important Lessons from Studying the Chinese Economy</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies, Working Papers: 1198. In 1979 the United States and China established normal diplomatic relations, allowing me to visit China and study the Chinese economy. After doing so for thirty years since and advising the government of Taiwan in the 1960s and the 1970s and the government of the People's Republic of China in the 1980s and the 1990s this is an opportune moment for me to summarize the important lessons that I have learned. The lessons will be summarized in four parts: on economic science, on formulating economic policy and providing economic advice, on the special characteristics of the Chinese economy and on the experience of China's economic reform. At the beginning I should comment on the quality of Chinese official data on which almost all quantitative studies referred to in this article were based. Chow (2006(a)) has presented the view that by and large the official data are useful and fairly accurate. The main justification is that every time I tested an economic hypothesis or estimated an economic relation using the official data the result confirmed the well-established economic theory. It would be a miracle if I had the power to make the Chinese official statisticians fabricate data to support my hypotheses. Even if I had had the power, most of the data had already been published for years before I conceived the ideas of the studies reported in this article.
2009	C20 E00	Heim, John J. 2009. <i>The Real Exchange Rate And The U. S. Economy 2000-2008</i>. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics. This paper is a revision of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's Working Papers in Economics Series, No. 803, entitled "How Falling Exchange Rates 2000-2007 Have Affected the U.S. Economy and Trade Deficit (Evaluated Using the Federal Reserve's Real Broad Exchange Rate)". It expands the analysis to measure exchange rate effects on the U.S. economy through 2008. It also utilizes a significantly improved method for assessing the meaning of the regression coefficient on the exchange rate variable in consumption and investment functions, removing ambiguity as to whether they should be interpreted as income or substitution effects. The paper attempts econometrically, using a seven behavioral equation model, to determine the total impact during 2000-2008 of the U.S. real exchange rate's 13.8% decline. Using projections based on an econometric model of the U.S. economy 1960-2000, the paper suggests that the effect on demand for domestically produced consumer goods (and exports) is positive, but strongly negative for investment goods. The estimated overall negative effect of declining real exchange rates on the GDP is 1.9% over the eight years, or about a quarter percent decline a year. This revised estimate is less than half the estimated impact reported Working Paper 803. It is estimated the decline reduced the trade deficit \$189 billion from what it otherwise would have been, down from \$244 billion reported Working Paper 803.
2009	C20 E00	Heim, John J. 2009. <i>Demand For Durable Goods, Nondurable Goods And Services</i>. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics. Separate macroeconomic consumption demand functions are developed and tested for (1) durable goods, (2) nondurable goods and (3) services. These are compared for consistency with econometric

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		studies of total consumer demand. Key factors determining demand for these goods are tested using U.S. 19602000 data. The econometric method used was 2SLS with heteroskedasticity controls. Data in first differences are used to reduce multicollinearity, non stationarity and autocorrelation. The models explain 94% of the variance in demand for consumer durables, 86% of demand for nondurable consumer goods and 81% of services demand. Demand for durables like autos and appliances, was found to be driven by the disposable income, wealth, the exchange rate, availability of consumer credit, interest rates on consumer credit, demand for new housing, which affects appliance demand, and population growth. Demand for nondurable goods, such as groceries and clothes, was driven by the same factors, except for new housing demand and the exchange rate. Demand for consumer services such as laundry, restaurant, and entertainment services was found to be related to disposable income, wealth, and population growth, but not related to consumer credit availability, or consumer credit interest rates. However, mortgage interest rates paid by households did seem to affect the demand for services.
2009	C45 G10	Binner, Jane M., David L. Edgerton, and Thomas Elger, eds. 2009. <i>Measurement Error: Consequences, Applications and Solutions</i> , Advances in Econometrics, vol. 24. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K.. Twelve papers explore econometric methods for dealing with data with measurement errors. Papers discuss price errors from thin markets and their corrections--studies based on Taiwan's political futures markets; potential biases in substitution estimates and violations of regularity conditions; the information content of inflationary expectations derived from bond prices in Israel; measurement error in the national accounts; testing for weak separability; cointegration analysis under measurement errors; a Monte Carlo study of the necessary and sufficient conditions for weak separability; threshold stock price adjustment; testing utility maximization with measurement errors in the data; the stock of money and why you should care; distribution dynamics and measurement error; and analyzing monetary services indicator rules for the United States--extracted from a feedforward neural network.
2009	D64 J12	CV: Mason, Andrew, Ronald Lee, An-Chi Tung, Mun-Sim Lai, and Tim Miller. 2009. "Population Aging and Intergenerational Transfers: Introducing Age into National Accounts." In <i>Developments in the Economics of Aging</i> , ed. David A. Wise, 89-122. A National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2009	D64 J12	CV: Samwick, Andrew. 2009. "Population Aging and Intergenerational Transfers: Introducing Age into National Accounts: Comment." In <i>Developments in the Economics of Aging</i> , ed. David A. Wise, 122-24. A National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2009	D73	Vargas Hernandez, Olmedo. 2009. "El blanqueo de dinero: Una economía entre lo ético y lo técnico. (With English summary.)." <i>Apuntes del CENES</i> , 28(47): 81-98. Since the State has emerged as one of the body's identity of the society, the owners of the money and capital holders have found themselves in circumvention of its legal and financial commitments with the society and the state, one of the mechanisms of accumulation and reproduction its economic wealth. Recently, we have identified numerous economic activities bordering on corruption and that though they are a big component of the Product Economic countries and the Grow World Economic, not appearing in their accounts. But the multilateral efforts aimed at limiting the fields of action of such activities are focused in a specific way in a few, allowing even scenarios where rinse-off significant amounts of money in a transnational environment, free from barriers and societal controls. It is the interest of this academic exercise Identify those limits that prevent approximate knowledge of the sources and amounts of wealth that mobilize these economies, and submerged underground. Therefore, the interest of this academic exercise, identify those limits that prevent approximate knowledge of the sources and amounts of wealth that mobilize these economies, and submerged underground.
2009	D90	Layard, Richard, Guy Mayraz, and Stephen Nickell. 2009. <i>Does Relative Income Matter? Are the Critics Right?</i> . Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers. Do other peoples' incomes reduce the happiness which people in advanced countries experience from any given income? And does this help to explain why in the U.S., Germany and some other advanced countries, happiness has been constant for many decades? The answer to both questions is 'Yes'. We provide 4 main pieces of evidence. 1) In the U.S. General Survey (repeated samples since 1972) comparator income has a negative effect on happiness equal in magnitude to the positive effect of own income. 2) In the West German Socio-Economic Panel since 1984 the same is true but with life satisfaction as the dependent variable. We also use the Panel to compare the effect of income comparisons and of adaptation as factors explaining the stable level of life-satisfaction: income comparisons emerge as much the more important. 3) When in our U.S. analysis we introduce "perceived" relative income as a potential explanatory variable, its effect is as large as the effect of actual relative income--further supporting the view that comparisons matter. 4) Finally, for a panel of European countries since 1973 we estimate the effect of average income upon average life satisfaction, splitting income into two components: trend and cycle. The effect of trend income is small and ill-defined. Our conclusions relate to time series and to advanced countries only. They differ from those drawn in recent studies by Deaton and Stevenson/Wolfers, but those studies are largely cross-sectional and mostly include non-advanced as well as advanced countries.
2009	E00	THE SAME AS B54 Garba, P. Kassey, and Abdul-Ganiyu Garba. 2009. "Towards Engendered Macroeconomics for the Development of Africa." <i>Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies</i> , 51(1): 45-58.
2009	E00	THE SAME AS C20 Heim, John J. 2009. <i>The Real Exchange Rate And The U. S. Economy 2000-2008</i> . Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics
2009	E00	THE SAME AS C20 Heim, John J. 2009. <i>Demand For Durable Goods, Nondurable Goods And Services</i> . Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics.
2009	E64 G01 P16	CV: Atkinson, Tony. 2009. "A Stress Test for the Welfare State." In <i>Aftershocks: Economic Crisis and Institutional Choice</i> , ed. Anton Hemerijck, Ben Knapen and Ellen van Doorne, 207-11. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2009	F16	CV: Fofana, Ismael, Juan Carlos Parra, and Quentin Wodon. 2009. "Exports and Labor Income by Gender: A Social Accounting Matrix Analysis for Senegal." In <i>Gender Aspects of the Trade and Poverty Nexus: A Macro-Micro Approach</i> , ed. Maurizio Bussolo and Rafael E. De Hoyos, 81-110. Washington, D.C.: World Bank; Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	F16	CV: Cockburn, John, Bernard Decaluwe, Ismael Fofana, and Veronique Robichaud. 2009. "Trade, Growth, and Gender in Developing Countries: A Comparison of Ghana, Honduras, Senegal, and Uganda." In <i>Gender Aspects of the Trade and Poverty Nexus: A Macro-Micro Approach</i> , ed. Maurizio Bussolo and Rafael E. De Hoyos, 111-61. Washington, D.C.: World Bank; Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	F41	Nakamura, Emi, and Jon Steinsson. 2009. <i>Lost in Transit: Product Replacement Bias and Pricing to Market</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15359. Product replacement is frequent in the micro-data that underlie U.S. import and export price indices, while price changes are infrequent. Consequently, over 40% of price series in the data have no

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		price changes and roughly 70% have two price changes or less. In constructing price indices, price adjustments that occur at the time of product replacements tend to be dropped. If price adjustments disproportionately occur at the time of product replacements then price adjustments are disproportionately unobserved. We show that this "product replacement bias" may distort the measured long-run relationship between import and export prices and the exchange rate by a factor of between 1.7 and 2.2. Accounting for this bias, we find that the price of non-oil U.S. imports (relative to domestic consumption) responds by 0.6-0.7% for each 1% change in the U.S. real exchange rate, while the price of U.S. exports (relative to foreign consumption) responds by roughly 0.8%. This contrasts with conventional pass-through estimates of 0.2-0.4% for non-oil import prices and 0.9% for export prices. Thus, we find that the degree of pricing to market for U.S. imports and exports is more symmetric and the degree of pricing to market for U.S. imports more moderate than conventional measures suggest. Adjusting for product replacement bias also substantially raises the volatility of the terms of trade. These results improve the fit of the data to standard models.
2009	F53	CV: Dalmazzone, Silvana, and Alessandra La Notte. 2009. "Environmental Accounting at Different Levels of Government: The State of the Art." In <i>Governing the Environment: Salient Institutional Issues</i> , ed. Albert Breton, Giorgio Brosio, Silvana Dalmazzone and Giovanna Garrone, 266-90. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	G01	THE SAME AS E64 CV: Atkinson, Tony. 2009. "A Stress Test for the Welfare State."
2009	G10	THE SAME AS C45 Binner, Jane M., David L. Edgerton, and Thomas Elger, eds. 2009. <i>Measurement Error: Consequences, Applications and Solutions</i>, Advances in Econometrics, vol. 24. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald.
2009	J12	THE SAME AS D64 CV: Samwick, Andrew. 2009. "Population Aging and Intergenerational Transfers: Introducing Age into National Accounts: Comment."
2009	J12	THE SAME AS D64 CV: Mason, Andrew, Ronald Lee, An-Chi Tung, Mun-Sim Lai, and Tim Miller. 2009. "Population Aging and Intergenerational Transfers: Introducing Age into National Accounts."
2009	M55	CV: Jensen, J. Bradford. 2009. "Outsourcing and Imported Services in BEA's Industry Accounts: Comment." In <i>International Trade in Services and Intangibles in the Era of Globalization</i> , ed. Marshall Reinsdorf and Matthew Slaughter, 284-87. NBER Studies in Income and Wealth, vol. 69. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2009	M55	CV: Yuskavage, Robert E., Erich H. Strassner, and Gabriel W. Medeiros. 2009. "Outsourcing and Imported Services in BEA's Industry Accounts." In <i>International Trade in Services and Intangibles in the Era of Globalization</i> , ed. Marshall Reinsdorf and Matthew Slaughter, 247-83. NBER Studies in Income and Wealth, vol. 69. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2009	N25	THE SAME AS C01 Chow, Gregory. 2009. <i>Important Lessons from Studying the Chinese Economy</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1198.
2009	P16	THE SAME AS E64 CV: Atkinson, Tony. 2009. "A Stress Test for the Welfare State."
2009	P44	Rada, Codrina. 2009. <i>Formal and Informal Sectors in China and India: An Accounting-Based Approach</i>. University of Utah, Department of Economics, Working Paper Series, Department of Economics, University of Utah. This paper discusses the estimation of a social accounting matrix that distinguishes between formal and informal activities for China and India for 2000 and 1998-99 respectively. Wage shares for the formal/informal employment for China and net domestic product shares for the formal/informal sectors for India are being applied as weights to the input-output tables and flow of funds tables provided by official statistics. While some estimation techniques used in this paper remain vulnerable to criticism, the proposed methodology is a first step towards an integrated approach to account for the dualism of many economies in the developing world. The results are important data input for any policy-driven CGE model for developing countries.
2009	Q38	CV: Solow, Robert. 2009. "An Almost Practical Step toward Sustainability." In <i>Economics of Environmental Law. Volume 1. Theoretical Foundations.</i> , ed. Richard R. W. Brooks, Nathaniel O. Keohane and Douglas A. Kysar, 509-19. An Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 22. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010		
2010	A10 B40	Caballero, Ricardo J. 2010. <i>Macroeconomics after the Crisis: Time to Deal with the Pretense-of-Knowledge Syndrome</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16429. In this paper I argue that the current core of macroeconomics--by which I mainly mean the so-called dynamic stochastic general equilibrium approach--has become so mesmerized with its own internal logic that it has begun to confuse the precision it has achieved about its own world with the precision that it has about the real one. This is dangerous for both methodological and policy reasons. On the methodology front, macroeconomic research has been in "fine-tuning" mode within the local-maximum of the dynamic stochastic general equilibrium world, when we should be in "broad-exploration" mode. We are too far from absolute truth to be so specialized and to make the kind of confident quantitative claims that often emerge from the core. On the policy front, this confused precision creates the illusion that a minor adjustment in the standard policy framework will prevent future crises, and by doing so it leaves us overly exposed to the new and unexpected.
2010	A10 D00	Levine, David K. 2010. <i>Production Chains</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16571. More advanced technologies demand higher degrees of specialization--and longer chains of production connecting raw inputs to final outputs. Longer production chains are subject to a "weakest link" effect: they are more fragile and more prone to failure. Optimal chain length is determined by the trade-off between the gains to specialization and the higher failure rate associated with longer chain length. There is a kind of reverse "Keynesian multiplier" that magnifies the effect of real shocks. Consequently, more advanced economies should have higher unemployment rates and be more prone to crisis. The implications of the theory both for measurement and government policy are examined.
2010	B23	CV: Ichimura, Shinichi. 2010. "Introduction: A Historic Survey of Macroeconometric Models in Japan." In <i>Macroeconometric Modeling of Japan</i> , ed. Shinichi Ichimura and Lawrence R. Klein, 1-29. Econometrics in the Information Age: Theory and Practice of Measurement series, vol. 4. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2010	B40	THE SAME AS A10 Caballero, Ricardo J. 2010. <i>Macroeconomics after the Crisis: Time to Deal with the Pretense-of-Knowledge Syndrome</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16429
2010	C12 C13	der Ploeg, Frederick Van. 2010. <i>Natural Resources: Curse or Blessing?</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 3125. Are natural resources a "curse" or a "blessing"? The empirical evidence suggests either outcome is possible. The paper surveys a variety of hypotheses and supporting evidence for why some countries benefit and others lose

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
	F43	from the presence of natural resources. These include that a resource bonanza induces appreciation of the real exchange rate, deindustrialization and bad growth prospects, and that these adverse effects are more severe in volatile countries with bad institutions and lack of rule of law, corruption, presidential democracies, and underdeveloped financial systems. Another hypothesis is that a resource boom reinforces rent grabbing and civil conflict especially if institutions are bad, induces corruption especially in non-democratic countries, and keeps in place bad policies. Finally, resource rich developing economies seem unable to successfully convert their depleting exhaustible resources into other productive assets. The survey also offers some welfare-based fiscal rules for harnessing resource windfalls in developed and developing economies.
2010	C38	Onatski, Alexei. 2010. "Determining the Number of Factors from Empirical Distribution of Eigenvalues." <i>Review of Economics and Statistics</i> , 92(4): 1004-16. We develop a new estimator of the number of factors in the approximate factor models. The estimator works well even when the idiosyncratic terms are substantially correlated. It is based on the fact, established in the paper, that any finite number of the largest "idiosyncratic" eigenvalues of the sample covariance matrix cluster around a single point. In contrast, all the "systematic" eigenvalues, the number of which equals the number of factors, diverge to infinity. The estimator consistently separates the diverging eigenvalues from the cluster and counts the number of the separated eigenvalues. We consider a macroeconomic and a financial application.
2010	C63 H21	CV: Aronsson, Thomas. 2010. "Welfare Measurement and Public Goods in a Second-Best Economy." In <i>Handbook of Environmental Accounting</i> , ed. Thomas Aronsson and Karl-Gustaf Lofgren, 101-26. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	D00	THE SAME AS A10 Levine, David K. 2010. <i>Production Chains</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16571.
2010	D01	Jones, Charles I., and Paul M. Romer. 2010. "The New Kaldor Facts: Ideas, Institutions, Population, and Human Capital." <i>American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics</i> , 2(1): 224-45. In 1961, Nicholas Kaldor highlighted six "stylized" facts to summarize the patterns that economists had discovered in national income accounts and to shape the growth models being developed to explain them. Redoing this exercise today shows just how much progress we have made. In contrast to Kaldor's facts, which revolved around a single state variable, physical capital, our updated facts force consideration of four far more interesting variables: ideas, institutions, population, and human capital. Dynamic models have uncovered subtle interactions among these variables, generating important insights about such big questions as: why has growth accelerated and why are there gains from trade?
2010	D20	Portes, Alejandro, and Lori Smith. 2010. <i>Institutions and National Development in Latin America: A Comparative Study</i> . Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Center for Migration and Development. Working Papers: 1234. We review the theoretical and empirical literatures on the role of institutions on national development as a prelude to present a more rigorous and measurable definition of the concept and a methodology to study this relationship at the national and subnational levels. The existing research literature features conflicting definitions of the concept of "institutions" and empirical tests based mostly on reputational indices, with countries as units of analysis. The present study's methodology is based on a set of five strategic organizations studied comparatively in five Latin American countries. These include key federal agencies, public administrative organizations, and stock exchanges. Systematic analysis of results show a pattern of differences between economically-oriented institutions and those entrusted with providing basic services to the general population. Consistent differences in institutional quality also emerge across countries, despite similar levels of economic development. Using the algebraic methods developed by Ragin, we test six hypotheses about factors determining the developmental character of particular institutions. Implications of results for theory and for methodological practices of future studies in this field are discussed.
2010	D62	CV: Lofgren, Karl-Gustaf. 2010. "The Money Metrics Problem in Dynamic Welfare Analysis." In <i>Handbook of Environmental Accounting</i> , ed. Thomas Aronsson and Karl-Gustaf Lofgren, 28-49. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	F43	THE SAME AS C12 der Ploeg, Frederick Van. 2010. <i>Natural Resources: Curse or Blessing?</i> . CESifo Group Munich.
2010	F43	Fernald, John, and Brent Neiman. 2010. <i>Growth Accounting with Misallocation: Or, Doing Less with More in Singapore</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16043. We derive aggregate growth-accounting implications for a two-sector economy with heterogeneous capital subsidies and monopoly power. In this economy, measures of total factor productivity (TFP) growth in terms of quantities (the primal) and real factor prices (the dual) can diverge from each other as well as from true technology growth. These distortions potentially give rise to dynamic reallocation effects that imply that change in technology needs to be measured from the bottom up rather than the top down. We show an example, for Singapore, of how incomplete data can be used to obtain estimates of aggregate and sectoral technology growth as well as reallocation effects. We also apply our framework to reconcile divergent TFP estimates in Singapore and to resolve other empirical puzzles regarding Asian development.
2010	F43	MacDonald, Ryan. 2010. "Real Gross Domestic Income, Relative Prices, and Economic Performance across the OECD." <i>Review of Income and Wealth</i> , 56(3): 498-518. This paper uses OECD data to examine changes in labor productivity, real gross domestic product (GDP) and real gross domestic income (GDI), economic aggregates, and relative economic growth over time. Real GDI combines changes in production (real GDP) with a trading gain derived from relative price changes. The paper considers two sources of trading gains: the terms of trade, and the real exchange rate. For OECD countries, the terms of trade is the more important price ratio, making a contribution to real income growth that is, on average, an order of magnitude larger than the real exchange rate. Over long time periods, the most important source of real income growth is changes in production. Over shorter time horizons, however, the trading gain can make noteworthy contributions. Changes in aggregates like real private consumption, or the relative economic performance of nations, are shown to be particularly dependent on the trading gain during the large swings in resource prices that occurred post-2002.
2010	G11 G15 G23	CV: Heath, Robert, and Antonio Galicia-Escotto. 2010. "Sovereign Wealth Funds: Investment Flows and the Role of Transparency." In <i>Economics of Sovereign Wealth Funds: Issues for Policymakers</i> , ed. Udaibir S. Das, Adnan Mazarei and Han van der Hoorn, 85-93. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.
2010	G13	Saggar, Seema, and Ujwala R. Kelkar. 2010. "New Accounting Standard and the Measurement of Private Corporate Saving." <i>Journal of Income and Wealth</i> , 32(1): 14-20. This paper deals with the implications for the private corporate saving estimation of the fair value accounting (FVA) rules for financial instruments and derivatives. These rules emanate from the AS 30 accounting standard that has been issued by the ICAI in line with the International Financial Reporting Standards (IFRS). As per the rules, financial instruments unless held-to-maturity (HTM) are required to be market-to-market (MTM). The paper argues that saving estimation based on fair value reporting could be a misleading and volatile measure of firms' earning performance and so

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of corporate saving. If saving is estimated on this basis, it violates the basic principle of matching revenues and costs of specific transactions in the same accounting period. In this context, the paper also looks into the treatment recommended by the System of National Accounts (SNA), 1993 in regard to such transactions.
2010	G15	THE SAME AS G11 CV ; Heath, Robert, and Antonio Galicia-Escotto. 2010. "Sovereign Wealth Funds: Investment Flows and the Role of Transparency."
2010	G23	THE SAME AS G11 CV ; Heath, Robert, and Antonio Galicia-Escotto.
2010	H21	THE SAME AS C63 CV ; Aronsson, Thomas. 2010. "Welfare Measurement and Public Goods in a Second-Best Economy."
2010	H40	Murray, Richard. 2010. "Measuring Output from the Public Sector: A Critical Examination of the Atkinson Review." <i>Review of Income and Wealth</i> , 56(2): 413-23. In 1993, a new page was turned in national accounting. The United Nations Standards of National Accounting recommended a new standard for the measurement of output from the public sector. Implementation has recently begun in many countries, in Europe based on a European Union directive. In the U.K. the Atkinson Review in 2005 came up with a series of recommendations. This article examines its recommendations concerning the definition and valuation of government outputs. For the non-market sector a market analog is recommended by the Review. However, several of its recommendations are inconsistent with that, championing social value as a basis for definitions and measurement. If taken seriously it will lead to arbitrary and politically controversial factors inserted into national accounts. The article highlights the norm that GDP is a measure of production, and advocates adhering to the market analog and following well recognized practices of national accounting.
2010	I00	Deaton, Angus. 2010. <i>Understanding the Mechanisms of Economic Development</i> . Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Research Program in Development Studies., Working Papers: 1225. I argue that progress in understanding economic development (as in other branches of economics) must come from the investigation of mechanisms; the associated empirical analysis can usefully employ a wide range of experimental and non-experimental methods. I discuss three different areas of research: the life-cycle saving hypothesis and its implication that economic growth drives higher rates of national saving, the theory of speculative commodity storage and its implications for the time-series behavior of commodity prices, and the relationship between economic growth and nutritional improvement. None of these projects has yet been entirely successful in offering a coherent account of the evidence, but all illustrate a process of trial and error, in which although mechanisms are often rejected, unlikely theoretical propositions are sometimes surprisingly verified, while in all cases there is a process of learning about and subsequently modifying our understanding of the underlying mechanisms.
2010	I11	CV ; Ranjan, Ram, and Jason F. Shogren. 2010. "Dynamic Endogenous Risk and Social Accounting." In <i>Handbook of Environmental Accounting</i> , ed. Thomas Aronsson and Karl-Gustaf Lofgren, 78-100. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	I20	CV ; Godin, Benoit. 2010. "The Knowledge Economy: Fritz Machlup's Construction of a Synthetic Concept." In <i>The Capitalization of Knowledge: A Triple Helix of University-Industry-Government</i> , ed. Riccardo Viale and Henry Etzkowitz, 261-90. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	L51	CV ; Heald, David, and George Georgiou. 2010. "Accounting for PPPs in a Converging World." In <i>International Handbook on Public-Private Partnerships</i> , ed. Graeme A. Hodge, Carsten Greve and Anthony E. Boardman, 237-61. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	L62	Rey Legidos, M. Belen, and Jesus Prado Mascunano. 2010. "El peso del sector automovilístico en España y sus perspectivas de futuro. Un análisis input-output. (With English summary)." <i>Economía Industrial</i> , 0(376): 27-36. The aim of this paper is, firstly, to highlight the structural importance of the car "business" in Spain from the viewpoint of supply and demand by analyzing the magnitudes of the National Accounts of Spain (CN) and later, building on the methodology provided by the analysis input-output to observe the interrelationships with the rest of the economy. Secondly, to analyze the economic impact of the current crisis on the "sector", using the model IO as a tool for simulation.
2010	N00 N32 N92	Park, Haelim M., and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Retail Trade by Federal Reserve District, 1919 to 1939: A Statistical History</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16617. Soon after beginning operations, the Federal Reserve established a nationwide network for collecting information about the economy. In 1919, the Fed began tabulating data by about retail sales, which it viewed as a fundamental measure of consumption. From 1920 until 1929, the Federal Reserve published data about retail sales each month by Federal Reserve district, but ceased to do so after 1929. It continued to compile monthly data on retail sales by reserve district, but this data remained in house. We collected these in-house reports from the archives of the Board of Governors and constructed a consistent series on retail trade at the district level. The new series enhances our understanding of economic trends during the Roaring '20s and Great Depression.
2010	N11	Gordon, Robert J. 2010. <i>Revisiting U. S. Productivity Growth over the Past Century with a View of the Future</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15834. This paper provides three perspectives on long-run growth rates of labor productivity (LP) and of multi-factor productivity (MFP) for the U. S. economy. It extracts statistical growth trends for labor productivity from quarterly data for the total economy going back to 1952, provides new estimates of MFP growth extending back to 1891, and tackles the problem of forecasting LP and MFP twenty years into the future.
2010	N32	THE SAME AS N00 Park, Haelim M., and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Retail Trade by Federal Reserve District, 1919 to 1939: A Statistical History</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16617.
2010	N42	Gordon, Robert J., and Robert Krenn. 2010. <i>The End of the Great Depression 1939-41: Policy Contributions and Fiscal Multipliers</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16380. This paper is about the size of fiscal multipliers and the sources of recovery from the Great Depression. Its baseline result is that 89.1 percent of the 1939:Q1-1941:Q4 recovery can be attributed to fiscal policy innovations, 34.1 percent to monetary policy innovations and the remaining -23.2 percent to the combined effect of the basic VAR dynamic forecast and innovations in non-government components of GDP. Traditional Keynesian multipliers assume that there are no capacity constraints to impede a fiscal-driven expansion in aggregate demand. On the contrary, we find ample evidence of capacity constraints in 1941, particularly in the second half of that year. As a result our preferred government spending multiplier is 1.80 when the time period ends in 1941:Q2 but only 0.88 when the time period ends in supply-constrained 1941:Q4. Only the 1.80 multiplier is relevant to situations like 2009-10 when capacity constraints are absent across the economy. Two sets of new insights emerge from a review of contemporary print media. We document that the American economy went to war starting in June 1940, fully 18 months before Pearl Harbor. We also detail the bifurcated nature of the 1941

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		economy, with excess capacity in its labor market but capacity constraints in many of the key manufacturing industries. By July 1941, the American economy was in a state of perceived national emergency.
2010	N92	THE SAME AS N00 Park, Haelim M., and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Retail Trade by Federal Reserve District, 1919 to 1939: A Statistical History</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16617.
2010	R15 R58	Jones, Calvin, and Max Munday. 2010. "Tourism Satellite Accounts for Regions? A Review of Development Issues and an Alternative." <i>Economic Systems Research</i>, 22(4): 341-58. The extension of the tourism satellite account (TSA) to the regional scale is an opportunity for regional policymakers to undertake consistent and defensible analyses of the tourism economy and its interconnections based upon high-quality and comparable data. However, limitations in the TSA structure will need to be resolved before policy useful analysis can become the rule rather than the exception. The paper reviews the development of TSAs at sub-national levels and goes on to examine their usefulness to policymakers, and how far problems with the framework can be overcome in a practical manner.
2011		
2011	A13	CV: Tideman, Sander G. 2011. "Gross National Happiness." In <i>Ethical Principles and Economic Transformation--A Buddhist Approach</i> , ed. Laszlo Zsolnai, 133-53. Issues in Business Ethics, vol. 33. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	A13 D23	CV: Zsolnai, Laszlo. 2011. "The Contributions of Buddhist Economics." In <i>Ethical Principles and Economic Transformation--A Buddhist Approach</i> , ed. Laszlo Zsolnai, 183-96. Issues in Business Ethics, vol. 33. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	B11	Erba, Alighiero. 2011. "Economic Structure and National Accounting: G. Ortes' Contribution to Economic Science." <i>History of Economic Ideas</i>, 19(1): 55-83. The article aims to illustrate the contribution made to economic science by the Venetian Giammaria Ortes (1713-1790). At the root of Ortes' work is the problem of poverty caused by the unbalanced distribution of goods produced in a nation, thus resulting in the suffering of a small or large portion of its population. For this reason, and with inspiration from W Petty, Ortes proposed Political Geometry to obtain, thanks to set theoretical principles, reliable estimates of the most significant macroeconomic figures. For this purpose, Ortes carried out an exhaustive ten-year study into the Venetian State of the late 1700s to measure the amount of goods required to ensure the decent subsistence of each of its citizens. By meticulously analysing the productive structure as well as the techniques then in use and with the help of experts in human physiology and other disciplines, Ortes attempted to collect the data needed to construct a system of indicators to establish a socio-economic balance in the Veneto.
2011	B51	Tregenna, Fiona. 2011. "What Does the 'Services Sector' Mean in Marxian Terms?" <i>Review of Political Economy</i>, 23(2): 281-98. The services sector has grown as a share of GDP and employment in most countries in recent years, and there has been increasing interest in understanding this sector and in its growth potential. This article analyses the meaning and nature of the 'services sector' from a Marxian perspective. Marx did not analyse 'services' as such (although he did discuss certain types of activities that are currently classified as services), and 'sectors' are not the units of his economic analysis. From a Marxian approach, an activity needs to be analysed in terms of its location in the circuit of capital and its relationship with the production of surplus-value. The 'services sector' includes activities that are highly heterogeneous in these terms, including activities in which surplus-value is directly produced, activities that facilitate the production of surplus-value elsewhere (or increase the rate at which it is produced), and activities that stand outside of the circuit of capital. Marxian tools of analysis yield particular insights into the nature of various types of service activities, and these insights are helpful in understanding sectoral structure and the potential implications of changes therein.
2011	C31	Cheung, Yin-Wong, and Eiji Fujii. 2011. <i>Exchange Rate Misalignment Estimates--Sources of Differences</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3555. We study the differences of currency misalignment estimates obtained from alternative datasets derived from two International Comparison Program (ICP) surveys. A decomposition exercise reveals that the year 2005 misalignment estimates are substantially affected by the ICP price revision. Further, we find that differences in misalignment estimates are systematically affected by a country's participation status in the ICP survey and its data quality--a finding that casts doubt on the economic and policy relevance of these misalignment estimates. The patterns of changes in the estimated degree of misalignment across individual countries, as illustrated by the BRIC economies, are quite variable.
2011	C87	Van Tongeren, J. W., and J. R. Magnus. 2011. <i>Bayesian Integration of Large Scale SNA Data Frameworks with an Application to Guatemala</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2011-022. We present a Bayesian estimation method applied to an extended set of national accounts data and estimates of approximately 2500 variables. The method is based on conventional national accounts frameworks as compiled by countries in Central America, in particular Guatemala, and on concepts that are defined in the international standards of the System of National Accounts. Identities between the variables are exactly satisfied by the estimates. The method uses ratios between the variables as Bayesian conditions, and introduces prior reliabilities of values of basic data and ratios as criteria to adjust these values in order to satisfy the conditions. The paper not only presents estimates and precisions, but also discusses alternative conditions and reliabilities, in order to test the impact of framework assumptions and carry out sensitivity analyses. These tests involve, among others, the impact on Bayesian estimates of limited annual availability of data, of very low reliabilities (close to non-availability) of price indices, of limited availability of important administrative and survey data, and also the impact of aggregation of the basic data. We introduce the concept of 'tentative' estimates that are close to conventional national accounts estimates, in order to establish a close link between the Bayesian estimation approach and conventional national accounting.
2011	D23	THE SAME AS A13 CV: Zsolnai, Laszlo. 2011. "The Contributions of Buddhist Economics."
2011	G28	CV: Hornero, Antonia Calvo, and Ignacio Garrido Sanchez. 2011. "The Financial System in Spain and Portugal: Institutions and Structure of the Market." In <i>Financial Market Integration and Growth: Structural Change and Economic Dynamics in the European Union</i> , ed. Paul J. J. Welfens and Cillian Ryan, 177-280. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	H25	Hodge, Andrew W. 2011. "Comparing NIPA Profits with S&P 500 Profits." <i>Survey of Current Business</i>, 91(3): 22-27.
2011	H44	Khurana, R. K., J. S. Venkateswarlu, and S. S. Jakhar. 2011. "Treatment of Public-Private Partnerships in National Accounts." <i>Journal of Income and Wealth</i>, 33(1): 79-88.
2011	H75	Ludwick, Mark S., and Benjamin A. Mandel. 2011. "Analyzing Federal Programs Using BEA Statistics: A Look at Unemployment Insurance Benefits Payments." <i>Survey of Current Business</i>, 91(9): 14-17. A look at the effects of recent federal legislation designed to stabilize and stimulate the economy on the national income and product accounts.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	J10	CV: Sheikh, Munir A. 2011. "Good Data and Intelligent Government." In <i>New Directions for Intelligent Government in Canada: Papers in Honour of Ian Stewart</i> . Ian Stewart, 305-35. Edited by Fred Gorbet and Andrew Sharpe. Ottawa: Centre for the Study of Living Standards.
2011	L33	Mahecha Ordonez, Marco Tulio. 2011. "Colombia: Nueva base de las Cuentas Nacionales, año 2005. (With English summary)." <i>IB Informacion Basica en Estadistica</i> , 1(1): 130-67. Change of the reference year of the National Accounts means to move forward in the investigation of the different branches of the economy trying to establish a new dimension of the national economy, to update its productive structure and to introduce the methodological advances implicit in the recent international recommendations. Also, its purpose is to incorporate the most recent advances in the matter of basic statistics, specially in the outcomes by-product of the investigations of a large-scale study like the Census and socioeconomic surveys. It is normal that the benchmark to measure the economy be affected across the time by different causes like economic, institutional and statistical alterations. For instance, the modifications in the techno-economic relations of production are the consequence of the sectoral dynamic. Privatization of enterprises brings about changes in the public and private aggregates. Modifications on the tributary rates affect the levels of prices of the goods and services and the availability of the economic statistics and the effectiveness in the control of the profits of the enterprises and persons by the tax bureau (DIAN), the superintendence bureaus and the general account bureau. The outcomes in the new reference year of the National Accounts are not evidence of fundamental changes in relation to base 2000: GDP is increased by just 4%. Nonetheless, changes appear more meaningful in the levels of inventories (-73.2%) and in importations (-9.5). Otherwise, there are modifications of the productive structure at a sectoral scale of 2005, explained by changes in the relative importance of the sectoral production and by the behavior of some technical relations of production of the economic activities.
2011	L94	Muller, Nicholas Z., Robert Mendelsohn, and William Nordhaus. 2011. "Environmental Accounting for Pollution in the United States Economy." <i>American Economic Review</i> , 101(5): 1649-75. This study presents a framework to include environmental externalities into a system of national accounts. The paper estimates the air pollution damages for each industry in the United States. An integrated-assessment model quantifies the marginal damages of air pollution emissions for the US which are multiplied times the quantity of emissions by industry to compute gross damages. Solid waste combustion, sewage treatment, stone quarrying, marinas, and oil and coal-fired power plants have air pollution damages larger than their value added. The largest industrial contributor to external costs is coal-fired electric generation, whose damages range from 0.8 to 5.6 times value added.
2011	M42 M48	Rauch, Bernhard, Max Gottsche, Gernot Braehler, and Stefan Engel. 2011. "Fact and Fiction in EU-Governmental Economic Data." <i>German Economic Review</i> , 12(3): 243-55. To detect manipulations or fraud in accounting data, auditors have successfully used Benford's law as part of their fraud detection processes. Benford's law proposes a distribution for first digits of numbers in naturally occurring data. Government accounting and statistics are similar in nature to financial accounting. In the European Union (EU), there is pressure to comply with the Stability and Growth Pact criteria. Therefore, like firms, governments might try to make their economic situation seem better. In this paper, we use a Benford test to investigate the quality of macroeconomic data relevant to the deficit criteria reported to Eurostat by the EU member states. We find that the data reported by Greece shows the greatest deviation from Benford's law among all euro states.
2011	O00	Caselli, Francesco, and Antonio Ciccone. 2011. <i>A Note on Schooling in Development Accounting</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17656. How much would output increase if underdeveloped economies were to increase their levels of schooling? We contribute to the development accounting literature by describing a non-parametric upper bound on the increase in output that can be generated by more schooling. The advantage of our approach is that the upper bound is valid for any number of schooling levels with arbitrary patterns of substitution/complementarity. We also quantify the upper bound for all economies with the necessary data, compare our results with the standard development accounting approach, and provide an update on the results using the standard approach for a large sample of countries.
2011	P31	CV: Jankovic, Sandra, Milena Persic, and Tatiana Zanini-Gavranic. 2011. "Framework for Development of Environmental Management Accounting in Croatian Hospitality Industry." In <i>1st International Scientific Conference: Tourism in South East Europe 2011: Conference Proceedings: Sustainable Tourism: Socio-cultural, Environmental and Economics Impact. Volume 1. 4-7 May 2011, Opatija, Croatia</i> . University of Rijeka Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management, 121-35. Opatija: Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management.
2011	P35	CV: Cova, Pietro, Massimiliano Pisani, and Alessandro Rebucci. 2011. "Macroeconomic Effects of China's Fiscal Stimulus." In <i>Asia and China in the Global Economy</i> , ed. Yin-Wong Cheung and Guonan Ma, 321-49. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	Q33	Gregory, R. G. 2011. <i>Living Standards, Terms of Trade and Foreign Ownership: Reflections on the Australian Mining Boom</i> . Centre for Economic Policy Research, Research School of Economics, Australian National University, CEPR Discussion Papers: 656. Australia is experiencing its largest mining boom for more than a century and a half. This paper explores, from a national perspective, important economic differences that arise when a mining boom, such as the current one, is generated by sustained export price increases (trading gains) rather than export volume increases. Since 2003 the terms of trade changes--through their direct trading gain effect and indirect real GDP effects--have increased Australian living standards. The increase, measured from official data and relative to the US, is about 25 per cent; an increase which probably places Australian living standards well above those of the US. But official data inadequately adjusts for foreign ownership of mining resources suggesting that this estimate is probably a little too high.
2011	R23	Hoshino, Masashi. 2011. <i>Measurement of GDP per capita and regional disparities in China, 1979-2009</i> . Research Institute for Economics & Business Administration, Kobe University, Discussion Paper Series: DP2011-17. This paper analyzes provincial GDP per capita disparities in China from 1979 to 2009. Provincial GDP per capita of official statistical materials have several problems such as data correctness and reliability, because the data are composed of the huji population and the changzhu population. The differences both population data are inter-province migration patterns. We compare result using our modified changzhu population GDP per capita data with results using official statistical materials. The empirical results as follows: (1) Previous studies since the 1990s have overestimated inter-province disparities; (2) inter-province disparities decrease from 2005; (3) Western region increase in intra-regional disparities since 2002. These results suggest that we should use provincial GDP per capita statistics more carefully.
2011	R41	Sinharay, Anindita. 2011. "Contribution of Railways in National Accounts." <i>Journal of Income and Wealth</i> , 33(2): 137-46. The paper presents the current CSO's practices of measuring the value added and other macro-aggregates in respect of Railways and analyses the contribution of railways to the economy.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	Z11	Soloveichik, Rachel H. 2011. "Artistic Originals as Capital Assets." <i>Survey of Current Business</i>, 91(6): 43-51. As part of the 2013 comprehensive revision of the national accounts, BEA is planning to change its approach to the production of artistic originals by treating such production as investment. A look at how this change might affect GDP and other measures.
2012		
2012	A12	Ismail, Rosmini, Vicky Forgie, and Khalizul Khalid. 2012. "Bridging the Environmental Accounting Gap between the Accounting and Economics Disciplines." <i>American Journal of Finance and Accounting</i>, 2(4): 297-310. This paper discusses how to find the 'real' return for a tourism site by constructing accounting statements that take into account financial and environmental expenses, assets and liabilities. The concept of environmental accounting (EA) allows businesses and nations to report financial/economic and environmental activity in the same framework. This paper proposes an EA reporting tool which comprises an income statement, balance sheet and physical unit statement (incorporating environmental assets and liabilities in financial terms) referred to as 'environmentally sustainable accounting statements' (ESAS). To produce the ESAS, techniques from environmental economics and national accounting are integrated into regular financial accounts using methodologies that align with standard accounting principles as far as possible.
2012	B00 D41 P00	Kregel, Jan. 2012. "Diversity and Uniformity in Economic Theory as an Explanation of the Recent Economic Crisis". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. Market economies and command economies have long been differentiated by the presence of alternative choice in the form of diversity. Yet most mainstream economic theory is premised on the existence of uniformity. This paper develops the implications of this contradiction for the theory of prices, income creation, and the analysis of the recent financial crisis, and provides a critique of traditional theory from an institutionalist perspective developed by J. Fagg Foster.
2012	C34 J39	Lichard, Tomas, Jan Hanousek, and Randall K. Filer. 2012. <i>Measuring the Shadow Economy: Endogenous Switching Regression with Unobserved Separation</i>. Hunter College: Department of Economics, Hunter College Department of Economics Working Papers: 438. We develop an estimator of unreported income, perhaps due to tax evasion, that does not depend on as strict identifying assumptions as previous estimators based on microeconomic data. The standard identifying assumption that the self-employed underreport income whereas wage and salary workers do not is likely to fail in countries where employees are often paid under the table or engage in corrupt activities. Assuming that evading individuals have a higher consumption-income gap than non-evading ones due to underreporting both to tax authorities and in surveys, an endogenous switching model with unknown sample separation enables the estimation of consumption-income gaps for both underreporting and truthful households. This avoids the need to identify non-evading and evading groups ex ante. This methodology is applied to data from Czech and Slovak household budget surveys and shows that estimated evasion is substantially higher than found using previous methodologies.
2012	D41	THE SAME AS B00 Kregel, Jan. 2012. "Diversity and Uniformity in Economic Theory as an Explanation of the Recent Economic Crisis". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2012	D69	Benjamin, Daniel J., Ori Heffetz, Miles S. Kimball, and Nichole Szembrot. 2012. <i>Beyond Happiness and Satisfaction: Toward Well-Being Indices Based on Stated Preference</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18374. This paper helps provide foundations for survey-based tracking of well-being. First, we propose a theory in which utility depends on "fundamental aspects" of well-being, measurable with surveys. Second, drawing from psychologists, philosophers, and economists, we compile a comprehensive list of such aspects. Third, to estimate the aspects' marginal utilities--a necessary input for constructing an individual-level well-being index--we conduct a survey in which ~4,600 U.S. respondents state their preference between pairs of aspect bundles. We estimate high relative marginal utilities not only for traditional happiness and life satisfaction measures, but even more for aspects related to family, health, security, values, and freedoms.
2012	E16	Hernandez, Gustavo. 2012. "Matrices insumo-producto y analisis de multiplicadores: Una aplicacion para Colombia. (Input-Output Matrices and Multiplier Analysis: An Application for Colombia. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Economia Institucional</i>, 14(26): 203-21. Input-output analysis is widely used in different scenarios, because it is easy to implement and interpret. Nevertheless, it is important to note that input-output coefficients should be built with caution, especially in the case of secondary production, as this may imply negative coefficients. To overcome this problem the coefficients were constructed indirectly, applying this methodology using data from the 2007 national accounts, base 2000. Using these new coefficients, we performed a traditional multiplier analysis to obtain the key sectors of the economy. This analysis is sensitive to the level of disaggregation used.
2012	E16	Pyatt, Graham, and Jeffery I. Round. 2012. "Distributional Invariance and the Design of SAMs." <i>Economic Systems Research</i>, 24(3): 251-73. The decomposition of a matrix multiplier derived from a social accounting matrix (SAM) by Pyatt and Round [(1979). Accounting and Fixed Price Multipliers in a Social Accounting Matrix Framework. <i>Economic Journal</i> , 89, 850-873] has prompted a number of subsequent applications. In one of the earliest examples Stone [(1985). The Disaggregation of the Household Sector in the National Accounts, Chapter 8. In: G. Pyatt and J.I. Round (eds.) <i>Social Accounting Matrices: A Basis for Planning</i> . Washington, DC, The World Bank, 145-185] made the intriguing observation that the higher order (circular) effects of an exogenous change in final demand on the distribution of income and the structure of production were more or less independent of the sectoral composition of the initial injection. Our initial objective in this article is to explore this phenomenon of distributional invariance and to derive sufficient conditions for it. We then argue that these conditions have important implications for the design of SAMs, for the taxonomies they adopt and for levels of disaggregation, all of which strongly condition the quality of results that can be generated via subsequent modelling.
2012	E42	Buitier, Willem H., and Ebrahim Rahbari. 2012. <i>Target2 Redux: The simple accountancy and slightly more complex economics of Bundesbank loss exposure through the Eurosystem</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9211. This study shows that Target2 net claims are a poor measure of Bundesbank loss exposure, and even more so of German loss exposure to the rest of the Eurozone. This is true even under plausible assumptions about a comprehensive break-up scenario that leaves Germany as the only member of the euro area and the Bundesbank as the sole owner of the ECB. In this implausible scenario, the discrepancy between the Bundesbank's Target2 net credit balance and its likely loss exposure has two principal sources. First, the 16 national central banks (NCBs) that exit the Eurosystem (which will on balance be net Target2 debtors) and their sovereigns will not automatically walk away completely from their Target2 debts--defaulting on their debts with a zero recovery rate for the Bundesbank. Legally, the Target2 claims are not extinguished by exit from the Eurosystem by the debtor NCBs. Politically and realistically, many of the exiting NCBs would be able and willing to honour their obligations to Target2 in part or even in full. Second, in the comprehensive break-up scenario, future seigniorage revenues of the Bundesbank would likely go up, as it would

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		be left with a larger share (in our example 100 percent) of the ownership of the ECB. Changes in German exposure to the rest of the euro area (or to the periphery) can differ in magnitude and in sign from Bundesbank exposure.
2012	H20	Bellotti, Stan J. 2012. "Government Receipts and Expenditures: Second Quarter of 2012." <i>Survey of Current Business</i> , 92(9): 11-13. Net government saving decreased \$20.7 billion to -\$1,207.1 billion. Net federal government saving decreased \$35.8 billion to -\$1,094.5 billion. Net state and local government saving increased \$14.9 billion to -\$112.7 billion.
2012	H20	Cebula, Richard J., and Maggie Foley. 2012. "A Panel Data Study of the Effects of Economic Freedom, Regulatory Quality, and Taxation on the Growth Rate of Per Capita Real GDP." <i>Journal of Public Finance and Public Choice/Economia delle Scelte Pubbliche</i> , 30(1-3): 103-22. This study empirically investigates three hypotheses. The first is that higher levels of economic freedom in an economy promote a higher growth rate of economic activity and hence yield a higher growth rate of per capita real GDP in that economy. The second hypothesis is that higher quality government regulation leads to a more efficient economic system, in large part by interfering less with market functioning and in part by not adding unnecessarily to the cost of conducting business in the marketplace, and thereby leads to a higher per capita real GDP growth rate. The third hypothesis is that the higher the taxation level/burden relative to GDP in an economy, the lower the growth rate of private sector spending and hence the lower the growth rate of per capita real GDP in that economy. Using a panel dataset for OECD nations over the 2003 through 2006 period, fixed effects PLS estimations find compelling evidence in support of all three of these hypotheses.
2012	H22	CV: Adair, Philippe. 2012. "The Non-observed Economy in the European Union Countries (EU-15): A Comparative Analysis of Estimates." In <i>Tax Evasion and the Shadow Economy</i> , ed. Michael Pickhardt and Aloys Prinz, 89-126. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	J15	CV: Clemens, Michael A., and Lant Pritchett. 2012. "Income per Natural: Measuring Development for People Rather Than Places." In <i>Migration and Development</i> , ed. Oliver Bakewell, 791-830. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Studies on Migration, vol. 14. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	J39	Torosyan, Karine, and Randall K. Filer. 2012. <i>Tax Reform in Georgia and the Size of the Shadow Economy</i> . Hunter College: Department of Economics, Hunter College Department of Economics Working Papers: 439. This paper applies three different methods widely used in the literature to track changes in shadow economic activity in Georgia following a drastic tax reform in 2005. The first method is a currency demand approach based on macro level data. The second and third methods rely on micro data from household surveys. Overall, we find evidence that the amount of income underreporting decreased in the years following the reform. The biggest change is observed for households headed by a farmer, followed by "other" types of households where the head does not report any working status. Employed and self-employed households appear very similar before the tax reform and show minimal adjustment in income reporting in the post-reform period. Results, however, suggest that much of any difference may have come from increased enforcement efforts rather than rate changes.
2012	J39	THE SAME AS C34 Lichard, Tomas, Jan Hanousek, and Randall K. Filer. 2012. <i>Measuring the Shadow Economy: Endogenous Switching Regression with Unobserved Separation</i> . Hunter College: Department of Economics, Hunter College Department of Economics Working Papers: 438
2012	K34	Bagirzade, Elsen. 2012. "Kayit Disi Ekonomi Kavramina Ortak Yaklasim Sorunu: Makroiiktisat Kapsamli Kavramsali Analiz. (A Problem of Common Approach to Conception of Hidden Economy: Conceptual Analysis in Extent of Macroeconomics. With English summary)." <i>Sosyoekonomi</i> , 8(18): 195-223. The purpose of the paper is to form a common approach to term and conception of hidden economy with revealing general sides of existing different approaches. For this purpose, different methods of the theoretical analysis have been used. Also, the methodology of the system of national accounts has been accepted as a basic method in forming a common approach connected with hidden economy. Our research showed that the widest spread approach, as a result of the scientific searches connected with the giving of common definition of hidden economy, is the macroeconomic approach which formed in frame the System of National Accounts. Original aspects of the paper include: revealing general tendencies of usage of terms connected with hidden economy, determining causes of diversities of approach to conception of hidden economy, designation of definite structure of hidden economy according to the macroeconomic approach, explaining of relations between hidden economy and public sector, social economy, external economies, tax evasion, corruption, bribe, dirty money, money laundering, and informal employment.
2012	L26	CV: Askerud, Pernille. 2012. "Towards Gross National Happiness: A Needs-Based Perspective on Creative Entrepreneurship." In <i>Pioneering Minds Worldwide: On the Entrepreneurial Principles of the Cultural and Creative Industries</i> , ed. Giep Hagoort, Aukje Thomassen and Rene Kooyman, 158-63. Delft: Eburon; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2012	M40	Ismail, Rosmini, Vicky Forgie, and Khalizul Khalid. 2012. "Bridging the Environmental Accounting Gap between the Accounting and Economics Disciplines." <i>American Journal of Finance and Accounting</i> , 2(4): 297-310. This paper discusses how to find the 'real' return for a tourism site by constructing accounting statements that take into account financial and environmental expenses, assets and liabilities. The concept of environmental accounting (EA) allows businesses and nations to report financial/economic and environmental activity in the same framework. This paper proposes an EA reporting tool which comprises an income statement, balance sheet and physical unit statement (incorporating environmental assets and liabilities in financial terms) referred to as 'environmentally sustainable accounting statements' (ESAS). To produce the ESAS, techniques from environmental economics and national accounting are integrated into regular financial accounts using methodologies that align with standard accounting principles as far as possible.
2012	P00	THE SAME AS B00 Kregel, Jan. 2012. "Diversity and Uniformity in Economic Theory as an Explanation of the Recent Economic Crisis". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive
2012	P13	Hurtado Garces, Aydee, Carmen Ramos Carvajal, and Esteban Fernandez Vazquez. 2012. "Elaboracion de las Cuentas Satellite de las entidades de la Economia Social. Un estudio de caso para la Economia Asturiana en el ano 2005. (Drawing Up Satellite Accounts for Social Economy Enterprises: A Case Study of the Asturian Economy in 2005. With English summary)." <i>CIRIEC-Espana, Revista de Economia Publica, Social y Cooperativa</i> , 0(74): 5-37. The main aim of this paper is to build the satellite accounts of the social economy enterprises in Asturias for 2005, in order to ascertain the chief macroeconomic dimensions so that the importance, strengths and weaknesses of this sector may be explored. These accounts are drawn up according to type of activity and enterprise. A prior descriptive analysis of the social economy of Asturias has been made, both at the level of sector enterprises and the employment it generates; likewise, a geographical study of where these third sector enterprises are located and their characteristics has also been undertaken. To enrich the data, a comparative study of the importance of the social economy in relation to the "rest" of the economy of Asturias and with the social economy nationally was also made.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	P25	CV: O'Brien, Maryanne. 2012. "GDP and HDI: Does One Predict the Level of the Other?." In <i>International Economic Review: Post Recession Challenges and Analyses</i> , ed. Kishore G. Kulkarni, 373-90. New Delhi: Matrix.
2012	Q15	Diss: Storeygard, Adam. 2012. Urban Growth and Economic Development. PhD diss. Brown University. This dissertation explores three topics related to urban growth and economic development. The first chapter asks how transport costs to a port affect the level of economic activity in hinterland cities in sub-Saharan Africa. It focuses on countries whose largest city is a port, and uses two new datasets. Satellite data on lights at night proxy for city economic activity, and the shortest routes between cities are calculated on a new road network dataset. Cost per unit distance is identified by world oil prices. The results show that an oil price increase of the magnitude experienced between 2002 and 2008 induces the income of a given city to increase by six percent relative to otherwise identical cities one standard deviation farther from a major port. Combined with external estimates, this implies an elasticity of city economic activity with respect to transport costs of -0.2 at that distance. Cities connected to the port by more paved roads are chiefly affected by transport costs to the port, while connections to secondary centers influence the remainder more. The second chapter introduces the satellite data on night lights used in the first chapter, and develops a statistical framework in which they augment official national income growth measures. For countries with poor national income accounts, the optimal estimate of growth is a composite with roughly equal weights on conventionally measured growth and growth predicted from lights. The combined estimates differ from official data by up to three percentage points annually. The third chapter examines the effect of local precipitation shocks on crime against women using annual data from 583 districts in India over the period 2002-2007, finding that dry shocks increase reported domestic violence and dowry deaths, as well as dowry payments. These patterns are consistent with a model of consumption smoothing by those exposed to weather risks, but inconsistent with an alternative hypothesis that general unrest causes these crimes to increase. Regarding mitigation strategies, there is no evidence that female political representation affects these risks, while access to groundwater irrigation worsens the effects of dry shocks and allays those of wet shocks.
2012	Q18	Lindberg, G., P. Midmore, and Y. Surry. 2012. "Agriculture's Inter-industry Linkages, Aggregation Bias and Rural Policy Reforms." <i>Journal of Agricultural Economics</i>, 63(3): 552-75. As agricultural policy reform and its effects have become increasingly territorialised, analyses that attempt to explain or predict impacts need to be both more localised and to identify spill-over effects. Local and regional general equilibrium approaches have become increasingly popular because they can extend predictions of policy shocks obtainable from partial equilibrium sectoral models to identify the wider effects. However, agriculture is usually described as a single sector in input-output accounts, whereas policy shocks that affect constituent commodities with differential impacts will have inter-industry effects that are different to those implied by average input-output coefficients. Regionalisation of aggregated input-output tables adds further to these difficulties. The objective of this study is to develop a practical method for dealing with these problems. It describes the theoretical basis of aggregation bias and shows how it can be measured, in two contrasting case study regions in the UK and Sweden. Having established that this is a significant issue, a simple but effective procedure is demonstrated, based on additional information on variable costs, which transforms policy shocks from a direct change in agricultural output to that transmitted to the suppliers of inputs. This method provides an impact close to that which could be calculated if the general equilibrium system had indeed been disaggregated, and supports use of this approach in impact studies where insufficient time or funding are available for complete disaggregation of an agricultural sector's regional accounts.
2013		
2013	B24	Olsen, Erik K. 2013. "The Comparability of the Aggregates Revisited." <i>European Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i>, 20(3): 489-512. This article addresses a longstanding controversy over the comparability of the economic accounting aggregates used by Marx in Capital with those used by Keynes in the General Theory. It demonstrates that Tsuru's highly-regarded works on this issue, which are the standard references on the topic, contain significant errors. These errors led several influential readers to conclude either that there are significant differences between the two sets of aggregates that do not actually exist, or that Marx's aggregates are fundamentally flawed and, by implication, that his entire theoretical schema is also. The effect of these problems has been to obscure the relation between Marxian and Keynesian theories rather than clarify it, as well as to foster confusion over some very basic issues in Marxian theory. This paper identifies the mistakes in Tsuru's work, and provides the correct mapping between the two sets of aggregates.
2013	C61	Strobel, Thomas, Stefan Sauer, and Klaus Wohlrabe. 2013. <i>The Ifo Investment Database</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4154. In this paper we present the Ifo Investment Database, which provides annual investment data for 12 investment assets in 50 German industries from 1991 onward. The data is consistent with national accounts statistics provided by the German Federal Statistical Office and is based on investments in 88 different sub-assets. This disaggregated level of information allows allocating investments by asset type to each industry, using an investment flow matrix. The database enables researchers to analyze structural investment behavior on the industry level and to identify changes in the importance of investment assets. It additionally collects leasing data from the Ifo Investment Survey Leasing, which enables the conversion of the investment data from the owner to the user concept. This unique feature allows the researcher to examine changes in financing of investments. We describe the structure and methodology of the database and illustrate its variety and strengths by looking at some descriptive examples. Finally, we outline how the data can be accessed.
2013	D30	Honkkila, Juha, and Ilja Kristian Kavonius. 2013. <i>Micro and macro analysis on household income, wealth and saving in the euro area</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1619. The report on the Measurement of Economic Performance and Social Progress by Stiglitz, Sen and Fitoussi concludes that in the measurement of household welfare all material components should be covered, i.e. consumption, income and wealth, from both the micro as well as the macro perspective. Additionally, several other initiatives like the G20 finance ministers' and central bank governors' data gap initiative have emphasised to have an integrated micro-macro framework where consumption, income and wealth can be analysed. Current researches linking macro and micro information for the households have focused on income and consumption as these are the areas where most data sources are available. This paper extends the focus to household wealth using both survey data and financial accounts. It builds a link between wealth survey and national accounts' income concepts. This paper aims to create a first set of macroeconomic accounts that include wealth broken down by household groups.
2013	D46	Foley, Duncan K. 2013. "Rethinking Financial Capitalism and the "Information" Economy." <i>Review of Radical Political Economics</i>, 45(3): 257-68. This talk examines the popular idea that "economic growth" can continue indefinitely in post-industrial capitalist economies through the shift of labor to "service" sectors, particularly finance and information-based activities, in the light of the classical-Marxian theory of value and the related categories of productive and unproductive labor. As the generally accepted classical theory of land rent exemplifies, many types of income in capitalist economies, including interest, financial fees,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		speculative trading profits, and intellectual property royalties, arise as parts of the surplus value generated by the exploitation of productive labor appropriated through the assertion of various property rights. The dramatic phenomena of highly profitable "business models" based on network externalities associated with the internet and other information-based technologies do not represent new modes of value production, but modes (in some cases not particularly new) of participation in the pool of surplus value. National income accounting conventions that impute a fictitious output as a counterpart to incomes generated in sectors such as finance, professional and business services, education and health, and government, where there are no market-based measures of output create a distorted and misleading picture of value production and growth in advanced capitalist economies. A clear understanding of the origin of value in the expenditure of productive labor and of surplus value in the exploitation of productive labor is essential to thinking through the problems of post-industrial capitalist growth, distribution, resource conservation, and environmental protection.
2013	D71	Fleurbaey, Marc, and Didier Blanchet. 2013. <i>Beyond GDP: Measuring Welfare and Assessing Sustainability</i>, Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. Examines recent developments in the fields of social choice, fair allocation, sustainability, and happiness, and explores how the construction of a reasonable alternative to gross domestic product can be imagined. Discusses a wealth of indicators; measuring sustainability; a price for everything?; equivalent income, or how to value what has no price; is happiness all that matters?; and empowering capabilities.
2013	D92	Diewert, Erwin. 2013. <i>Voyage Accounting, User Costs and the Treatment of Financial Transactions in the Theory of the Firm</i>, Vancouver School of Economics, Economics Working Papers. The paper considers some of the problems associated with the indirectly measured components of financial service outputs in the System of National Accounts (SNA), termed FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured). The paper considers how to integrate financial transactions into the balance sheet and production accounts of a firm. In order to minimize the role of imputations, the paper considers a firm that raises capital at the beginning of the accounting period, engages in some form of productive activity during the period and then distributes the initial capital and any profits back to the capitalists who financed the firm. This situation corresponds roughly to merchant trading voyages made some centuries ago.
2013	F44	Diebold, Francis, and Kamil Yilmaz. 2013. <i>Measuring the Dynamics of Global Business Cycle Connectedness</i>, Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. Using a connectedness-measurement technology fundamentally grounded in modern network theory, we measure real output connectedness for a set of six developed countries, 1962-2010. We show that global connectedness is sizable and time-varying over the business cycle, and we study the nature of the time variation relative to the ongoing discussion about the changing nature of the global business cycle. We also show that connectedness corresponding to transmissions to others from the United States and Japan is disproportionately important.
2013	F55 N20	Tomz, Michael, and Mark L. J. Wright. 2013. <i>Empirical Research on Sovereign Debt and Default</i>, National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18855. In this essay we review the empirical literature about sovereign debt and default. As we survey the work of economists, historians, and political scientists, we also emphasize parallel developments by theorists and recommend steps to improve the correspondence between theory and data.
2013	F65	Foley, Duncan K. 2013. "Rethinking Financial Capitalism and the "Information" Economy." <i>Review of Radical Political Economics</i>, 45(3): 257-68. This talk examines the popular idea that "economic growth" can continue indefinitely in post-industrial capitalist economies through the shift of labor to "service" sectors, particularly finance and information-based activities, in the light of the classical-Marxian theory of value and the related categories of productive and unproductive labor. As the generally accepted classical theory of land rent exemplifies, many types of income in capitalist economies, including interest, financial fees, speculative trading profits, and intellectual property royalties, arise as parts of the surplus value generated by the exploitation of productive labor appropriated through the assertion of various property rights. The dramatic phenomena of highly profitable "business models" based on network externalities associated with the internet and other information-based technologies do not represent new modes of value production, but modes (in some cases not particularly new) of participation in the pool of surplus value. National income accounting conventions that impute a fictitious output as a counterpart to incomes generated in sectors such as finance, professional and business services, education and health, and government, where there are no market-based measures of output create a distorted and misleading picture of value production and growth in advanced capitalist economies. A clear understanding of the origin of value in the expenditure of productive labor and of surplus value in the exploitation of productive labor is essential to thinking through the problems of post-industrial capitalist growth, distribution, resource conservation, and environmental protection.
2013	H24 N43	Thompson, S. J. 2013. "The First Income Tax, Political Arithmetic, and the Measurement of Economic Growth." <i>Economic History Review</i>, 66(3): 873-94. The imposition of the world's first modern income tax in 1799 prompted a revival of interest in national accounting. This article examines the extent to which William Pitt the Younger, who proposed the new tax, modelled his estimates of national wealth on those produced a century earlier by the pioneers in this field, Sir William Petty, Charles Davenant, and Gregory King. In addition, the calculations of Benjamin Bell and Henry Beeke, two of Pitt's contemporaries, are analysed in detail to highlight the fragility of these contemporary estimates of national income. This analysis has important implications for economic historians who have used this material to try to establish the structure and growth of national output. National accountants during the long eighteenth century were not, for the most part, concerned with structural change. Rather, their descriptions of economic structure should be understood as reflecting a particular set of a priori claims about what they deemed to be the proper mode and distribution of taxation.
2013	H24	Piketty, Thomas, and Emmanuel Saez. 2013. "Top Incomes and the Great Recession: Recent Evolutions and Policy Implications." <i>IMF Economic Review</i>, 61(3): 456-78. This paper presents new findings from the World Top Incomes Database and discusses some of their policy implications. In particular, the paper provides updated top income series for the United States—including new estimates through 2010, showing a strong rebound of the top 1 percent income share, following the 2008-09 sharp fall. It also presents updated income series for other developed countries (including the United Kingdom, France, Germany, and Japan) and new series on wealth-income ratios. In light of this extended set of country series, the paper analyzes the relative importance of market and institutional forces in explaining observed cross-country trends, and the likely impact of the Great recession on these long-term evolutions. It discusses the policy implications of the findings, both in terms of optimal tax policy and regarding the interplay between inequality and macroeconomic fragility.
2013	L72	CV: Mungatana, Eric. 2013. "Accounting for Mineral Resources in Tanzania: Data Challenges and Implications for Resource Management Policy." In <i>Implementing Environmental Accounts: Case Studies from Eastern and Southern Africa</i>, ed. Rashid M. Hassan and Eric D. Mungatana, 49-69. Eco-Efficiency in Industry and Science, vol. 28. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	L91	Norman, Philip Macgregor, Edward McGeehan, Gavin Mak, Andrew Maurer, and John Michael Murray. 2013. "Transport Satellite Accounts Are Essential to Boost Productivity and to Improve Public Understanding." <i>Economic Papers</i> , 32(2): 151-60. The development of a set of Transport Satellite Accounts is long overdue. The imperative need is to be able to assess the size and contribution of the transport sector and to track improvements in productivity arising from operational efficiency, optimal pricing and from investment in transport infrastructure. This would allow international comparisons against best practice to follow. The quality of public and private decisions would improve. Their availability would enable professional economists to add significantly more value.
2013	N20	THE SAME AS F55 Tomz, Michael, and Mark L. J. Wright. 2013. <i>Empirical Research on Sovereign Debt and Default</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18855.
2013	N37	Fourie, Johan, and Jan Luiten van Zanden. 2013. "GDP in the Dutch Cape Colony: The National Accounts of a Slave-Based Society." <i>South African Journal of Economics</i> , 81(4): 467-90. New estimates of the gross domestic product of the Dutch Cape Colony (1652-1795) suggest that the Cape was one of the most prosperous regions during the eighteenth century. This stands in sharp contrast to the perceived view that the Cape was an "economic and social backwater," a slave economy with slow growth and little progress. Following a national accounts framework, we find that Cape settlers' per capita income is similar to the most prosperous countries of the time--Holland and England. We trace the roots of this result, showing that it is partly explained by a highly skewed population structure and very low dependency ratio of slavery, and attempt to link the eighteenth-century Cape Colony experience to twentieth-century South African income levels.
2013	N43	THE SAME AS H24 Thompson, S. J. 2013. "The First Income Tax, Political Arithmetic, and the Measurement of Economic Growth." <i>Economic History Review</i> , 66(3): 873-94.
2013	N63	CV: Baffigi, Alberto. 2013. "Sources of Growth and Welfare: National Accounts, 1861-2011." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of the Italian Economy since Unification</i> , ed. Gianni Toniolo, 157-86. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	O44	El Serafy, Salah. 2013. <i>Macroeconomics and the Environment: Essays on Green Accounting</i> . Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Presents an argument in favor of the case for greening the conventional estimates of national income based on economic grounds. Discusses breaking the ground; green accounting--history and prospects; the environment as capital; income, capital, and wealth; rent and royalty; Sir John Hicks's income and Hicksian income; income from extracting petroleum and controversies over keeping capital intact; adjusting for disinvestment--in the wake of the Brundtland Commission; proper calculation of income from depletable natural resources; disagreements and misunderstandings; John Hartwick's contribution; depletable resources--fixed capital or inventories?; sustainability and substitutability--defending weak sustainability; growth rate after adjustment; pricing the invaluable--services of the world's ecosystems; population and national income; green accounting and economic policy; the "resource curse"--institutions and Dutch disease; natural resources in World Bank country economic work and Indonesia's experience; and sovereign funds.
2013	O56	Lim, Guay C., Chew Lian Chua, and Viet H. Nguyen. 2013. "Review of the Australian Economy 2012-13: A Tale of Two Relativities." <i>Australian Economic Review</i> , 46(1): 1-13.
2013	P36	Kryuchkova, I. 2013. "Elimination of Distortions in the Institutional Structure of Ukraine's GDI. (In Ukrainian. With English summary)." <i>Economy and Forecasting</i> , 0(4): 20-32. The author proves, that in Ukraine, in recent years, due to the violation of macro-proportions in the sectoral structure of gross disposable income (GDI), a disinvestment model of economic development has emerged and consolidated, which lowered the competitiveness of the domestic producers leading to increased loss of their presence both on the foreign and on the domestic markets. Further retaining of the low level of GDI in the sector of non-financial corporations leads to the underfunding of the renewal of the fixed assets and threatens with this country's economic decay even in case of a revival of the international trade. At the same time, the article shows that the considerable decline of the GDI level in the sector of general state management is taking place due to the accumulation of the excesses in the rates of cumulative dynamics of the legally established social standards meant to match the increases in consumer prices, which expands the gap between the volumes of social contributions and social transfers with a corresponding impact on the increase in the sector's deficit.
2013	Q12	CV: Oviedo, Jose L. 2013. "The Private Economy of Dehesas and Ranches: Case Studies." In <i>Mediterranean Oak Woodland Working Landscapes: Dehesas of Spain and Ranchlands of California</i> , ed. Pablo Campos, 389-424. Landscape Series, vol. 16. Dordrecht and New York: Springer.
2013	Q16	CV: Martinez-Alier, Joan. 2013. "Between Science and Activism: Learning and Teaching Ecological Economics and Political Ecology with EJOs: Conclusion." In <i>Ecological Economics from the Ground Up</i> , ed. Hali Healy, Joan Martinez-Alier, Leah Temper, Mariana Walter and Julien-Francois Gerber, 513-38. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	Q24	CV: Maler, Karl-Goran, Sara Aniyar, and Asa Jansson. 2013. "Accounting for the Value of Ecosystem Assets and Their Services." In <i>Implementing Environmental Accounts: Case Studies from Eastern and Southern Africa</i> , ed. Rashid M. Hassan and Eric D. Mungatana, 187-205. Eco-Efficiency in Industry and Science, vol. 28. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	Q24	Barbier, Edward B. 2013. "Wealth Accounting, Ecological Capital and Ecosystem Services." <i>Environment and Development Economics</i> , 18(2): 133-61. This paper develops a methodology for including ecosystem services in a wealth accounting framework. Accounting for ecosystems and their services leads to adjusting net domestic product (NDP) for the direct benefits provided by the current stock of ecosystems but not for their indirect contributions in terms of protecting or supporting economic activity, property and human lives. When ecosystems are irreversibly converted for economic development, NDP must be further modified to reflect any capital revaluation that occurs with the current conversion of ecological capital to other land uses. The risk of collapse also requires adjustments to NDP, as any capital revaluation associated with ecosystem conversion must be adjusted for this risk, and the discounted minimum value of ecosystems associated with collapse must be subtracted from NDP. These various contributions of ecological capital to wealth accounts are illustrated with the example of mangroves in Thailand over the period 1970-2009.
2013	Q48	CV: Edwards, Geoff. 2013. "Regions and Innovation: A Reflection." In <i>Regional Advantage and Innovation: Achieving Australia's National Outcomes</i> , ed. Susan Kinnear, Kate Charters and Peter Vitaras, 151-68. New York and Heidelberg: Springer, Physica.
2013	Q48	Reilly, John. 2013. "Achieving a Low-Carbon Society." <i>Climate Policy</i> , 13(0): S155-58. Climate change is perhaps the central challenge that faces humanity. If the concept of green growth is to be anything more than a mere rebranding of the concept of sustainability, then it must elucidate the relationship between economic activity and pollution and provide a more detailed

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		economic account of it. The articles in this Special Issue focus on ways in which GHG emissions may be reduced while satisfying the increasing demand for energy: from global, technological or economic solutions, to sub-national, financial or regulatory ones. Although the wide disparity in income between the least and most wealthy makes it difficult to reach a consensus on the best way to achieve a low-carbon society, the scale and potential effects of climate change make it imperative that one is reached.
2013	R30	Hudson, Michael. 2013. "Capital Gains, Total Returns and Saving Rates." <i>European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention</i> , 10(2): 221-30. To focus on the dynamics of how financial wealth is created, obtained, and valued, this paper (1) distinguishes capital gains from income by measuring total returns, and (2) contrasts the capitalized value of renter income (rent extraction rights and privileges from land, natural resources, and monopolies) from that of industrial profits on tangible capital investment.
2013	R50	CV; Singh, Supriya. 2013. "Participatory Forest Management in Mendha Lekha, India." In <i>Ecological Economics from the Ground Up</i> , ed. Hali Healy, Joan Martinez-Alier, Leah Temper, Mariana Walter and Julien-Francois Gerber, 213-38. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.

Table E01.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate*
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D81	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F15	Economic Integration
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L93	Air Transportation
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth: Asia including Middle East
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis*
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E01: Balance of Links

180	Links in 2005
197	New links in 2006-2013
445	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2016.

E01 — Contributors — Авторы

Baranov, Alexander O. — Баранов Александр Олегович — 0.55 AS²;
 Lychagin, Anton M. — Лычагин Антон Михайлович — 1.03 AS;
 Lychagin, Dmitry M. — Лычагин Дмитрий Михайлович — 0.45 AS;
 Lychagin, Mikhail V. — Лычагин Михаил Васильевич — 1.1 AS;
 Mkrtchyan, Gagik M. — Мкртчян Гагик Мкртчичевич — 0.55 AS;
 Muhina, Irina K. — Мухина Ирина Константиновна — 0.55 AS;
 Popov, Ilya Y. — Попов Илья Юрьевич — 0.45 AS;
 Slepukova, Juliya M. — Слепенкова Юлия Михайловна — 0.55 AS;
 Suslov, Victor I. — Суслов Виктор Иванович — 0.55 AS.

The total volume of derivative works for E01 is equal to 5.78 AS.

Общий объем раздела E01 — 5,78 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E01.E.

E02 Institutions and the Macroeconomy ¹

Table E02.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.47	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	46	46	N	0.00	2.15	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.42	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	0	254	254	N	0.00	11.88	Microeconomics
E	1	706	705	706	14.29	33.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	1	112	111	112	14.29	5.24	International Economics
G	0	86	86	N	0.00	4.02	Financial Economics
H	0	87	87	N	0.00	4.07	Public Economics
I	0	60	60	N	0.00	2.81	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	0	67	67	N	0.00	3.13	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	32	32	N	0.00	1.50	Law and Economics
L	1	67	66	67	14.29	3.13	Industrial Organization
M	1	4	3	4	14.29	0.19	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	0	42	42	N	0.00	1.96	Economic History
O	1	365	364	365	14.29	17.07	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	1	115	114	115	14.29	5.38	Economic Systems
Q	0	33	33	N	0.00	1.54	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	18	18	N	0.00	0.84	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	25	24	25	14.29	1.17	Other Special Topics
S	7	2,138	2,131	305	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E02.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.33	General Economics
A2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.14	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.47	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.19	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.33	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	14	14	N	0.00	0.65	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	21	21	N	0.00	0.98	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	0	46	46	N	0.00	2.15	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.28	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Design of Experiments
C	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.42	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	36	36	N	0.00	1.68	General
D1	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.28	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.51	Production and Organizations
D3	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.51	Distribution
D4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	23	23	N	0.00	1.08	Welfare Economics
D7	0	156	156	N	0.00	7.30	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.37	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	0	254	254	N	0.00	11.88	Microeconomics
E0	1	439	438	439	14.29	20.53	General
E1	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.51	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	76	76	N	0.00	3.55	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	35	35	N	0.00	1.64	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	52	52	N	0.00	2.43	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	38	38	N	0.00	1.78	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	55	55	N	0.00	2.57	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	1	706	705	706	14.29	33.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.14	General
F1	0	27	27	N	0.00	1.26	Trade
F2	1	22	21	22	14.29	1.03	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	28	28	N	0.00	1.31	International Finance
F4	0	13	13	N	0.00	0.61	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.51	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.37	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	1	112	111	112	14.29	5.24	International Economics
G0	0	24	24	N	0.00	1.12	General
G1	0	16	16	N	0.00	0.75	General Financial Markets
G2	0	43	43	N	0.00	2.01	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.14	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	0	86	86	N	0.00	4.02	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	27	27	N	0.00	1.26	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.28	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.23	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.47	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.37	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	24	24	N	0.00	1.12	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.28	Miscellaneous Issues
H	0	87	87	N	0.00	4.07	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.51	Health
I2	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.47	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	39	39	N	0.00	1.82	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	0	60	60	N	0.00	2.81	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	General
J1	0	21	21	N	0.00	0.98	Demographic Economics
J2	0	17	17	N	0.00	0.80	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.51	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.28	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.33	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Labor Standards: National and International
J	0	67	67	N	0.00	3.13	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.19	General
K1	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.51	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.33	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.42	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	0	32	32	N	0.00	1.50	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.37	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	1	22	21	22	14.29	1.03	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.28	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	19	19	N	0.00	0.89	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.19	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.23	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	1	67	66	67	14.29	3.13	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	1	4	3	4	14.29	0.19	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	1	4	3	4	14.29	0.19	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	General
N1	0	21	21	N	0.00	0.98	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.23	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.19	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.42	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	0	42	42	N	0.00	1.96	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	0	212	212	N	0.00	9.92	Economic Development
O2	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.47	Development Planning and Policy
O3	0	28	28	N	0.00	1.31	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	1	103	102	103	14.29	4.82	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	12	12	N	0.00	0.56	Economywide Country Studies
O	1	365	364	365	14.29	17.07	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	50	50	N	0.00	2.34	Capitalist Systems
P2	0	41	41	N	0.00	1.92	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	1	17	16	17	14.29	0.80	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.23	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Comparative Economic Systems
P	1	115	114	115	14.29	5.38	Economic Systems
Q0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.19	General
Q1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Agriculture
Q2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.51	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.19	Energy
Q5	0	12	12	N	0.00	0.56	Environmental Economics
Q	0	33	33	N	0.00	1.54	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.51	General Regional Economics
R2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.09	Household Analysis
R3	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.23	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis
R	0	18	18	N	0.00	0.84	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	25	24	25	14.29	1.17	Other Special Topics
S	7	2,138	2,131	305	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E02.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E02	1	438	437	438	14.29	20.49	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
F21	1	8	7	8	14.29	0.37	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
L26	1	14	13	14	14.29	0.65	Entrepreneurship
M14	1	3	2	3	14.29	0.14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
O43	1	67	66	67	14.29	3.13	Institutions and Growth
P31	1	1	0	1	14.29	0.05	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
Z13	1	18	17	18	14.29	0.84	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	7	549	542	78.4	100	25.5	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E02.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	0.05	General Economics: General
A12	4	0.19	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	2	0.09	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A21	1	0.05	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	2	0.09	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B11	1	0.05	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	2	0.09	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B15	1	0.05	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B20	1	0.05	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	2	0.09	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B25	4	0.19	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B30	1	0.05	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	13	0.61	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B50	1	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	2	0.09	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	13	0.61	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	3	0.14	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B59	2	0.09	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C31	1	0.05	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C43	6	0.28	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C53	1	0.05	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C92	1	0.05	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D02	36	1.68	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D10	1	0.05	Household Behavior: General
D12	1	0.05	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	3	0.14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	1	0.05	Consumer Protection
D21	1	0.05	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	2	0.09	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	8	0.37	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	11	0.51	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	1	0.05	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	1	0.05	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D52	1	0.05	Incomplete Markets
D60	2	0.09	Welfare Economics: General
D61	2	0.09	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	19	0.89	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D72	142	6.64	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	11	0.51	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	2	0.09	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	1	0.05	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	1	0.05	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D82	1	0.05	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	4	0.19	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D86	2	0.09	Economics of Contract: Theory
E00	1	0.05	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E11	2	0.09	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	6	0.28	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	3	0.14	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E20	4	0.19	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	11	0.51	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	9	0.42	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	32	1.5	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	12	0.56	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	5	0.23	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	2	0.09	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	1	0.05	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	3	0.14	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	16	0.75	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	16	0.75	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	3	0.14	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	2	0.09	Demand for Money
E42	12	0.56	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	4	0.19	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	30	1.4	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	1	0.05	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	9	0.42	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	2	0.09	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	10	0.47	Monetary Policy
E58	17	0.8	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	9	0.42	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	9	0.42	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	21	0.98	Fiscal Policy
E63	5	0.23	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	8	0.37	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	3	0.14	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	2	0.09	Global Outlook
F02	1	0.05	International Economic Order
F11	1	0.05	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	2	0.09	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	7	0.33	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	9	0.42	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	7	0.33	Economic Integration
F16	1	0.05	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F22	1	0.05	International Migration
F23	11	0.51	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	2	0.09	Remittances
F30	2	0.09	International Finance: General
F32	4	0.19	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	9	0.42	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	5	0.23	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	3	0.14	Foreign Aid

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F36	5	0.23	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	1	0.05	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	2	0.09	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	1	0.05	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	7	0.33	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	2	0.09	International Business Cycles
F50	1	0.05	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	1	0.05	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F53	2	0.09	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	4	0.19	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	3	0.14	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	3	0.14	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	1	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	2	0.09	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	1	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	1	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G01	24	1.12	Financial Crises
G10	6	0.28	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	1	0.05	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	3	0.14	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	1	0.05	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G15	1	0.05	International Financial Markets
G18	4	0.19	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	9	0.42	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	26	1.22	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G23	1	0.05	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	2	0.09	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	5	0.23	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	1	0.05	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G32	1	0.05	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	1	0.05	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H11	26	1.22	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H12	1	0.05	Crisis Management
H20	2	0.09	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	1	0.05	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	3	0.14	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H31	1	0.05	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H40	3	0.14	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	1	0.05	Public Goods
H44	1	0.05	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H50	1	0.05	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H52	1	0.05	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	6	0.28	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H55	2	0.09	Social Security and Public Pensions
H60	1	0.05	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H62	3	0.14	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	4	0.19	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	3	0.14	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	4	0.19	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	3	0.14	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	1	0.05	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	2	0.09	State and Local Borrowing
H75	5	0.23	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	3	0.14	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	3	0.14	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H82	1	0.05	Governmental Property
H83	3	0.14	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H87	2	0.09	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I10	1	0.05	Health: General
I12	1	0.05	Health Production
I14	4	0.19	Health and Inequality

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
I15	1	0.05	Health and Economic Development
I18	4	0.19	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	2	0.09	Analysis of Education
I24	2	0.09	Education and Inequality
I25	5	0.23	Education and Economic Development
I28	1	0.05	Education: Government Policy
I30	4	0.19	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	21	0.98	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	6	0.28	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	8	0.37	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J08	2	0.09	Labor Economics Policies
J11	5	0.23	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	1	0.05	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	3	0.14	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	3	0.14	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	9	0.42	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J20	1	0.05	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	1	0.05	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	2	0.09	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	6	0.28	Labor Demand
J24	7	0.33	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J30	1	0.05	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	6	0.28	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J38	4	0.19	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J47	1	0.05	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	1	0.05	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J51	5	0.23	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J58	1	0.05	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J60	1	0.05	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	2	0.09	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J64	2	0.09	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J68	2	0.09	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J82	1	0.05	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
K00	4	0.19	Law and Economics: General
K10	5	0.23	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	6	0.28	Property Law
K21	6	0.28	Antitrust Law
K22	1	0.05	Business and Securities Law
K33	1	0.05	International Law
K40	1	0.05	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K42	8	0.37	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	2	0.09	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	4	0.19	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L16	2	0.09	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	1	0.05	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	1	0.05	Business Objectives of the Firm
L25	6	0.28	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L33	1	0.05	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	1	0.05	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L44	5	0.23	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L50	1	0.05	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	14	0.65	Economics of Regulation
L52	3	0.14	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	1	0.05	Enterprise Policy
L60	1	0.05	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	1	0.05	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L82	2	0.09	Entertainment; Media
L83	1	0.05	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L86	1	0.05	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L93	1	0.05	Air Transportation
L94	1	0.05	Electric Utilities

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L96	1	0.05	Telecommunications
L98	2	0.09	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M13	1	0.05	New Firms; Startups
N00	1	0.05	Economic History: General
N10	6	0.28	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N12	2	0.09	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	1	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	2	0.09	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth: Europe: 1913-
N15	5	0.23	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	2	0.09	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	3	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth: Africa; Oceania
N20	2	0.09	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N22	1	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N24	1	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N26	1	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N30	1	0.05	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N33	2	0.09	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N36	1	0.05	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N40	1	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General
N43	1	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	3	0.14	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	1	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	2	0.09	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	1	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N70	1	0.05	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General
N75	1	0.05	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
O10	12	0.56	Economic Development: General
O11	31	1.45	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	2	0.09	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	8	0.37	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	4	0.19	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	18	0.84	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	21	0.98	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	102	4.77	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	1	0.05	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	13	0.61	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	2	0.09	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	2	0.09	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	3	0.14	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	3	0.14	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	1	0.05	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	5	0.23	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	7	0.33	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	13	0.61	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	2	0.09	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O40	3	0.14	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	1	0.05	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O44	1	0.05	Environment and Growth
O47	31	1.45	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O52	3	0.14	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	4	0.19	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	1	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O57	4	0.19	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	8	0.37	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	3	0.14	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P14	8	0.37	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P16	30	1.4	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	1	0.05	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	1	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	4	0.19	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	2	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	9	0.42	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P26	22	1.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	3	0.14	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P30	1	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P33	3	0.14	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	1	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	1	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	2	0.09	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training
P37	8	0.37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P47	1	0.05	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	4	0.19	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P51	1	0.05	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	1	0.05	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q01	4	0.19	Sustainable Development
Q18	1	0.05	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q25	1	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q32	4	0.19	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	5	0.23	Resource Booms
Q34	1	0.05	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q38	1	0.05	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q41	1	0.05	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	2	0.09	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	1	0.05	Energy: Government Policy
Q50	2	0.09	Environmental Economics: General
Q54	1	0.05	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	6	0.28	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting
Q57	3	0.14	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
R11	6	0.28	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	5	0.23	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R23	2	0.09	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R31	5	0.23	Housing Supply and Markets
Z10	1	0.05	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	6	0.28	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	1589	74.5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

D72(142), O17(102), D02(36), E23(32), O11(31), O47(31), E44(30), P16(30), G21(26), H11(26), G01(24), P26(22), E62(21), I31(21), O16(21), D63(19), O15(18), E58(17), E31(16), E32(16), L51(14), B31(13), B52(13), O19(13), O33(13), E24(12), E42(12), O10(12), D31(11), D73(11), E21(11), F23(11), E52(10), E22(9), E50(9), E60(9), E61(9), F14(9), F33(9), G20(9), J16(9), P24(9), D24(8), E65(8), I38(8), K42(8), O13(8), P10(8), P14(8), P37(8), F13(7), F15(7), F43(7), J24(7), O32(7), C43(6), E12(6), G10(6), H53(6), I32(6), J23(6), J31(6), K11(6), K21(6), L25(6), N10(6), Q56(6), R11(6), Z12(6), E25(5), E63(5), F34(5), F36(5), G28(5), H75(5), I25(5), J11(5), J51(5), K10(5), L44(5), N15(5), O31(5), Q33(5), R12(5), R31(5), A12(4), B25(4), D83(4), E20(4), E43(4), F32(4), F54(4), G18(4), H63(4), H71(4), I14(4), I18(4), I30(4), J38(4), K00(4), L11(4), O14(4), O53(4), O57(4), P21(4), P48(4), Q01(4), Q32(4), B53(3), D14(3), E13(3), E30(3), E40(3), E66(3), F35(3), F55(3), F60(3), G12(3), H23(3), H40(3), H62(3), H70(3), H72(3), H76(3), H77(3), H83(3), J13(3), J15(3), L52(3), N17(3), N44(3), O23(3), O24(3), O40(3), O52(3), P11(3), P27(3), P33(3), Q57(3), A13(2), A22(2), B12(2), B22(2), B51(2), B59(2), D23(2), D60(2), D61(2), D74(2), D86(2), E11(2), E26(2), E41(2), E51(2), F01(2), F12(2), F24(2), F30(2), F41(2), F44(2), F53(2), F63(2), G24(2), H20(2), H55(2), H74(2), H87(2), I21(2), I24(2), J08(2), J22(2), J61(2), J64(2), J68(2), L10(2), L16(2), L82(2), L98(2), N12(2), N14(2), N16(2), N20(2), N33(2), N46(2), O12(2), O20(2), O21(2), O34(2), P23(2), P36(2), Q43(2), Q50(2), R23(2), A10(1), A21(1), B11(1), B15(1), B20(1), B30(1), B50(1), C31(1), C53(1), C92(1), D10(1), D12(1), D18(1), D21(1), D40(1), D41(1), D52(1), D78(1), D80(1), D82(1), E00(1), E27(1), E47(1), F02(1), F11(1), F16(1), F22(1), F40(1), F42(1), F50(1), F51(1), F62(1), F64(1), F65(1), G11(1), G13(1), G15(1), G23(1), G30(1), G32(1), G34(1), H12(1), H21(1), H31(1), H41(1), H44(1), H50(1), H52(1), H60(1), H73(1), H82(1), I10(1), I12(1), I15(1), I28(1), J12(1), J20(1), J21(1), J30(1), J47(1), J48(1), J58(1), J60(1), J82(1), K22(1), K33(1), K40(1), L20(1), L21(1), L33(1), L40(1), L50(1), L53(1), L60(1), L61(1), L83(1), L86(1), L93(1), L94(1), L96(1), M13(1), N00(1), N13(1), N22(1), N24(1), N26(1), N30(1), N36(1), N40(1), N43(1), N45(1), N47(1), N70(1), N75(1), O18(1), O30(1), O41(1), O44(1), O54(1), P17(1), P20(1), P30(1), P34(1), P35(1), P47(1), P51(1), P52(1), Q18(1), Q25(1), Q34(1), Q38(1), Q41(1), Q48(1), Q54(1), Z10(1).

Table E02.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B12	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
B31	0	1	0	0	2	3	3	4	13
D63	0	2	0	1	0	2	7	7	19
D72	0	1	0	3	6	43	39	50	142
D82	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E12	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	6
E13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
O13	0	1	0	3	1	0	2	1	8
Q33	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	5
Q43	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
F54	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	1	4
N17	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
N47	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O33	0	0	1	2	0	2	4	4	13
O47	0	0	1	0	1	8	10	11	31
A12	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	4
C92	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E44	0	0	0	1	2	7	10	10	30
E52	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	4	10
E62	0	0	0	3	1	6	5	6	21
F33	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	3	9
F34	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	1	5
G01	0	0	0	1	4	8	5	6	24
G10	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	6
G12	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
G18	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	4
G20	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	2	9
H11	0	0	0	5	2	4	7	8	26
H40	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
H53	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5	6
H71	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	1	4
H72	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
H75	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	5
H76	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
I18	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4
I38	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	5	8
J11	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	5
J15	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
J16	0	0	0	1	3	0	3	2	9
J22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
J61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
K00	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	4
K10	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	5
K11	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	6
L11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
L16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
L20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L25	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	6
N16	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
N26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N46	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
O11	0	0	0	5	1	5	8	12	31
O17	0	0	0	3	8	27	27	37	102
O21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
O32	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	7
O40	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
O41	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O57	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
P48	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
Q32	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4
A10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B25	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
B52	0	0	0	0	2	4	3	4	13
B59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
C43	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	6
D02	0	0	0	0	4	6	8	18	36
D21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
D31	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	5	11
D52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D86	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
E23	0	0	0	0	1	8	11	12	32
E26	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
E30	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
E31	0	0	0	0	4	7	2	3	16
E32	0	0	0	0	1	5	6	4	16
E42	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	5	12
E50	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	9
E58	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	8	17
E60	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	3	9
E61	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	4	9
E65	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	8
F01	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
F15	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	2	7
F43	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	3	7
F55	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
G11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G21	0	0	0	0	8	6	4	8	26
G23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H70	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
I14	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	0	4
I24	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
I25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	5
I28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I31	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	14	21
I32	0	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	6
J13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
J20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
J23	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	6
J30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J31	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	6
J38	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
J48	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J51	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	5
J60	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L51	0	0	0	0	1	3	5	5	14
L61	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L86	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N15	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	5
N43	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O10	0	0	0	0	1	0	9	2	12
O15	0	0	0	0	7	1	5	5	18
O16	0	0	0	0	1	8	3	9	21
O53	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
P14	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	2	8
P16	0	0	0	0	1	10	10	9	30
P23	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
P27	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
P36	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
P37	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	8
B11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B22	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
B50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B51	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
D12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D24	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	8
D40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D73	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	8	11
D74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
E11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
E21	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	3	11
E22	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	9
E24	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	12
E25	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	5
E27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E43	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
E63	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5
E66	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
F02	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F13	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4	7
F14	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	3	9
F16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F23	0	0	0	0	0	3	7	1	11
F24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F32	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
F35	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
F44	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
F50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F53	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
F63	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
G13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
G28	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
G34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H23	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
H31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H63	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
H74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
H77	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
H83	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
H87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
J24	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	7
J68	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
K21	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	0	6
K22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K42	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	8
L40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
L93	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L96	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L98	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
N00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N10	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	6
N12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
N13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N14	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
N20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
N22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
O19	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	5	13
O23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
O24	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
O34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
O52	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
P10	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4	8
P11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
P17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P21	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4
P24	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	5	9
P26	0	0	0	0	0	6	6	10	22
P34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q01	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
Q18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3	6
R11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6
R23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
R31	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	5
Z12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6
A13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
A22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
B53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
D18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D60	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
D61	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
D80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D83	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
E20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
E41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
E51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
F22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F36	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
F41	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
F65	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
G32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
H62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
H73	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
J12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J64	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
K40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L44	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
L53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L82	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
L83	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L94	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
N70	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
O20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
O30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O31	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
P30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
P51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Q57	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
R12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Z10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
B15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
B20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
B30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
D78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
E47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
H60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
J08	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
J47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
L33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
N45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	0	10	5	46	62	88	56	41	308

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E02.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2005		
2005	F21 L26 M14 O43 P31 Z13	CV: Dima, Bogdan, Marilen Pirtea, and Aurora Murgea. 2005. "Culture and Entrepreneurship." In <i>Entrepreneurship and Macroeconomic Management: Conference Proceedings</i> . ""Dr. Mijo Mirkovic" Faculty of Economics and Tourism, 254-67. Pula: Faculty of Economics and Tourism ""Dr. Mijo Mirkovic". THIS PUBLICATION IN 2005 IS FOR COMPARISON
2007		
2007	B12 B31 D63	de Mattos, Laura Valladao. 2007. "As razoes do laissez-faire: Uma analise do ataque ao mercantilismo e da defesa da liberdade economica na Riqueza das Nacoes. (The Reasons of the Laissez-Faire: An Analysis of the Attack to Mercantilism and of the Defense of Economic Liberty in the Wealth of Nations. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 27(1): 108-29. The main reasons presented in The Wealth of Nations to advocate the system of economic liberty and reject mercantilism are analyzed. These two systems are evaluated considering basically their impact on the annual product, and the degree of liberty and justice they engender. Based on his views of man and of capital hierarchy, Smith defends

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the superiority of economic liberty in what concerns the growth of the annual product. This system is also considered superior to mercantilism in terms of justice since it does not privilege any sector of society and allows a great level of liberty to the individuals.
2007	D63 D72	Nobre, Marcos. 2007. "Novas polarizacoes--Ainda sobre esquerda e direita. (With English summary.)." <i>Economica (Fluminense Federal University)</i> , 9(2): 341-51. Arguing against any form of dogmatism and sectarianism in the discussion, the paper takes as its starting point the idea that the distinctive feature of the Left-Right divide has always been the priority given either to liberty or to equality. The paper argues further that this is still the major divide today, with the important distinction nevertheless that the Right sticks to the priority of liberty as the Left moved to a position in which the priority cannot be decided beforehand, but should be the decided in concrete disputes following the principle of which one promotes the autonomy of citizenship the most in each particular case. This is presented as the result of the acceptance by the Left of the Rule of Law not only as a common ground for the political disputes with the Right but also as presenting emancipatory potentials to be fulfilled.
2007	D82 E12 E13	CV: Ferreiro, Jesus, and Felipe Serrano. 2007. "New Institutions for a New Economic Policy." In <i>Money, Distribution and Economic Policy: Alternatives to Orthodox Macroeconomics</i> , ed. Eckhard Hein and Achim Truger, 141-57. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	O13 Q33 Q43	Dietsche, Evelyn. 2007. "Why the Quality of Institutions Is Not a Cure for the "Resource Curse"." <i>Journal of Energy and Development</i> , 32(2): 262-82.
2008		
2008	F54 N17 N47 O47	Austin, Gareth. 2008. "Symposium: Historical Roots of Poverty: The 'Reversal of Fortune' Thesis and the Compression of History: Perspectives from African and Comparative Economic History." <i>Journal of International Development</i> , 20(8): 996-1027. Acemoglu, Johnson and Robinson have dramatically challenged the tendency of economists to confine their empirical search for the causes of economic growth to the recent past. They argue that the kind of institutions established by European colonialists, either protecting private property or extracting rents, resulted in the poorer parts of the pre-colonial world becoming some of the richest economies of today; while transforming some of the more prosperous parts of the non-European world of 1500 into the poorest economies today. This view has been further elaborated for Africa by Nunn, with reference to slave trading. Drawing on African and comparative economic historiography, the present paper endorses the importance of examining growth theories against long-term history: revealing relationships that recur because the situations are similar, as well as because of path dependence as such. But it also argues that the causal relationships involved are more differentiated than is recognised in AJR's formulations. By compressing different historical periods and paths, the reversal thesis over-simplifies the causation. Relatively low labour productivity was a premise of the external slave trades; though the latter greatly reinforced the relative poverty of many Sub-Saharan economies. Again, it is important to distinguish settler and non-settler economies within colonial Africa itself. In the latter case it was in the interests of colonial regimes to support, rather than simply extract from, African economic enterprise. Finally, economic rent and economic growth have often been joint products, including in pre-colonial and colonial Africa; the kinds of institutions that favoured economic growth in certain historical contexts were not necessarily optimal for that purpose in others. AJR have done much to bring development economics and economic history together. The next step is a more flexible conceptual framework, and a more complex explanation.
2008	O33	Tebaldi, Edinaldo, and Bruce Elmslie. 2008. "Institutions, Innovation and Economic Growth." <i>Journal of Economic Development</i> , 33(2): 27-53. This article contributes to the growth literature by developing a formal growth model that provides the basis for studying institutions and technological innovation and examining how human capital and institutional constraints affect the transitional and steady state growth rates of output. The model developed in this article shows that the reason that growth models a la Romer (1990) generate endogenous growth is the use of a set of restrictive and unrealistic assumptions regarding the role of institutions in the economy. The baseline model developed in this article shows that the long-run growth of the economy is intrinsically linked to institutions and suggests that an economy with institutions that retard or prevent the utilization of newly invented inputs will experience low levels and low growth rates of output. The model also predicts that countries with institutional barriers that prevent or restrict the adoption of newly invented technologies will allocate a relative small share of human capital in the R&D sector. Moreover, both the baseline and the extended version of the model suggest that sustainable growth in human capital, not an increase in the stock of human capital, generates a growth effect.
2008	O47	THE SAME AS F54 Austin, Gareth. 2008. "Symposium: Historical Roots of Poverty: The 'Reversal of Fortune' Thesis and the Compression of History: Perspectives from African and Comparative Economic History." <i>Journal of International Development</i> , 20(8): 996-1027
2009		
2009	A12 K00	Vatiero, Massimiliano. 2009. <i>Understanding Power: A 'Law and Economics' Approach</i> , Saarbrücken: VDM Verlag Dr. Müller. Explores the concept of power from the perspective of law and economics. Discusses jurial positionality; the Commonsian transaction; the path-dependence of power--spontaneous and designed order; contractual incompleteness and the meaning of liberty and freedom; market dominance; firm hierarchy; and state intervention.
2009	C92 O41	Capra, C. Monica, Tomomi Tanaka, Colin F. Camerer, Lauren Feiler, Veronica Sovero, and Charles N. Noussair. 2009. "The Impact of Simple Institutions in Experimental Economies with Poverty Traps." <i>Economic Journal</i> , 119(539): 977-1009. We introduce an experimental approach to study the effect of institutions on economic growth. In each period, agents produce and trade output in a market, and allocate it to consumption and investment. Productivity is higher if total capital stock is above a threshold. The threshold externality generates two steady states--a suboptimal 'poverty trap' and an optimal steady state. In a baseline treatment, the economies converge to the poverty trap. However, the ability to make public announcements or to vote on competing and binding policies, increases output, welfare, and capital stock. Combining these two simple institutions guarantees that the economies escape the poverty trap.
2009	E44 E52	Pedersen, Lasse Heje. 2009. <i>When Everyone Runs for the Exit</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15297. The dangers of shouting "fire" in a crowded theater are well understood, but the dangers of rushing to the exit in the financial markets are more complex. Yet, the two events share several features, and I analyze why people crowd into theaters and trades, why they run, what determines the risk, whether to return to the theater or trade when the dust settles, and how much to pay for assets (or tickets) in light of this risk. These theoretical considerations shed light on the recent global liquidity crisis and, in particular, the quant event of 2007.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	E62 H11 H40 H71 H72 H75 H76 O11 O32 Q32	Caselli, Francesco, and Guy Michaels. 2009. <i>Do Oil Windfalls Improve Living Standards? Evidence from Brazil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15550. We use variation in oil output among Brazilian municipalities to investigate the effects of resource windfalls. We find muted effects of oil through market channels: offshore oil has no effect on municipal non-oil GDP or its composition, while onshore oil has only modest effects on non-oil GDP composition. However, oil abundance causes municipal revenues and reported spending on a range of budgetary items to increase, mainly as a result of royalties paid by Petrobras. Nevertheless, survey-based measures of social transfers, public good provision, infrastructure, and household income increase less (if at all) than one might expect given the increase in reported spending. To explain why oil windfalls contribute little to local living standards, we use data from the Brazilian media and federal police to document that very large oil output increases alleged instances of illegal activities associated with mayors.
2009	F33 O21	Sengupta, Mitu. 2009. "Making the State Change Its Mind--The IMF, the World Bank and the Politics of India's Market Reforms." <i>New Political Economy</i> , 14(2): 181-210.
2009	F34	Faria, Andre, and Paolo Mauro. 2009. "Institutions and the External Capital Structure of Countries." <i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i> , 28(3): 367-91. A widespread view holds that countries that finance themselves through foreign direct investment and portfolio equity, rather than bonds and loans, are less prone to crises. But what determines countries' external capital structures? In a cross-section of advanced economies, emerging markets, and developing countries, we find that equity-like liabilities as a share of countries' total external liabilities are positively and significantly associated with indicators of educational attainment, openness, natural resource abundance and, especially, institutional quality. These relationships are robust to attempts to control for possible endogeneity, suggesting that better institutional quality may help improve countries' external capital structures.
2009	G01	THE SAME AS E44 Pedersen, Lasse Heje. 2009. <i>When Everyone Runs for the Exit</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15297.
2009	G10	THE SAME AS E44 Pedersen
2009	G12	THE SAME AS E44 Pedersen
2009	G18	THE SAME AS E44 Pedersen
2009	G20	THE SAME AS E44 Pedersen
2009	H11 K00 K11 N16 N26 N46 O11 O54 P48	Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. <i>Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15209. The future looked bright for Argentina in the early twentieth century. It had already achieved high levels of income per capita and was moving away from authoritarian government towards a more open democracy. Unfortunately, Argentina never finished the transition. The turning point occurred in the 1930s when to stay in power, the Conservatives in the Pampas resorted to electoral fraud, which neither the legislative, executive, or judicial branches checked. The decade of unchecked electoral fraud led to the support for Juan Peron and subsequently to political and economic instability.
2009	H11	CV: Mensah, Charles. 2009. "Economic Freedom for Africa." In <i>Globalization and Free Trade</i> , ed. Philip Booth and Richard Wellings, 116-17. In association with the Institute of Economic Affairs. Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	H11	THE SAME AS E62 Caselli, Francesco, and Guy Michaels. 2009. <i>Do Oil Windfalls Improve Living Standards? Evidence from Brazil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15550.
2009	H40	THE SAME AS E62 Caselli
2009	H53 I18 I38 J22	Ngai, L. Rachel, and Christopher A. Pissarides. 2009. <i>Welfare Policy and the Distribution of Hours of Work</i> . Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers. We examine the distribution of hours of work across industrial sectors in OECD countries. We find large disparities when sectors are divided into three groups: one that produces goods without home substitutes and two others that have home substitutes--health and socialwork, and all others. We attribute the disparities to the countries' tax and subsidy policies. High taxation substantially reduces hours in sectors that have close home substitutes but less so in other sectors. Health and social care subsidies increase hours in that sector. We compute these effects for nineteen OECD countries.
2009	H71	THE SAME AS E62 Caselli, Francesco, and Guy Michaels. 2009. <i>Do Oil Windfalls Improve Living Standards? Evidence from Brazil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15550.
2009	H72	THE SAME AS E62 Caselli
2009	H75	THE SAME AS E62 Caselli
2009	H76	THE SAME AS E62 Caselli
2009	I18	THE SAME AS H53 Ngai, L. Rachel, and Christopher A. Pissarides. 2009. <i>Welfare Policy and the Distribution of Hours of Work</i> . Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers.
2009	I38	THE SAME AS H53 Ngai
2009	J11 J15 J16 J61 K10	CV: Chiswick, Barry R., and Paul W. Miller. 2009. "Citizenship in the United States: The Roles of Immigrant Characteristics and Country of Origin." In <i>Ethnicity and Labor Market Outcomes</i> , ed. Amelie F. Constant, Konstantinos Tatsiramos and Klaus F. Zimmermann, 91-130. Research in Labor Economics, vol. 29. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald.
2009	J22	THE SAME AS H53 Ngai, L. Rachel, and Christopher A. Pissarides. 2009. <i>Welfare Policy and the Distribution of Hours of Work</i> . Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	J61	THE SAME AS J11 CV: Chiswick, Barry R., and Paul W. Miller. 2009. "Citizenship in the United States: The Roles of Immigrant Characteristics and Country of Origin."
2009	K00	THE SAME AS H11 Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. <i>Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15209.
2009	K00	THE SAME AS A12 Vatiello, Massimiliano. 2009. <i>Understanding Power: A 'Law and Economics' Approach</i> , Saarbrücken: VDM Verlag Dr. Muller.
2009	K10	THE SAME AS J11 CV: Chiswick, Barry R., and Paul W. Miller. 2009. "Citizenship in the United States: The Roles of Immigrant Characteristics and Country of Origin."
2009	K11	THE SAME AS H11 Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. <i>Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15209.
2009	L11 L16 L20 L25 O40 O57	Bartelsman, Eric J., John C. Haltiwanger, and Stefano Scarpetta. 2009. <i>Cross-Country Differences in Productivity: The Role of Allocation and Selection</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15490. This paper combines different strands of the productivity literature to investigate the effect of idiosyncratic (firm-level) policy distortions on aggregate outcomes. On the one hand, a growing body of empirical research has been relating cross-country differences in key economic outcomes, such as productivity or output per capita, to differences in policies and institutions that shape the business environment. On the other hand, a branch of empirical research has attempted to shed light on the determinants of productivity at the firm level and the evolution of the distribution of productivity across firms within each industry. In this paper, we exploit a rich source of data with harmonized statistics on firm level variation within industries for a number of countries. Our key empirical finding is that there is substantial variation in the within-industry covariance between size and productivity across countries, but this covariance varies significantly across countries and is affected by the presence of idiosyncratic distortions. We develop a model in which heterogeneous firms face adjustment frictions (overhead labor and quasi-fixed capital) and idiosyncratic distortions. We show that the model can be readily calibrated to match the observed cross-country patterns of the within-industry covariance between productivity and size and thus help to explain the observed differences in aggregate performance.
2009	N16	THE SAME AS H11 Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. <i>Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15209.
2009	N26	THE SAME AS H11 Alston
2009	N46	THE SAME AS H11 Alston
2009	O11	THE SAME AS H11 Alston
2009	O11	THE SAME AS E62 Caselli, Francesco, and Guy Michaels. 2009. <i>Do Oil Windfalls Improve Living Standards? Evidence from Brazil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15550.
2009	O11 O17	Chu, Yun-Peng, and Tuan-Yuen Kong. 2009. "The Impact of the Political Liberalization-Economic Freedom Nexus on Economic Growth, 1970-2000." <i>Applied Econometrics and International Development</i> , 9(2): 21-30. The role of institutions in economic growth has recently begun to receive greater attention in academic circles. Although the impact of institutions has been acknowledged by most, definitive conclusions still remain a question, particularly given the problem of endogeneity. We use panel least squares estimation to consider the nexus between political liberalization and economic freedom. We seek to avoid the problem of endogeneity as well as examine the different aspects of institutional roles. We find conclusions for different aspects when controlling political liberalization or economic freedom.
2009	O17	Fabro, Gema, and Jose Aixala. 2009. "Economic Growth and Institutional Quality: Global and Income-Level Analyses." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i> , 43(4): 997-1023. The aim of this paper is to quantify the importance of institutions in economic growth and to identify the factors that determine institutional quality. For this purpose, we estimate a system of simultaneous equations with an income equation and another one of institutional quality and use a broad sample of countries with very different levels of development. The analysis is also carried out for three sub-samples of different income levels. In addition, a test of the robustness of the results to econometric techniques is performed.
2009	O17	CV: Mensah, Charles. 2009. "Economic Freedom for Africa." In <i>Globalization and Free Trade</i> , ed. Philip Booth and Richard Wellings, 116-17. In association with the Institute of Economic Affairs. Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	O21	THE SAME AS F33 Sengupta, Mitu. 2009. "Making the State Change Its Mind--The IMF, the World Bank and the Politics of India's Market Reforms." <i>New Political Economy</i> , 14(2): 181-210.
2009	O32	THE SAME AS E62 Caselli, Francesco, and Guy Michaels. 2009. <i>Do Oil Windfalls Improve Living Standards? Evidence from Brazil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15550.
2009	O40	THE SAME AS L11 Bartelsman, Eric J., John C. Haltiwanger, and Stefano Scarpetta. 2009. <i>Cross-Country Differences in Productivity: The Role of Allocation and Selection</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15490.
2009	O41	THE SAME AS C92 Capra, C. Monica, Tomomi Tanaka, Colin F. Camerer, Lauren Feiler, Veronica Sovero, and Charles N. Noussair. 2009. "The Impact of Simple Institutions in Experimental Economies with Poverty Traps." <i>Economic Journal</i> , 119(539): 977-1009.
2009	O54	THE SAME AS H11 Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. <i>Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15209.
2009	O57	THE SAME AS L11 Bartelsman, Eric J., John C. Haltiwanger, and Stefano Scarpetta. 2009. <i>Cross-Country Differences in Productivity: The Role of Allocation and Selection</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15490.
2009	P48	THE SAME AS H11 Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. <i>Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15209.
2009	Q32	THE SAME AS E62 Caselli, Francesco, and Guy Michaels. 2009. <i>Do Oil Windfalls Improve Living Standards? Evidence from Brazil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15550.
2010		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	A10 B25 B52 D02 D21 D23	Underhill, Geoffrey R. D. 2010. <i>Theory and the Market after the Crisis: the Endogeneity of Financial Governance</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8164. The inheritance of contemporary financial economics invites us to consider financial stability as integral to a liberal market setting. The crisis however demonstrated that financial markets may prove highly dysfunctional in the absence of adequate mechanisms of regulation and governance. This implies that economic theory requires an enhanced understanding of the intersection of economic rationality with the rationality of governance. This article extends the insights of institutional economics to demonstrate that the emergence of the institutions of financial governance is endogenous to the utility-maximising behaviour of competing economic agents. Utility-maximising behaviour and conflict over the terms of competition in the market generate both the formal and informal institutions and processes of governance such as regulation and dispute settlement. The model is illustrated by the case of international finance, predicting forms of policy rent seeking in a market environment: private interests embedded in public policy processes simultaneously reshaped both market and governance in line with their own perceived utility functions. The model predicts that similar policy rent seeking will dominate the reform process. Successful reform will require a conceptual understanding of this link between governance and market competition, and appropriate changes in the nature of the policy process so as to reshape markets to avoid financial instability in the future.
2010	B52	Lee, Cassey. 2010. "An Institutional Perspective of National Competitiveness." <i>Singapore Economic Review</i> , 55(4): 671-83. The literature on the role of institutions in economic growth and development is well-established. In contrast, the relationship between institutional quality and competitiveness, while important, received much less attention until recently, when there has been a growing interest in incorporating variables representing institutional quality into country competitiveness indices. Such attempts take cognizance of the results from cross-country empirical findings. However, any attempt to construct a satisfactory mapping of institutions to competitiveness is fraught with difficulties, including data consistencies, omission of causal factors and the lack of theoretical foundations. Some of these difficulties stem from differences in the overall objectives of the research literature and the development of competitiveness indices. The research literature can explain why, whether and what type of institutions are important, but such findings do not lend themselves to the construction of appropriate policy variables.
2010	B59 E50 E61	Bibow, Jorg. 2010. <i>A Post Keynesian Perspective on the Rise of Central Bank Independence: A Dubious Success Story in Monetary Economics</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper critically assesses the rise of central bank independence (CBI) as an apparent success story in modern monetary economics. As to the observed rise in CBI since the late 1980s, we single out the role of peculiar German traditions in spreading CBI across continental Europe, while its global spread may be largely attributable to the rise of neoliberalism. As to the empirical evidence alleged to support CBI, we are struck by the nonexistence of any compelling evidence for such a case. The theoretical support for CBI ostensibly provided by modeling exercises on the so-called time-inconsistency problem in monetary policy is found equally wanting. Ironically, New Classical modelers promoting the idea of maximum CBI unwittingly reinstalled a (New Classical) "benevolent dictator" fiction in disguise. Post Keynesian critiques of CBI focus on the money neutrality postulate as well as potential conflicts between CBI and fundamental democratic values. John Maynard Keynes's own contributions on the issue of CBI are found worth revisiting.
2010	C43	CV: Lawson, Robert A. 2010. "Economic Freedom and the Wealth and Well-Being of Nations." In <i>The Annual Proceedings of The Wealth and Well-Being of Nations 2009-2010. Volume 2</i> , ed. Emily Chamlee-Wright, 65-80. Beloit, Wisc.: Beloit College Press.
2010	C43 H70 L51	Campbell, Noel D., Alex Fayman, and Kirk C. Heriot. 2010. "Including U.S. State Government Regulation in the Economic Freedom of North America Index." <i>Journal of Private Enterprise</i> , 25(2): 165-86. The paper examines the Economic Freedom Index of North America (EFNA) and its ability to predict income in U.S. states. We show that including state government regulatory spending, using U.S. Census Bureau data on "Protective Inspection and Regulation, NEC" as the measure of regulation, improves the predictive power of our models. We conduct a number of robustness checks and construct a factor analysis model to show that the regulation spending variable contributes information that is currently not included in the EFNA. We argue that since regulation adds to the predictive power of EFNA, and is a theoretically essential component of economic freedom, it should be considered alongside the EFNA.
2010	D02 H52	Bertocchi, Graziella, and Arcangelo Dimico. 2010. <i>Slavery, Education, and Inequality</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8073. We investigate the impact of slavery on the current performances of the US economy. Over a cross section of counties, we find that the legacy of slavery does not affect current income per capita, but does affect current income inequality. In other words, those counties that displayed a higher proportion of slaves are currently not poorer, but more unequal. Moreover, we find that the impact of slavery on current income inequality is determined by racial inequality. We test three alternative channels of transmission between slavery and inequality: a land inequality theory, a racial discrimination theory and a human capital theory. We find support for the third theory, i. e., even after controlling for potential endogeneity, current inequality is primarily influenced by slavery through the unequal educational attainment of blacks and whites. To improve our understanding of the dynamics of racial inequality along the educational dimension, we complete our investigation by analyzing a panel dataset covering the 1940-2000 period at the state level. Consistently with our previous findings, we find that the educational racial gap significantly depends on the initial gap, which was indeed larger in the former slave states.
2010	D02	Lee, Cassey. 2010. "An Institutional Perspective of National Competitiveness." <i>Singapore Economic Review</i> , 55(4): 671-83. The literature on the role of institutions in economic growth and development is well-established. In contrast, the relationship between institutional quality and competitiveness, while important, received much less attention until recently, when there has been a growing interest in incorporating variables representing institutional quality into country competitiveness indices. Such attempts take cognizance of the results from cross-country empirical findings. However, any attempt to construct a satisfactory mapping of institutions to competitiveness is fraught with difficulties, including data consistencies, omission of causal factors and the lack of theoretical foundations. Some of these difficulties stem from differences in the overall objectives of the research literature and the development of competitiveness indices. The research literature can explain why, whether and what type of institutions are important, but such findings do not lend themselves to the construction of appropriate policy variables.
2010	D02 D86 G30 H70 O10 O53 P36	Xu, Cheng-Gang. 2010. <i>The Institutional Foundations of China's Reforms and Development</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7654. China's economic reforms have resulted in spectacular growth and poverty reduction. However, China's institutions look ill-suited to achieve such a result, and they indeed suffer from serious shortcomings. To solve "China puzzle" this paper analyses China's institution--a regionally decentralized authoritarian system. The central government has control over personnel, whereas sub-national governments run the bulk of the economy; and they initiate, negotiate, implement, divert and resist reforms, policies, rules and laws. China's reform trajectories have been shaped by regional decentralization. Spectacular performance on the one hand and grave problems on the other hand are all determined by this governance structure.
2010	D02	THE SAME AS A10 Underhill, Geoffrey R. D. 2010. <i>Theory and the Market after the Crisis: the Endogeneity of Financial Governance</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8164.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	D21	THE SAME AS A10 Underhill
2010	D23	THE SAME AS A10 Underhill
2010	D52	Diss: Taskin, Temel. 2010. On the Role of Time Allocation in Incomplete Markets. PhD diss. University of Rochester.
2010	D86	THE SAME AS D02 Xu, Cheng-Gang . 2010. <i>The Institutional Foundations of China's Reforms and Development</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7654.
2010	E23	Mahmood, Khalid, Toseef Azid, Imran Sharif Chaudhry, and Muhammad Zahir Faridi . 2010. "Impact of Economic Freedom on Economic Growth: The Case of Some Selected SAARC Member Countries." <i>International Research Journal of Finance and Economics</i> , 0(52): 7-16. This research paper in general focuses on the significance of economic freedom for growth in South Asian countries using the panel data of five SAARC member countries. The study employs econometric technique like Auto Regressive Distributive Lag (ARDL) Model to investigate the long run relationship between concerned variables. The analysis shows that the level of economic freedom robustly, positively and significantly affects the GDP per capita of five SAARC member countries; the impact of two control variables openness and foreign direct investment on growth of five SAARC member countries are also positive and statistically significant. Empirical evidences suggest that existence of free private markets where individuals make decision on their behalf is very conducive to growth in five SAARC countries.
2010	E26	Schneider, Friedrich . 2010. "The Influence of Public Institutions on the Shadow Economy: An Empirical Investigation for OECD Countries." <i>Review of Law and Economics</i> , 6(3). The size and development of the shadow economy of 21 OECD countries is estimated, using the MIMIC estimation procedure. The analysis finds that an increased burden of taxation and social security payments, combined with intensive labor market regulation, quality of state institutions, and tax morale, are the driving forces for the shadow economy. The public institution of federalism has no statistically significant effect on the shadow economy. Finally, on the one side, incentive-oriented policy means are suggested so that any "black" value added can be transformed into official value added, and on the other side, it is important to have public institutions which work efficiently and act as a constraint for selfish politicians.
2010	E30 E50 J20 J60	Christiano, Lawrence J., Mathias Trabandt, and Karl Walentin . 2010. <i>Involuntary Unemployment and the Business Cycle</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15801. We propose a monetary model in which the unemployed satisfy the official US definition of unemployment: they are people without jobs who are (i) currently making concrete efforts to find work and (ii) willing and able to work. In addition, our model has the property that people searching for jobs are better off if they find a job than if they do not (i.e., unemployment is 'involuntary'). We integrate our model of involuntary unemployment into the simple New Keynesian framework with no capital and use the resulting model to discuss the concept of the 'non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment'. We then integrate the model into a medium sized DSGE model with capital and show that the resulting model does as well as existing models at accounting for the response of standard macroeconomic variables to monetary policy shocks and two technology shocks. In addition, the model does well at accounting for the response of the labor force and unemployment rate to the three shocks.
2010	E31	Blinder, Alan . 2010. <i>Quantitative Easing: Entrance and Exit Strategies</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1219. Apparently, it can happen here. On December 16, 2008, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), in an effort to fight what was shaping up to be the worst recession since 1937, reduced the federal funds rate to nearly zero. From then on, with all of its conventional ammunition spent, the Federal Reserve was squarely in the brave new world of quantitative easing. Chairman Ben Bernanke tried to call the Fed's new policies credit easing, probably to differentiate them from what the Bank of Japan had done earlier in the decade, but the label did not stick.
2010	E31	Ito, Takatoshi . 2010. <i>Great Inflation and Central Bank Independence in Japan</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15726. Japan suffered a very high inflation rate in 1973-74. The CPI inflation rate rose to near 30% in 1974, the highest rate in the postwar Japanese history after the chaotic hyperinflation following the end of the Second World War. Traditionally, the oil crisis is blamed for the 1973-74 high inflation. However, due to monetary policy decisions in 1972-73, the inflation rate had already exceeded 10% before the onset of the oil crisis in October 1973. These decisions include the interest rate cut of June 1972 and the interest rate hike of April 1973, which in retrospect proved too small. Concern about the rapid yen appreciation produced political pressure on the Bank of Japan to continue easing. The Bank of Japan came out of the Great Inflation of 1973 with a stronger voice. The Bank successfully argued that its recommendation to tighten monetary policy should not be overruled or the high inflation would be repeated. By this logic, the Bank of Japan obtained /de facto/ independence after 1975. When faced with the next economic recovery in 1979, again accompanied by oil price increases, the Bank of Japan was able to tighten monetary policy and to contain the inflation rate under 10 percent. The interest rate in the 1972-75 period was well below, by as much as 25 percentage points in 1973, the interest rate suggested by a modified monthly Taylor rule regression.
2010	E31 J51	Lopez, Monica Correa, Agustin Garcia Serrador, and Ana Cristina Mingorance . 2010. <i>Product Market Competition and Inflation Dynamics: Evidence from a Panel of OECD Countries</i> . BBVA Bank, Economic Research Department, Working Papers: 1025. We analyse the impact of product market competition on the responsiveness of inflation to macroeconomic imbalances. Results based on a 20-country OECD panel estimated for the period 1961-2006 show that if product market competition is high the response of inflation to lagged inflation and unemployment is reduced, while inflation is more responsive to changes in productivity growth in countries in which competition is above the OECD average. When product market competition is measured by barriers to firms' entry, we also find that low entry barriers dampen the effect on inflation of movements in import prices. These results are attributed to temporary mark-up changes after demand- and supply-side shocks.
2010	E32	Alpanda, Sami, and Adam Honig . 2010. "Political Monetary Cycles and a De Facto Ranking of Central Bank Independence." <i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i> , 29(6): 1003-23. Political monetary cycles are less likely to occur in countries with independent central banks. Independent central banks can withstand political pressure to stimulate the economy before elections or finance election-related increases in government spending. Based on this logic and supporting evidence, we construct a de facto ranking of central bank independence derived from the extent to which monetary policy varies with the electoral cycle. The ranking avoids well-known problems with existing measures of central bank independence and provides independent information about average inflation and inflation volatility differences across countries.
2010	E42 E50 E60 G21	Blinder, Alan . 2010. <i>How Central Should the Central Bank Be?</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1202. About six years ago, I published a small book entitled <i>The Quiet Revolution</i> (Blinder 2004). Though its subtitle was Central Banking Goes Modern, I never imagined the half of it. Since March 2008, the Federal Reserve has gone post-modern with a bewildering variety of unprecedented actions that have either changed the nature and scope of the central bank's role or stretched it beyond the breaking point, depending on your point of view. And that leads straight to the central question of this essay: What should--and shouldn't--the Federal Reserve do?

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	E42 E50 E60 G21	Sims, Christopher. 2010. <i>Commentary on Policy at the Zero Lower Bound</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 201sims.pdf. Several aspects of the difficulties of policy at the zero lower bound are discussed: The difficulty of credible commitment to higher future inflation, as most New Keynesian models imply is necessary; the need for fiscal and monetary policy coordination; the pitfalls in the taking of quasi-fiscal actions by the central bank.
2010	E50	THE SAME AS B59 Bibow, Jorg. 2010. <i>A Post Keynesian Perspective on the Rise of Central Bank Independence: A Dubious Success Story in Monetary Economics</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2010	E50	THE SAME AS E30 Christiano, Lawrence J., Mathias Trabandt, and Karl Walentin. 2010. <i>Involuntary Unemployment and the Business Cycle</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15801.
2010	E58	THE SAME AS E31 Blinder, Alan. 2010. <i>Quantitative Easing: Entrance and Exit Strategies</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1219.
2010	E58	THE SAME AS E32 Alpanda, Sami, and Adam Honig. 2010. "Political Monetary Cycles and a De Facto Ranking of Central Bank Independence." <i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i> , 29(6): 1003-23.
2010	E58	THE SAME AS E31 Ito, Takatoshi. 2010. <i>Great Inflation and Central Bank Independence in Japan</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15726.
2010	E60	THE SAME AS E42 Blinder, Alan. 2010. <i>How Central Should the Central Bank Be?</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1202.
2010	E60	THE SAME AS E42 Sims, Christopher. 2010. <i>Commentary on Policy at the Zero Lower Bound</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 201sims.pdf.
2010	E61	THE SAME AS B59 Bibow, Jorg. 2010. <i>A Post Keynesian Perspective on the Rise of Central Bank Independence: A Dubious Success Story in Monetary Economics</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2010	E65	Giannone, Domenico, Michele Lenza, and Lucrezia Reichlin. 2010. <i>Market freedom and the global recession</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7884. In this study we find that the set of policies that favor liberalization in credit markets (regulatory quality) are negatively correlated with countries' resilience to the recent recession as measured by output growth in 2008 and 2009.
2010	F01	Laibson, David, and Johanna Mollerstrom. 2010. <i>Capital Flows, Consumption Booms and Asset Bubbles: A Behavioural Alternative to the Savings Glut Hypothesis</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15759. Bernanke (2005) hypothesized that a "global savings glut" was causing large trade imbalances. However, we show that the global savings rates did not show a robust upward trend during the relevant period. Moreover, if there had been a global savings glut there should have been a large investment boom in the countries that imported capital. Instead, those countries experienced consumption booms. National asset bubbles explain the international imbalances. The bubbles raised consumption, resulting in large trade deficits. In a sample of 18 OECD countries plus China, movements in home prices alone explain half of the variation in trade deficits.
2010	F15	Sarrion Esteve, Joaquin. 2010. "Social Rights Protection Problems in Conflicting Situations with Market Freedoms in European Union Law." <i>Revista Universitaria Europea</i> , 0(13): 85-101. Fundamental rights protection in European Union has changed with the years. At first, the Treaties constituting European Communities were silent on human rights protection, and European Court of Justice (ECJ) had to make it possible. Unlike fundamental rights, market freedoms have always enjoyed an explicit relevance in the Treaties as instruments to serve European economic integration. But, ECJ must resolve conflicting situations between a fundamental right and a market freedom. We try to study the balance between social rights, as fundamental rights, and market freedoms in the jurisprudence of the European Court of Justice, and find fundamental rights protection problems. Nevertheless, fundamental rights have become more relevant since the Charter of Fundamental Rights of the European Union entered into force, so it seems to be an excellent time to consider the protection of fundamental rights, in particular social rights, at conflicting situations with market freedoms.
2010	F43	THE SAME AS E23 Mahmood, Khalid, Toseef Azid, Imran Sharif Chaudhry, and Muhammad Zahir Faridi. 2010. "Impact of Economic Freedom on Economic Growth: The Case of Some Selected SAARC Member Countries." <i>International Research Journal of Finance and Economics</i> , 0(52): 7-16.
2010	F55 J30 L61	Glassner, Vera, and Toralf Pusch. 2010. <i>The Emergence of Wage Coordination in the Central Western European Metal Sector and its Relationship to European Economic Policy</i> . Halle Institute for Economic Research, IWH Discussion Papers: 13-10. In the European Monetary Union the transnational coordination of collective wage bargaining has acquired increased importance on the trade union agenda. The metal sector has been at the forefront of these developments. This paper addresses the issue of crossborder coordination of wage setting in the metal sector in the central western European region, that is, in Germany, the Netherlands and Belgium, where coordination practices have become firmly established in comparison to other sectors. When testing the interaction of wage developments in the metal sector of these three countries, relevant macroeconomic (inflation and labour productivity) and sector-related variables (employment, export-dependence) are considered with reference to the wage policy guidelines of the European Commission and the European Metalworkers' Federation. Empirical evidence can be found for a wage coordination effect in the form of increasing compliance with the wage policy guidelines of the European Metalworkers' Federation. The evidence for compliance with the stability-oriented wage guideline of the European Commission is weaker.
2010	G11	Jones, Samuel Kyle, and Michael D. Stroup. 2010. "Closed-End Country Fund Premiums and Economic Freedom." <i>Applied Financial Economics</i> , 20(19-21): 1639-49. The Economic Freedom Index (EFI) is a measure of a country's institutional characteristics that promote economic activity, including the security of private property, openness to international trade, stability of the monetary system and lack of credit market manipulation. We use this index as a proxy for the degree of market segmentation and test the hypothesis that closed-end country fund premiums can be partially explained by a country's EFI value. Using panel data analysis, we find that EFI is significant in explaining observed variability in country fund premiums.
2010	G21 J23 O16	Ozgen, Eren, and Lane Eckis. 2010. "The Influence of the Institutional Structure on Self-Efficacy and Female Opportunity Driven Entrepreneurial Activities in LDCs vs. MDCs." <i>Journal of International Management Studies</i> , 10(4): 59-70. Opportunity driven entrepreneurship is considered crucial in economic growth and job creation. Previous research indicates a need to underpin the distinctive features of the female opportunity driven entrepreneurial activities in a cross country setting. To date how the socio-cultural, environmental and socio-economic structure influences self-efficacy and female opportunity driven entrepreneurial activity in a cross-country research is relatively unstudied. In this paper we will study how socio-cultural, environmental and socio-economic institutions are mediated by self-efficacy and play a role in the rate of the female opportunity driven entrepreneurial activities. We will also make comparisons between the conductivity of the environment for female entrepreneurs in more developed

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		nations versus less developed ones. Building on this framework we will suggest policy implications and present several research areas for the future.
2010	G21	THE SAME AS E31 Blinder, Alan. 2010. <i>Quantitative Easing: Entrance and Exit Strategies</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1219.
2010	G21	Young, Andrew T., Travis Wiseman, and Thomas L. Hogan. 2010. <i>Changing Perceptions of Maturity Mismatch in the US Banking System: Evidence from Equity Markets</i>. Department of Economics, West Virginia University, Working Papers: 10-04. US banks are thought to have become increasingly fragile and exposed during the lead-up to the recent financial crisis. However, commercial bank leverage actually decreased during this period. To resolve this discrepancy, we explore another dimension of bank balance sheets: the effective maturity mismatch between assets and liabilities. Although banks assets are generally longer in term than their liabilities, we find evidence of a structural break in the mid-1990s when equity markets begin pricing banks as relatively longer-funded. Categories of bank assets such as real estate loans (i.e., mortgages and MBSs) and consumer loans were perceived as having become effectively shorter-term.
2010	G21	THE SAME AS E42 Blinder, Alan. 2010. <i>How Central Should the Central Bank Be?</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1202.
2010	G21	THE SAME AS E42 Sims, Christopher. 2010. <i>Commentary on Policy at the Zero Lower Bound</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 201sims.pdf.
2010	G30	THE SAME AS D02 Xu, Cheng-Gang. 2010. <i>The Institutional Foundations of China's Reforms and Development</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7654.
2010	H52	THE SAME AS H52 Bertocchi, Graziella, and Arcangelo Dimico. 2010. <i>Slavery, Education, and Inequality</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8073.
2010	H70	THE SAME AS C43 Campbell, Noel D., Alex Fayman, and Kirk C. Heriot. 2010. "Including U.S. State Government Regulation in the Economic Freedom of North America Index." <i>Journal of Private Enterprise</i>, 25(2): 165-86.
2010	H70	THE SAME AS D02 Xu, Cheng-Gang. 2010. <i>The Institutional Foundations of China's Reforms and Development</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7654.
2010	I14 I24 O15	Osmani, S. R. 2010. "Realising the Right to Development in Bangladesh: Progress and Challenges." <i>Bangladesh Development Studies</i>, 33(1-2): 25-90. By signing and ratifying various human rights instruments, the State of Bangladesh has committed itself to pursuing socio-economic policies in a way that would promote its peoples right to development, understood as integrated realisation of the whole range of human rights--including economic, social, and cultural rights on the one hand and civil and political rights on the other. But does the development policy of Bangladesh actually conform to the demands of the right to development? This is the question investigated in the present paper. The paper first develops a methodology for answering the question, and then applies it to three specific rights--viz., the right to food, the right to health, and the right to education--by drawing upon three case studies on the realisation of these rights in Bangladesh. The investigation finds that while Bangladesh can claim to have made a lot of progress in each of the three areas in terms of standard socio-economic indicators, serious deficiencies remain when judged by the criteria of human rights norms. The major areas of concern relate to the principles of equity, participation, and accountability. Although successive governments have paid lip service to all three of these principles, the policies they have pursued in practice have actually undermined them more often than not. Fundamental reorientation is needed in the way the government functions before the development policy of the State of Bangladesh can be said to conform to the demands of the right to development approach.
2010	I14 O15	Shahabuddin, Quazi. 2010. "The Right to Food: Bangladesh Perspectives." <i>Bangladesh Development Studies</i>, 33(1-2): 91-138. A large number of the people in Bangladesh are deprived of basic economic and social rights. The poor in Bangladesh do not even meet the minimum nutritional requirement to maintain a healthy body. Hence, poverty in Bangladesh, as elsewhere, is synonymous with hunger and malnutrition. An attempt has been made in this paper to evaluate the performance of Bangladesh on the implementation of the right to food in the light of the commitments made by the State. In particular, the paper has examined whether the process of policy formulation, implementation and monitoring is consistent with the requirements of the rights-based approach. The paper has also suggested possible directions that the State of Bangladesh needs to follow for enhanced implementation of the right to food in the country.
2010	I14 O15	Chowdhury, Omar Haider, and S. R. Osmani. 2010. "Towards Achieving the Right to Health: The Case of Bangladesh." <i>Bangladesh Development Studies</i>, 33(1-2): 205-73. Bangladesh has made great strides in improving the health of its population, much more than a country at its level of development can be expected to do. Serious problems still remain in reducing child malnutrition and maternal mortality in particular; nonetheless, the aggregative results achieved in the last three decades are quite impressive. These achievements have certainly have gone a long way towards fulfilling the right to health in Bangladesh. This paper argues, however, that despite overall progress the health sector of Bangladesh suffers from a number of inadequacies that militate against the rights-based approach to health. These include persistent inequities in access to healthcare (including gender inequity, and inequity along the poor versus non-poor divide), lack of meaningful participation of citizens in the running of the health system, and the absence of effective accountability mechanisms through which the providers of healthcare can be held responsible for their actions.
2010	I24 I28 O15	Mujeri, Mustafa K. 2010. "The Rights-Based Approach to Education in Bangladesh." <i>Bangladesh Development Studies</i>, 33(1-2): 139-203. The study examines Bangladesh's record in implementing the right to education in terms of three dimensions of policy-making, e.g., the process of formulation, the contents, and monitoring of implementation. In the context of the human rights approach to education, the study reviews the overall record of progress in the education sector with emphasis on primary education and literacy. The analysis highlights the possible directions that the State of Bangladesh can pursue for enhanced implementation of the right to education in the country. Analysing the follow-up action plan of the Dakar Conference 2000, the study suggests what more needs to be done in order to streamline the country's education process in accordance with human rights principles. The study concludes that the rights-based approach having well-defined principles of participation, accountability, transparency, equality, non-discrimination, universality, and indivisibility can have significant value addition in the education sector in Bangladesh.
2010	I25 J13 O15	Dao, Minh Quang. 2010. "Distribution and Development in Developing Countries: An Empirical Assessment." <i>European Research Studies</i>, 13(1): 25-32. This paper examines the effect of income distribution on growth in developing countries. Based on data from the World Bank and the United Nations Development Programme, we use a sample of twenty-eight developing economies and find that income distribution does not affect growth in these countries, unlike the results of previous studies by Alesina and Rodrik (1994). Neither do we find that the level of democracy in a country has a statistically significant impact on growth. We observe that the coefficient estimate of one independent variable does not have the anticipated sign due to the severe degree of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		multicollinearity among statistically significant explanatory variables. Regression results show that the total fertility rate, the initial level of per capita GDP, and the ratio of female to male literacy rate, taken together, do linearly influence growth in developing economies. Statistical results of such empirical examination will assist governments in those countries identify areas that need to be improved upon in order to stimulate economic development. Data for all variables are from the 1978 World Development Report, the World in 2007, and the 1999, 2000, and 2007/08 Human Development Reports. We apply the least-squares estimation technique in a multivariate linear regression. We also note that the severe degree of multicollinearity among explanatory variables may have caused their coefficient estimates to have the wrong sign.
2010	I28	THE SAME AS I24 Mujeri, Mustafa K. 2010. "The Rights-Based Approach to Education in Bangladesh." <i>Bangladesh Development Studies</i> , 33(1-2): 139-203.
2010	I31	CV: Lawson, Robert A. 2010. "Economic Freedom and the Wealth and Well-Being of Nations." In <i>The Annual Proceedings of The Wealth and Well-Being of Nations 2009-2010. Volume 2</i> , ed. Emily Chamlee-Wright, 65-80. Beloit, Wisc.: Beloit College Press.
2010	I32 O15	CV: Gwartney, James D., and Joseph S. Connors. 2010. "Economic Freedom and Global Poverty." In <i>Accepting the Invisible Hand: Market-Based Approaches to Social-Economic Problems</i> , ed. Mark D. White, 43-68. Perspectives from Social Economics. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	I32	Sengupta, Arjun. 2010. "Extreme Poverty and Human Rights: A Case Study of the United States of America." <i>Bangladesh Development Studies</i> , 33(1-2): 275-310. This paper presents the problems of poverty in the U.S. from the perspective of the notion of "extreme poverty," regarded as a violation of human rights. By choosing the United States as the case study, this paper seeks to illustrate that extreme poverty is a pervasive societal problem, irrespective of the level of income of a country. The case of the United States is particularly interesting as it presented an apparent paradox: the wealthiest country on earth has also the highest incidence of poverty amongst the rich industrialised nations and even higher than many developing countries. The conditions of extreme poverty in a country such as the US, with both the resources and the institutions to solve the problem but unwilling to do so due to the lack of political motivation, can be, much more plausibly than in any other country, considered as violation of human rights. The paper provides a broad overview of various dimensions of extreme poverty in the United States through the lens of the human rights framework and offers some policy suggestions.
2010	J13	THE SAME AS I25 Dao, Minh Quang. 2010. "Distribution and Development in Developing Countries: An Empirical Assessment." <i>European Research Studies</i> , 13(1): 25-32.
2010	J20	THE SAME AS E30 Christiano, Lawrence J., Mathias Trabandt, and Karl Walentin. 2010. <i>Involuntary Unemployment and the Business Cycle</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15801.
2010	J23	THE SAME AS G21 Ozgen, Eren, and Lane Eckis. 2010. "The Influence of the Institutional Structure on Self-Efficacy and Female Opportunity Driven Entrepreneurial Activities in LDCs vs. MDCs." <i>Journal of International Management Studies</i> , 10(4): 59-70.
2010	J30	THE SAME AS F55 Glassner, Vera, and Toralf Pusch. 2010. <i>The Emergence of Wage Coordination in the Central Western European Metal Sector and its Relationship to European Economic Policy</i> . Halle Institute for Economic Research, IWH Discussion Papers: 13-10.
2010	J31 J38	Laila, Poras. 2010. "Labour Market Trends during Post-socialist Transformation: The Cases of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Russia." <i>QA: Rivista dell' Associazione Rossi-Doria</i> , 0(4): 61-98. The paper analyzes the factors behind the evolution of employment and wages during the first decade of post-socialist transformation. It focuses on three countries: Hungary, Russia, and the Czech Republic. We propose an explanation of the development of labour market trends in line with institutional approaches, which take the differences between countries to be accounted for by the role played by national features in the process of institutional and systemic change. Factors such as history, policies and labour market institutions and the role of the State, are taken into account in order to illustrate these three transformation paths.
2010	J48 P23 P27 P37	Tridico, Pasquale, and Maria Lissowska. 2010. "Approaches, Hopes and Reality in Transition Economies." <i>QA: Rivista dell' Associazione Rossi-Doria</i> , 0(4): 7-32. More than twenty years have now passed since the fall of the Berlin wall. Transition from planned economy towards market economy was supposed to bring success in both democracy and economic development. However, many transition economies have not become richer yet, nor more democratic, and fundamental cleavages among transition paths can be observed. The relatively better transition of most of the Central and Eastern European Countries than of the former Soviet Republics, in both economic and political terms, can be explained on the basis of different levels of social capital, trust, civil society involvement, transformation strategies, labour market performance and changes, and the emergence of a middle class, leading to different levels of democracy and development.
2010	J51	THE SAME AS F55 Glassner, Vera, and Toralf Pusch. 2010. <i>The Emergence of Wage Coordination in the Central Western European Metal Sector and its Relationship to European Economic Policy</i> . Halle Institute for Economic Research, IWH Discussion Papers: 13-10.
2010	J51	THE SAME AS E31 Lopez, Monica Correa, Agustin Garcia Serrador, and Ana Cristina Mingorance. 2010. <i>Product Market Competition and Inflation Dynamics: Evidence from a Panel of OECD Countries</i> . BBVA Bank, Economic Research Department, Working Papers: 1025.
2010	J60	THE SAME AS E30 Christiano, Lawrence J., Mathias Trabandt, and Karl Walentin. 2010. <i>Involuntary Unemployment and the Business Cycle</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15801.
2010	L51	THE SAME AS C43 Campbell, Noel D., Alex Fayman, and Kirk C. Heriot. 2010. "Including U.S. State Government Regulation in the Economic Freedom of North America Index." <i>Journal of Private Enterprise</i> , 25(2): 165-86.
2010	L61	THE SAME AS F55 Glassner, Vera, and Toralf Pusch. 2010. <i>The Emergence of Wage Coordination in the Central Western European Metal Sector and its Relationship to European Economic Policy</i> . Halle Institute for Economic Research, IWH Discussion Papers: 13-10.
2010	L86	Gius, Mark, and Wendy Ceccucci. 2010. "Economic Freedom and Internet Use: A Cross-Country Comparison." <i>Journal of Business and Economic Studies</i> , 16(2): 49-55. The present study examined the role that economic freedom plays in the availability and usage of the Internet. Using data from the World Bank and the Heritage Foundation, the present study estimated a model of Internet usage. In addition to various socioeconomic attributes of nations that may affect Internet usage, measures of economic freedom also were used in order to determine if government policies that impede economic growth and retard entrepreneurial activity also make it more difficult to develop the necessary infrastructure for an Internet system. Results of the present study generally confirmed the following hypothesis: nations that retard economic activity have less Internet usage, holding all other variables

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		constant. In addition, nations with greater human development, as measured by the Human Development Index, have greater Internet usage. Regarding other important determinants of Internet usage, results suggest that those nations with more fixed phone lines per capita and greater per capita gross national income also have higher levels of Internet usage.
2010	N15	Ito, Takatoshi. 2010. <i>Great Inflation and Central Bank Independence in Japan</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15726. Japan suffered a very high inflation rate in 1973-74. The CPI inflation rate rose to near 30% in 1974, the highest rate in the postwar Japanese history after the chaotic hyperinflation following the end of the Second World War. Traditionally, the oil crisis is blamed for the 1973-74 high inflation. However, due to monetary policy decisions in 1972-73, the inflation rate had already exceeded 10% before the onset of the oil crisis in October 1973. These decisions include the interest rate cut of June 1972 and the interest rate hike of April 1973, which in retrospect proved too small. Concern about the rapid yen appreciation produced political pressure on the Bank of Japan to continue easing. The Bank of Japan came out of the Great Inflation of 1973 with a stronger voice. The Bank successfully argued that its recommendation to tighten monetary policy should not be overruled or the high inflation would be repeated. By this logic, the Bank of Japan obtained /de facto/ independence after 1975. When faced with the next economic recovery in 1979, again accompanied by oil price increases, the Bank of Japan was able to tighten monetary policy and to contain the inflation rate under 10 percent. The interest rate in the 1972-75 period was well below, by as much as 25 percentage points in 1973, the interest rate suggested by a modified monthly Taylor rule regression.
2010	N43 P16	Bosker, Maarten, Eltjo Buringh, and Jan Luiten van Zanden. 2010. <i>The Rise and Decline of European Parliaments, 1188-1789</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7809. : Starting in Spain in the twelfth century, parliaments gradually spread over the Latin West. The paper quantifies the activity of medieval and early-modern parliaments, which also makes it possible to analyse the influence of this institutional innovation. In the early-modern period parliaments declined in influence in southern and central Europe and gained in importance in the Netherlands and Britain. From the sixteenth century onwards active parliaments, which function as constraints on the executive, had a positive effect on city growth and appear to have been instrumental in stabilizing the currency. Active pre-1800 parliaments also enhanced the quality of democratic institutions in the nineteenth and early twentieth century.
2010	O10	THE SAME AS D02 Xu, Cheng-Gang. 2010. <i>The Institutional Foundations of China's Reforms and Development</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7654.
2010	O15	Marks, Stephen P. 2010. "Human Rights in Development: Claims and Controversies." <i>Bangladesh Development Studies</i> , 33(1-2): 1-23. Despite recent efforts to integrate the human rights perspective into development thinking, many still view the language of rights as irrelevant, and possibly even inimical, to the cause of development. The plausible reasons for this skepticism and the possible modes of overcoming it constitute the principal theme of this paper. The paper argues that, the claims and counterclaims notwithstanding, a careful scrutiny of the actual behaviour of the principal actors in the global political economy supports the proposition that the process of development requires serious attention to realising human rights. The argument focuses on the policy implications of two claims regarding the introduction of development issues into the human rights agenda and four claims regarding the introduction of human rights into the development agenda. Building on these claims, the paper argues that, in the ultimate analysis, human rights and development share a common finality and a concern with the potential of empowerment, suggesting a more hopeful role for human rights in development, as a vehicle for empowerment and social transformation in which human rights are development objectives.
2010	O15	THE SAME AS I32 CV; Gwartney, James D., and Joseph S. Connors. 2010. "Economic Freedom and Global Poverty." In <i>Accepting the Invisible Hand: Market-Based Approaches to Social-Economic Problems</i> , ed. Mark D. White, 43-68. Perspectives from Social Economics. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	O15	THE SAME AS I14 Osmani, S. R. 2010. "Realising the Right to Development in Bangladesh: Progress and Challenges." <i>Bangladesh Development Studies</i> , 33(1-2): 25-90.
2010	O15	THE SAME AS I24 Mujeri, Mustafa K. 2010. "The Rights-Based Approach to Education in Bangladesh." <i>Bangladesh Development Studies</i> , 33(1-2): 139-203.
2010	O15	THE SAME AS I14 Chowdhury, Omar Haider, and S. R. Osmani. 2010. "Towards Achieving the Right to Health: The Case of Bangladesh." <i>Bangladesh Development Studies</i> , 33(1-2): 205-73.
2010	O15	THE SAME AS I25 Dao, Minh Quang. 2010. "Distribution and Development in Developing Countries: An Empirical Assessment." <i>European Research Studies</i> , 13(1): 25-32.
2010	O15	THE SAME AS I14 Shahabuddin, Quazi. 2010. "The Right to Food: Bangladesh Perspectives." <i>Bangladesh Development Studies</i> , 33(1-2): 91-138.
2010	O16	THE SAME AS G21 Ozgen, Eren, and Lane Eckis. 2010. "The Influence of the Institutional Structure on Self-Efficacy and Female Opportunity Driven Entrepreneurial Activities in LDCs vs. MDCs." <i>Journal of International Management Studies</i> , 10(4): 59-70.
2010	O53	THE SAME AS D02 Xu, Cheng-Gang. 2010. <i>The Institutional Foundations of China's Reforms and Development</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7654.
2010	P14	Chamlee-Wright, Emily, ed. 2010. <i>The Annual Proceedings of The Wealth and Well-Being of Nations 2009-2010. Volume 2</i> , Beloit, Wisc.: Beloit College Press. Nine papers explore Hernando de Soto's contributions to the study of property rights and economic prosperity. Papers discuss understanding the shadow economies of the developing and developed worlds (Soto); the biggest idea in development that no one really tried (Michael Clemens); the microeconomics of public choice in developing economies--a case study of one Mexican village (Tyler Cowen); economic freedom and the wealth and well-being of nations (Robert A. Lawson); property rights and the return to capital (Benjamin J. VanMetre and Joshua C. Hall); the two sides of De Soto--property rights, land titling, and development (Claudia R. Williamson); property takings in developed versus developing countries--economics, politics, and the limits of the holdout problem (Edward J. Lopez); beyond microcredit--delivering financial services to the poor through agent banking (Robert Peck Christen); and the 2008 financial crisis--causes, response, and consequences (Lyle E. Gramley).
2010	P16	THE SAME AS N43 Bosker, Maarten, Eltjo Buringh, and Jan Luiten van Zanden. 2010. <i>The Rise and Decline of European Parliaments, 1188-1789</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7809.
2010	P23 P36 P37	Laila, Poras. 2010. "Labour Market Trends during Post-socialist Transformation: The Cases of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Russia." <i>QA: Rivista dell' Associazione Rossi-Doria</i> , 0(4): 61-98. The paper analyzes the factors behind the evolution of employment and wages during the first decade of post-socialist transformation. It focuses on three countries: Hungary, Russia, and the Czech Republic. We propose an explanation of the development of labour market trends in line with institutional approaches, which take the differences between countries to be accounted for by the role played by national features in the process of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		institutional and systemic change. Factors such as history, policies and labour market institutions and the role of the State, are taken into account in order to illustrate these three transformation paths.
2010	P23	THE SAME AS J48 Tridico, Pasquale, and Maria Lissowska. 2010. "Approaches, Hopes and Reality in Transition Economies." <i>QA: Rivista dell' Associazione Rossi-Doria</i> , 0(4): 7-32.
2010	P27	THE SAME AS J48 Tridico
2010	P36	THE SAME AS P23 Laila, Poras. 2010. "Labour Market Trends during Post-socialist Transformation: The Cases of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Russia." <i>QA: Rivista dell' Associazione Rossi-Doria</i> , 0(4): 61-98.
2010	P36	THE SAME AS D02 Xu, Cheng-Gang. 2010. <i>The Institutional Foundations of China's Reforms and Development</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7654.
2010	P37	THE SAME AS J48 Tridico, Pasquale, and Maria Lissowska. 2010. "Approaches, Hopes and Reality in Transition Economies." <i>QA: Rivista dell' Associazione Rossi-Doria</i> , 0(4): 7-32.
2010	P37	THE SAME AS P23 Laila, Poras. 2010. "Labour Market Trends during Post-socialist Transformation: The Cases of the Czech Republic, Hungary and Russia." <i>QA: Rivista dell' Associazione Rossi-Doria</i> , 0(4): 61-98.
2011		
2011	B11	Dupuy, Romuald. 2011. "Liberte et rationalite chez Quesnay. (With English summary)." <i>Revue de Philosophie Economique/Review of Economic Philosophy</i> , 12(1): 117-42. The thought of Quesnay and physiocrats is ambivalent: on the one hand, it promotes free trade, on the other it develops a political doctrine based on despotism. Would there be a discontinuity of physiocratic thought where the economy is the only space of freedom? For Quesnay, liberty is not absence of constraints; it is an opportunity for calculation and the expression of rationality. It analyzes the origins of this concept through Malebranche, Spinoza, Leibniz and Locke. The relation between liberty and natural right is analyzed to understand the coherence of physiocratic thought. Thus we understand better the link between liberty and order.
2011	B22	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>Financial Keynesianism and Market Instability</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. In this paper I will follow Hyman Minsky in arguing that the postwar period has seen a slow transformation of the economy from a structure that could be characterized as "robust" to one that is "fragile." While many economists and policymakers have argued that "no one saw it coming," Minsky and his followers certainly did! While some of the details might have surprised Minsky, certainly the general contours of this crisis were foreseen by him a half century ago. I will focus on two main points: first, the past four decades have seen the return of "finance capitalism"; and second, the collapse that began two years ago is a classic "Fisher-Minsky" debt deflation. The appropriate way to analyze this transformation and collapse is from the perspective of what Minsky called "financial Keynesianism"--a label he preferred over Post Keynesian because it emphasized the financial nature of the capitalist economy he analyzed.
2011	B22	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>A Minskyan Road to Financial Reform</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. In the aftermath of the global financial collapse that began in 2007, governments around the world have responded with reform. The outlines of Basel III have been announced, although some have already dismissed its reform agenda as being too little (and too late!). Like the proposed reforms in the United States, it is argued, Basel III would not have prevented the financial crisis even if it had been in place. The problem is that the architects of reform are working around the edges, taking current bank activities as somehow appropriate and trying to eliminate only the worst excesses of the 2000s. Hyman Minsky would not be impressed. Before we can reform the financial system, we need to understand what the financial system does--or, better, what it should do. To put it as simply as possible, Minsky always insisted that the proper role of the financial system is to promote the "capital development" of the economy. By this he did not simply mean that banks should finance investment in physical capital. Rather, he was concerned with creating a financial structure that would be conducive to economic development to improve living standards, broadly defined. In this paper, we first examine Minsky's general proposals for reform of the economy--how to restore stable growth that promotes job creation and rising living standards. We then turn to his proposals for financial reform. We will focus on his writing in the early 1990s, when he was engaged in a project at the Levy Economics Institute on reconstituting the financial system (Minsky 1992a, 1992b, 1993, 1996). As part of that project, he offered his insights on the fundamental functions of a financial system. These thoughts lead quite naturally to a critique of the financial practices that precipitated the global financial crisis, and offer a path toward thorough-going reform.
2011	B50	Boyer, Robert. 2011. "Are There Laws of Motion of Capitalism?" <i>Socio-Economic Review</i> , 9(1): 59-81. This article takes seriously the conflict of paradigms between a market economy approach and a capitalism approach. The first has recurrently shown its inability to explain the major stylized facts of the last two decades. The second now receives more attention as a possible alternative but the field has been so underexplored by so few people that the task is somehow Promethean. Is it possible to explicitly state laws of motion of capitalism? Previous failed attempts justify some scepticism. A review of the multiplicity of meanings and conceptualizations of 'economic laws' suggests first that the existence of general quantitative regularities, which economists are fond of, is quite unlikely. Second, it is possible to identify explicit partial and temporary regularities that are indexed upon a given institutional configuration of capitalism. Third, mobilizing the results of past historical analyses and building upon the contributions of some key economists and social scientists--Marx, Polanyi, Schumpeter, Kaldor, Wallerstein and Kindleberger--the article proposes seven conjectures about possible 'laws of motion of capitalism'.
2011	B51 E25	Block, Fred. 2011. "Crisis and Renewal: The Outlines of a Twenty-First Century New Deal." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i> , 9(1): 31-57. Most analyses of the US financial crisis of 2007-2009 focus on the proximate causes. This article sees the crisis as a consequence of the decline of a long-term pattern of accumulation in the USA and seeks to outline the requirements for a new period of dynamic economic growth. Drawing on work done by the French Regulation theorists and the US analysts of Social Structures of Accumulation, the paper attempts to describe the types of institutional changes that would be needed to spark a new period of stable economic growth in the USA and in the rest of the world economy. The paper outlines what a green mass consumption economy might involve.
2011	B51 E25	Deutschmann, Christoph. 2011. "A Pragmatist Theory of Capitalism." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i> , 9(1): 83-106. This article explores the potential of pragmatist social theory (Dewey and Mead) for elaborating and clarifying the classical analyses of capitalism by Marx, Schumpeter, Sombart and Weber. It shows how a reinterpretation in the context of pragmatist discourse can overcome the rationalist shortcomings of Weber's theory of capitalism and formulate key Marxist concepts like 'capital' or 'reification' more convincingly. It also outlines a multi-level approach for analysing the dynamics of capitalism, focusing on the interaction between class structures, individual creativity and the communication of innovative paradigms.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	D12 O12	Hobbes, Marieke, Wouter T. De Groot, Ester Van Der Voet, and Sukanya Sarkhel. 2011. "Freely Disposable Time: A Time and Money Integrated Measure of Poverty and Freedom." <i>World Development</i> , 39(12): 2055-68. This paper develops, tests, and discusses a metric for livelihood assessment that integrates cash flow and time use households. It expresses how much time the household adults have left after satisfying the household's basic needs (e.g., for food, sleep, care, consumables, and leisure). This "freely disposable time" (FDT) may be put to any use available and allowed in the local context, such as above-basic leisure, work to acquire above-basic consumer goods, or investments in the future such as education or soil conservation. Thus, FDT represents people's freedoms and a key condition for any out-of-poverty strategy. The FDT methodology is illustrated with a number of characteristic livelihood strategies and tested on peri-urban farming livelihoods in India and some typical Dutch households. The FDT outcomes, methodology, strengths, and limitations are compared with those of an allied, "discretionary time" indicator, paired time/money indicators, and purely monetary (e.g., income or expenditure) indicators of poverty and welfare.
2011	D24 P26 P34	Sufian, Fadzlan, and Muzafar Shah Habibullah. 2011. "Opening the Black Box on Bank Efficiency in China: Does Economic Freedom Matter?" <i>Global Economic Review</i> , 40(3): 269-98. The paper provides, for the first time, empirical evidence on the impact of economic freedom on bank efficiency in a developing economy. We employ the data envelopment analysis method to compute the efficiency of the Chinese banking sector during 2000-2008. The empirical findings indicate that the inefficiency of the Chinese banking sector stems largely from scale rather than pure technical. By examining different dimensions of economic freedom, we find that not all are equally regressive on bank efficiency. We find that the impact of business freedom to be positive, implying that higher (lower) freedom for entrepreneurs to start businesses increases (reduces) bank efficiency. Similarly, monetary freedom is positively related to bank efficiency levels, indicating the importance of a stable and reliable monetary policy to business environment. On the other hand, the impact of financial freedom is negative, implying that higher (lower) financial freedom reduces (increases) the efficiency of banks operating in the Chinese banking sector.
2011	D24 F13	Berument, Hakan, N. Nergiz Dincer, and Zafer Mustafaoglu. 2011. "Total Factor Productivity and Macroeconomic Instability." <i>Journal of International Trade and Economic Development</i> , 20(5): 605-29. Total factor productivity (TFP) is an important component of growth for most countries. This article assesses the role of macroeconomic instability on TFP growth. We consider volatility in inflation, openness of an economy and financial market deepness as measures of macroeconomic instability. Empirical evidence provided from Turkey suggests that volatility of openness and financial market deepness reduce TFP growth, whereas volatility of inflation increases TFP growth.
2011	D24	Commander, Simon, and Zlatko Nikoloski. 2011. "Institutions and Economic Performance: What Can Be Explained?" <i>Review of Economics and Institutions</i> , 2(2): . Institutions are now widely believed to be important in explaining performance. In this paper, we analyze whether commonly used measures of institutions have any significant, measurable impact on performance, whether of countries or firms. We look at three 'levels' of institutions and associated conjectures. The first concerns whether the political system affects performance. The second concerns whether the business and investment environment affects the performance of countries and the third concerns whether perceived business constraints directly affect the performance of firms. In all instances, we find little evidence of a robust link between widely used measures of institutions and our indicators of performance. We consider why this might be the case and argue that mis-measurement, mis-specification, complexity, and non-linearity are all relevant factors.
2011	D40	CV: Mishan, E. J. 2011. "The Folklore of the Market: An Inquiry into the Economic Doctrines of the Chicago School." In <i>Economic Efficiency and Social Welfare: Selected Essays on Fundamental Aspects of the Economic Theory of Social Welfare</i> . E. J. Mishan, 219-55. Routledge Revivals. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2011	D41	Iguiniz Echeverria, Javier M. 2011. "Libertad para competir en el mercado: Recursos, procesos y resultados. (Freedom to Compete in the Market: Resources, Processes, and Results. With English summary)." <i>Economia (Pontifical Catholic University of Peru)</i> , 34(68): 170-91. Herein we analyze three concepts of market competition. Although the different aspects of freedom can be appreciated in each one of them, they make an especial contribution to some of them. We propose that the 'neoclassical general equilibrium' chiefly contributes to the discussion of the outcomes of an economic activity; the 'barriers to entry' approach calls for a study of the resources necessary to compete; and the 'competition as a process' approach emphasizes the competitive activity itself. Moreover, as we move from the first onwards, enriching the meaning of competition, the possibility of losing opportunities to participate in the market becomes more evident. Entry and exit are part of the competitive process. Each concept of competition responds to theories that specify or allude to certain types and distribution of economic agents' freedoms to manoeuvre. Throughout this study, we often quote Amartya Sen with the purpose of building bridges between the study of competition and the approach of 'development as freedom'.
2011	D73	Gediz Oral, Burcu. 2011. "Yolsuzlukla Uluslararası Alanda Mucadele ve Türkiye'de Yolsuzlukla Mucadenin Kurumsal Yapısı. (The Fight against Corruption in the International Field and Institutional Structure of Anti-corruption Efforts in Turkey. With English summary)." <i>Marmara Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi</i> , 30(1): 163-92. Fight against corruption requires continuity, and its application in all areas. In this sense, the execution of the fight against corruption both at national and international level is essential. In the study, it is aimed to give a general overview about the importance of the national and international institutions in fighting against corruption. Success would come with a determined struggle supported by public opinion.
2011	D74	CV: Strong, Michael. 2011. "Peace through Access to Entrepreneurial Capitalism for All." In <i>Peace through Commerce: A Multisectoral Approach</i> , ed. Timothy Fort, 183-92. Journal of Business Ethics, Volume 89, Supplement 4, 2009. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	E11	THE SAME AS B22 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>Financial Keynesianism and Market Instability</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	E11	THE SAME AS B22 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>A Minskyan Road to Financial Reform</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	E21 R31	Muellbauer, John, and David M. Williams. 2011. <i>Credit Conditions and the Real Economy: The Elephant in the Room</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8386. Changes in credit market architecture are an important but unobservable structural influence on economic activity. For Australian data, we model non-price credit supply conditions within equilibrium correction models of consumption, house prices, mortgage credit and housing equity withdrawal. Our "latent interactive variable equation system" (LIVES) employs a single latent variable to capture evolutionary shifts (in credit conditions) that affect not only the intercept of each equation, but also interact with key economic variables. We show that credit conditions impact on consumption by: (i) lowering the mortgage downpayment constraint facing young households; (ii) introducing a housing collateral channel from house prices to real activity; and (iii) facilitating intertemporal consumption smoothing.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	E21 E22 E27 E66 J24 J68 L50 L93 L96 L98 N75	Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?</i> OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883. In recent years, India has enjoyed one of the highest growth rates worldwide, weathering the global financial crisis better than many other countries. Prudent macroeconomic policies will be critical to prolonging the current expansion, given the risks associated with high inflation and volatile capital flows. A steadfast commitment to fiscal consolidation is needed to continue to reduce the large deficit that emerged in the aftermath of the slowdown and avoid crowding out private investment. Stepping up structural reforms will also be necessary if double-digit growth rates are to be achievable over the coming decade or so. Indeed, the operating environment for private business remains challenging. While infrastructure is improving in key sectors, partly thanks to greater private investment, bottlenecks endure and efforts to intensify competition and ensure continued strong investment are required. Labour market reforms are also required to promote job creation. Rapid economic development has boosted living standards and reduced poverty but poverty remains high. There is a need to strengthen social welfare systems and access to health and education to ensure widespread benefits from continued high growth. This Working Paper relates to the 2011 OECD Economic Survey of India (www.oecd.org/ecco/surveys/india)
2011	E21	CV: Arezki, Rabah, and Thorvaldur Gylfason. 2011. "Commodity Price Volatility, Democracy, and Economic Growth." In <i>Economic Growth and Development</i>, ed. Olivier de La Grandville, 9-24. Frontiers of Economics and Globalization, vol. 11. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Bedfordshire, U.K..
2011	E21 E22 F24	Edwards, Jeffrey A., and Jennis J. Biser. 2011. "The Interactive Effect of Remittances and Civil Liberties on Investment and Consumption." <i>International Journal of Development Issues</i>, 10(1): 20-33. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the level of influence that civil liberties has on the marginal effect of remittances on gross domestic investment and consumption separately and measures it across all levels of civil liberties. The authors employ a two-stage system generalized method of moments procedure and the civil liberties subset of the Freedom in the World Index as a proxy for civil liberty. The findings indicate a substitution effect from investment to consumption as civil liberties deteriorate for developing south economies, though not for emerging economies. In addition, the marginal effect of remittances on investment diminishes less quickly as economies become less free than it increases for consumption indicating that the substitution is not quite one-for-one.
2011	E21 E22	Bank of Spain. 2011. "The Spanish Economy." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i>, 0(0): 41-58.
2011	E21 E22 F32	Kerdrain, Clovis, Isabell Koske, and Isabelle Wanner. 2011. "Current Account Imbalances: Can Structural Reforms Help to Reduce Them?" <i>OECD Journal: Economic Studies</i>, 2011(0): 31-74. This article explores the impact of structural policies on saving, investment, and current accounts in OECD and non-OECD economies. Since the current account effects of structural reforms are often complex and ambiguous from a theoretical perspective, new OECD empirical analysis is carried out. Reduced-form equations are estimated for a panel of 30 OECD countries as well as for a panel/cross-section of 117 OECD and non- OECD countries that relate saving, investment and current accounts to policy indicators and a set of macroeconomic control variables. This work suggests that structural reforms may influence saving, investment and current accounts through their impact on macroeconomic conditions such as productivity growth or public revenues and expenditures, but also more directly: (i) higher social spending (in particular on health care) is found to lower the saving rate and thereby to weaken the current account, most likely reflecting lower precautionary saving; (ii) product market liberalisation temporarily boosts investment and thus also weakens the current account; (iii) financial market deregulation may lower the saving rate, though only in less developed countries; (iv) stricter employment protection may be associated with lower saving rates if unemployment benefits are low, as well as with higher investment rates possibly due to greater substitution of capital for labour. A scenario analysis indicates that fiscal consolidation and structural reforms in the main world economies could significantly reduce current global imbalances, possibly by about one-third.
2011	E22 F23 F35 O19	Tiwari, Aviral Kumar. 2011. "Foreign Aid, FDI, Economic Freedom and Economic Growth in Asian Countries." <i>Global Economy Journal</i>, 11(3). This study examines the effectiveness of foreign aid, foreign direct investment, and economic freedom for selected 28 Asian countries in a panel framework. The model includes foreign aid, foreign direct investment, economic freedom, labor force, and capital stock. The estimation procedure was carried out on pooled annual time series data for the period 1998-2007. For the purpose of analysis, we used static and dynamic panel data techniques. The results indicated that an increase in the fiscal freedom, financial freedom, and domestic capital stock were significant factors positively affecting economic growth. Freedom from corruption, inflow of foreign direct investment and foreign aid were significant factors negatively affecting economic growth. Further, we found that life expectancy played a significant and positive role in economic growth. Foreign aid had a non-linear impact (negative impact of high aid flows) upon economic growth.
2011	E24	CV: Strong, Michael. 2011. "Peace through Access to Entrepreneurial Capitalism for All." In <i>Peace through Commerce: A Multisectoral Approach</i>, ed. Timothy Fort, 183-92. Journal of Business Ethics, Volume 89, Supplement 4, 2009. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	E24	Bank of Spain. 2011. "The Spanish Economy." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i>, 0(0): 41-58.
2011	E24 H31	Berger, Tino, and Freddy Heylen. 2011. "Differences in Hours Worked in the OECD: Institutions or Fiscal Policies?" <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i>, 43(7): 1333-69. We study the determinants of the level and the evolution of per capita hours worked in a panel of OECD countries since the 1970s. Following Pesaran (2006), our empirical strategy allows for the possibility of cross-sectionally correlated error terms due to unobserved common factors, which are potentially nonstationary. We find that much of the variation in per capita hours worked across countries and over time can be explained by differences in the level and structure of taxes and government expenditures. Differences in (the evolution of) labor and product market institutions have much less of a role to play. Our results show that a careful treatment of the time-series properties of the data is crucial.
2011	E25	THE SAME AS B51 Deutschmann, Christoph. 2011. "A Pragmatist Theory of Capitalism." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i>, 9(1): 83-106.
2011	E25	THE SAME AS B51 Block, Fred. 2011. "Crisis and Renewal: The Outlines of a Twenty-First Century New Deal." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i>, 9(1): 31-57.
2011	E25 F16	Schneider, Dorothee. 2011. <i>Bargaining, Openness, and the Labor Share</i>. Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2011-068. This paper investigates determinants of changes of the labor share in developed countries with a focus on Western Europe. Using a country-industry panel that covers the private sector, the paper focuses on long and short-run changes within industries. The results show a large and time-persistent impact of increasing globalization on the labor share, especially if the within-industry changes are considered. Openness seems to be the driving force for downward movements in the industry level labor shares while technological and institutional forces impact these shares positively. Furthermore, while investments into information and communication technology (ICT) increase productivity of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		workers, it has a negative impact on the labor share as it enables higher economic integration which lowers the labor share. Economic integration has stronger impact on the polarization in Western European labor markets than ICT.
2011	E27	THE SAME AS E21 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?</i> OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	E43	Bank of Spain. 2011. "The External Environment of the Euro Area." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i> , 0(0): 20-25.
2011	E43	Bank of Spain. 2011. "Quarterly Report on the Spanish Economy: Overview." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i> , 0(0): 13-19.
2011	E63 F44 O52 R11	Groot, Stefan P. T., Jan L. Mohlmann, Harry Garretsen, and Henri L. F. de Groot. 2011. <i>The Crisis Sensitivity of European Countries and Regions: Stylized Facts and Spatial Heterogeneity</i> . Tinbergen Institute. Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 11-071/3. This paper investigates the impact of the recent global recession on European countries and regions. We first present several stylized facts as to the heterogeneous impact of the global recession on individual European countries and regions. We then offer an investigation of three main classes of explanations for spatial heterogeneity in the severity of the crisis. The first is the extent to which countries are integrated in the global economy via financial and trade linkages. A second class of potential explanations is found in differences in the institutional framework of countries. A third possible cause why some countries and notably also regions are more affected than others is differences in their sectoral composition. We show that especially variation in the sectoral composition contributes to the variation in the effects of the current crisis, both at the country level and at the detailed regional level across the EU.
2011	E66	Bank of Spain. 2011. "The External Environment of the Euro Area." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i> , 0(0): 20-25.
2011	E66	THE SAME AS E21 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?</i> OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	F02	Cesaroni, Francesca Maria, and Domenico Consoli. 2011. "The Global E-Democracy in a Context of Information-Based Society." <i>Scientific Annals of the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi</i> , 58(0): 245-56. The globalization involves not only the exchange of physical goods but also and especially of information and relationships between people. The globalization is the intensification of worldwide social relations. In the globalization era, there are cultural mechanisms of integration, a growing consciousness of the whole world, an holistic vision that facilitate the interdependence and the social integration. Citizens of "global village", by ICT and web 2.0 tools, can interact among themselves, creating a collective intelligence to improve the life quality and public rules. Citizens express opinions and suggestions on services of public administration and they contribute, in a pro-active way, in their improvement and to birth of a new e-democracy. In a globalized context it's necessary to eliminate digital divide between industrialized countries and no, the rich and the poor, north and south of the world.
2011	F11 F14	Nicolini, Marcella, and Alessia Paccagnini. 2011. "Does Trade Foster Institutions? An Empirical Assessment." <i>Review of Economics and Institutions</i> , 2(2) The relationship between trade and institutions has been extensively debated by trade economists and political scientists. The aim of the present paper is to provide some empirical evidence on the causal relationship between institutions and trade flows in a panel framework. We present a Granger causality test (1969) as well as a Hurlin and Venet (2001) test for panel data using a bilateral trade flows panel that covers 29 years. The issue of zero flows of trade is handled by using a panel Poisson Pseudo-Maximum Likelihood estimator.
2011	F13	THE SAME AS D24 Berument, Hakan, N. Nergiz Dincer, and Zafer Mustafaoglu. 2011. "Total Factor Productivity and Macroeconomic Instability." <i>Journal of International Trade and Economic Development</i> , 20(5): 605-29.
2011	F13 O23	Ibarra, David. 2011. "O neoliberalismo na america Latina. (Neoliberalism in Latin America. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 31(2): 238-48. Neoliberalism and globalization had decisive influence in shaping public policies both internal and foreign in Latin-America. Less state, trade and market freedoms, social goals subordinated to economic criteria, are part and parcel of the neoliberal utopia. Price stability was erected as the main social objective; import substitution resulted replaced by exports as the main source of growth. The neoliberal net results as applied to Latin-America are: less growth, deindustrialization, income concentration and precarious employments. Therefore, countries public policies should try to gain autonomy to use jointly markets and public intervention in a constructive and innovative fashion.
2011	F14 O19 O24	Nambiar, Shankaran. 2011. "Trade, Investment and Reform: Challenges for Malaysia." <i>Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development</i> , 32(1): 31-54. The purpose of this paper is to argue that Malaysia needs to reform some institutional aspects of the economy that impact on its trade policy. This is an important exercise because Malaysia is a very open, trade-dependent economy. The manner in which the Malaysian economy was impacted by the global financial and economic crisis of 2008 attests to the fact that Malaysia should be watchful of its trade policy to remain favourable to foreign investors. Since it depends on the developed economies for foreign direct investment there is an urgent need to introduce institutional reform. Accordingly, it is now incumbent on Malaysia to introduce competition policy; to reform and liberalise its government procurement policy; and, generally, to relax those policies that are perceived as being protectionist.
2011	F14	Hall, Joshua C., Robert Lawson, and Chuck Skipton. 2011. "Estimating the Size of the Trade Sector in the Economic Freedom of the World Index." <i>Economics Bulletin</i> , 31(1): 466-72. The Economic Freedom of the World (EFW) index measures the extent to which nations allow their citizens economic freedom. The freedom of people to trade internationally is a featured area within the index. One component of this area is the size of the trade sector, or rather the deviation of a country's trade sector from its expected size. This note explains the basic methodology used to estimate the model and create the ratings for the deviation of a country's trade sector from its expected size component of the EFW index.
2011	F14	THE SAME AS F11 Nicolini, Marcella, and Alessia Paccagnini. 2011. "Does Trade Foster Institutions? An Empirical Assessment." <i>Review of Economics and Institutions</i> , 2(2)
2011	F16	THE SAME AS E25 Schneider, Dorothee. 2011. <i>Bargaining, Openness, and the Labor Share</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649. Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2011-068.
2011	F23 O19	Turen, Ufuk, Yunus Gokmen, and Hakan Dilek. 2011. "Ekonomik Ozgurluk Endeksinin Yurt Disina Dogrudan Yabancı Yatirim Yapan Turk Sermayesinin Ulke Secim Kararina Etkisi Var midir? (Is There Any Impact of Economic Freedom Index on Turkish Outward Foreign Direct Investors' Country Selection Decision? With English summary.)." <i>Maliye Dergisi</i> , 0(161): 298-325. Recently capital has been traveling around the world to find the most suitable production factors while nations strive to attract foreign capital. Thus, investors try to choose optimum environment for investment among many alternatives. In this paper, the impact of 10 components of the Economic Freedom Index on country selection decision of Turkish direct foreign investors has been studied. The amount of Turkey's outward foreign direct investment realized in various countries is defined as the dependent

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		variable and mentioned countries' scores of components of Economic Freedom Index defined as independent variables. A multiple linear regression model is generated and findings are interpreted.
2011	F23	Subasat, Turan, and Sotiris Bellos. 2011. "Economic Freedom and Foreign Direct Investment in Latin America: A Panel Gravity Model Approach." <i>Economics Bulletin</i> , 31(3): 2053-65. This paper employs a panel data gravity model to examine the impact of economic freedom (EF) on foreign direct investment (FDI) in the context of Latin American countries. Our results suggest that while FDI responds to many EF measures positively, such results cannot be generalised.
2011	F23	THE SAME AS E22 Tiwari, Aviral Kumar. 2011. "Foreign Aid, FDI, Economic Freedom and Economic Growth in Asian Countries." <i>Global Economy Journal</i> , 11(3):
2011	F24	THE SAME AS E21 Edwards, Jeffrey A., and Jennis J. Biser. 2011. "The Interactive Effect of Remittances and Civil Liberties on Investment and Consumption." <i>International Journal of Development Issues</i> , 10(1): 20-33.
2011	F30 N10	Razin, Assaf, and Steven Rosefield. 2011. <i>Currency and Financial Crises of the 1990s and 2000s</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16754. We survey three distinct types of financial crises which took place in the 1990s and the 2000s: 1) the credit implosion leading to severe banking crisis in Japan; 2) The foreign reserves' meltdown triggered by foreign hot money flight from frothy economies with fixed exchange rate regimes of developing Asian economies, and 3) The 2008 worldwide debacle rooted in financial institutional opacity and reckless aggregate demand management, epi-centered in the US, that spread almost instantaneously across the globe, mostly through international financial networks.
2011	F32	THE SAME AS E21 Kerdrain, Clovis, Isabell Koske, and Isabelle Wanner. 2011. "Current Account Imbalances: Can Structural Reforms Help to Reduce Them?" <i>OECD Journal: Economic Studies</i> , 2011(0): 31-74.
2011	F35	Diss: Connors, Joseph. 2011. Global Poverty: The Role of Economic Freedom, Democracy, and Foreign Aid. PhD diss. Florida State University. This research is an empirical study of how economic freedom, democratic political institutions, and foreign aid influence global poverty rates. The updated extreme and moderate poverty rates recently released by the World Bank indicate that significant reductions in global poverty occurred during 1980-2005. Chapter two regularizes these data for statistical analysis in later chapters. This chapter also looks at global poverty trends over time, both in aggregate and for various regions. The data indicate that Asia had remarkable reductions in poverty during 1980-2005. The world's two most populous countries, China and India, were the primary drivers of these reductions. Latin America also experienced reductions in poverty rates over the period while sub-Saharan Africa achieved very little reductions in poverty. Using the World Bank poverty rates, chapter three examines the impact of economic freedom on global poverty during 1980-2005. Prior research indicates that economic freedom is a significant determinant of economic growth. Some argue that only the wealthy are able to take advantage of movements toward increased economic freedom. The results of this chapter indicate that the poor benefit from economic freedom as well. Countries with more economic freedom over the period 1980-2005 had lower poverty rates in 2005. Moreover, movements toward institutions consistent with economic freedom corresponded to larger reductions in poverty over the period. This was especially true for changes in economic freedom that occurred earlier in the period. Prior research indicates that democratic political institutions exert very little influence on economic outcomes after accounting for the impact of economic freedom. Chapter four examines whether democratic political institutions exert an indirect impact on reductions in poverty through economic freedom. Milton Friedman and others have argued that political institutions exert an impact on economic freedom. This research provides some evidence in support of this view. Movements toward democratic political institutions in one decade corresponded to increases in economic freedom in the subsequent decade. After accounting for the indirect impact of political institutions, the results indicate that movements toward democracy exert an influence on subsequent reductions in extreme poverty through economic freedom. A similar result was not found for reductions in moderate poverty. Chapter five examines the impact of foreign aid on global poverty during 1980-2005. Over the last half century, a significant amount of foreign aid was given to developing countries to reduce the incidence of poverty. The results of this chapter indicate that a country's poverty rate is an important determinant of the amount of aid received. Economic and political institutions of a recipient country had little to no impact on the allocation of foreign aid. The results also indicate that foreign aid exerted little influence on movements toward economic freedom or democracy. Lastly, the results of this chapter indicate that foreign aid exerted little to no impact on reductions in either extreme or moderate poverty during 1980-2005. These results indicate that poor countries receive foreign aid, but do not become economically free or democratic. Moreover, it appears that aid, as historically practiced, exerted little impact on global poverty. Chapter six is the concluding chapter. The empirical results are summarized and placed in context. This research indicates that economic freedom is a significant determinant of reductions in poverty. Democratic political institutions facilitate reductions in the extreme poverty rate through changes in economic freedom. Lastly, no evidence was found that foreign aid exerted a significant impact on either institutions or poverty.
2011	F35	THE SAME AS E22 Tiwari, Aviral Kumar. 2011. "Foreign Aid, FDI, Economic Freedom and Economic Growth in Asian Countries." <i>Global Economy Journal</i> , 11(3):
2011	F44	THE SAME AS E63 Groot, Stefan P. T., Jan L. Mohlmann, Harry Garretsen, and Henri L. F. de Groot. 2011. <i>The Crisis Sensitivity of European Countries and Regions: Stylized Facts and Spatial Heterogeneity</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 11-071/3.
2011	F44 Q18	Howden, David, ed. 2011. <i>Institutions in Crisis: European Perspectives on the Recession, New Thinking in Political Economy series</i> . Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Eleven papers explore the causes and consequences of Europe's failed political and economic institutions. Papers discuss institutional illusion and financial entrepreneurship in the European debt scheme (Gabriel A. Gimenez-Roche); a stocktaking of the impact of the crisis (Jörg Guido Hulsmann); the Irish economic "miracle" (Anthony J. Evans); Europe's unemployment crisis--some hidden relief? (David Howden); Europe's crisis of accounting (Maria Alvarado, Laura Muro, and Kirk Lee Tennant); Solvency II and the European sovereign debt crisis--the case of misplaced prudence (Antonio Zanella); the Eurosystem--costs and tragedies (Philipp Bagus); fiscal stimulus, financial ruin (Fernando Ulrich); the move from German rules to European discretion--policy's slippery slope (Malte Tobias Kahler); the euro as a hindrance to recovery--a comparative analysis of the Czech Republic and Slovakia (Jiri Schwarz and Josef Sima); and compounding agricultural poverty--how the EU Common Agricultural Policy is strangling European recovery (Brian O Caithnia).
2011	F50 H63 H87	Skaperdas, Stergios. 2011. <i>Seven Myths about the Greek Debt Crisis</i> . University of California-Irvine, Department of Economics Working Papers: 111201. In Greece and other countries of the eurozone there are a number of misconceptions about the debt crisis. I argue against seven of such misconceptions (or, myths) about the effects of default, the primary cause of the crisis, the likely effects of an exit from the eurozone, the bargaining power of the Greek government in its negotiations with the EU/ECB/IMF troika, and others. Default and exit from the eurozone appears to be the most viable alternative in the long run; such a move would seem to require considerable preparation under short time constraints and a government with broad political support.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	F51	CV: Strong, Michael. 2011. "Peace through Access to Entrepreneurial Capitalism for All." In <i>Peace through Commerce: A Multisectoral Approach</i> , ed. Timothy Fort, 183-92. Journal of Business Ethics, Volume 89, Supplement 4, 2009. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	F53	Gonzalez-Salzburg, Damian A. 2011. "Economic and Social Rights within the Inter-American Human Rights System: Thinking New Strategies for Obtaining Judicial Protection." <i>Internacional Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i> , 0(18): 117-54. After more than half a century of existence of international human rights regimes, a differential degree of protection is still received by the so-called economic and social rights, when compared to the ones named civil and political. However, this article aims to show that certain strategies used within the Inter-American Human Rights System, IAHRs, have proved to be relatively successful for granting judiciable character to economic and social rights. Moreover, the paper discusses alternative paths that could be tried in order to obtain an improved judicial protection for these rights within the Americas.
2011	F53	Howarth, David, and Tal Sadeh. 2011. "In the Vanguard of Globalization: The OECD and International Capital Liberalization." <i>Review of International Political Economy</i> , 18(5): 622-45. A survey of the literature on the political economy of global financial liberalization shows how little has been written on the role of the OECD, and how the principal-agent (PA) theory, complemented by constructivist tools, can be applied helpfully to analyse this process. We show that the OECD's Committee on Capital Movements and Invisible Transactions (CMIT) played an entrepreneurial role in encouraging the liberalization of capital flows. In particular, we argue that the CMIT slipped by acting beyond its core delegation roles and against the preferences of the OECD member states' governments. This was done by discussing and seeking to expand the list of issue areas on which controls should be lifted to include short-term capital movements and the right of establishment, to adopt an extended understanding of reciprocity, and to eliminate a range of additional discriminatory measures on capital flows. Acting as institutional entrepreneurs, the CMIT members took advantage of the overlap among the networks in which they were engaged to spread their ideas to the member states. The CMIT's work affected the member states' willingness to make irrevocable, multilateral commitments through a combination of peer pressure and vertical institutional interconnectedness. Through the work of the CMIT, the OECD was an important actor in capital liberalization, in addition to the role played by other international organizations.
2011	F63	THE SAME AS F35 Diss: Connors, Joseph. 2011. Global Poverty: The Role of Economic Freedom, Democracy, and Foreign Aid. PhD diss. Florida State University.
2011	G13	Garleanu, Nicolae, and Lasse Heje Pedersen. 2011. <i>Margin-Based Asset Pricing and Deviations from the Law of One Price</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16777. In a model with heterogeneous-risk-aversion agents facing margin constraints, we show how securities' required returns are characterized both by their betas and their margin requirements. Negative shocks to fundamentals make margin constraints bind, lowering risk-free rates and raising Sharpe ratios of risky securities, especially for high-margin securities. Such a funding-liquidity crisis gives rise to "bases," that is, price gaps between securities with identical cash-flows but different margins. In the time series, bases depend on the shadow cost of capital, which can be captured through the interest-rate spread between collateralized and uncollateralized loans, and, in the cross section, they depend on relative margins. We test the model empirically using the CDS-bond bases and other deviations from the Law of One Price, and use it to evaluate central banks' lending facilities.
2011	G28	Johnson, William F. 2011. "International Economic Freedoms, Banks and the Market Crisis of 2007-2009." <i>Journal of Banking Regulation</i> , 12(3): 195-209. The objective of this article is to test whether banks in highly regulated countries performed better than banks in less regulated countries during the market crisis of 2007-2009. Bank index returns from 46 countries were examined from 1 October 2007 to 3 March 2009. The analysis revealed that high levels of government and fiscal freedoms, measured by the Heritage foundation freedom rankings, resulted in higher banking index returns that were highly significant. In contrast, high levels of financial freedom from regulation resulted in lower banking index returns that were marginally significant. The results suggest that regulators must find a delicate balance between improving the regulatory structure while not increasing the government or fiscal involvement in the economy. The results also indicate that simply increasing financial regulation will not reduce or eliminate the magnitude of future market crisis as regulation was only marginally significant in explaining banking index returns during the market crises.
2011	G34 K22	Ugur, Mehmet, and David Sunderland, eds. 2011. <i>Does Economic Governance Matter? Governance Institutions and Outcomes</i> , New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Nine papers, originally presented at a conference held at the University of Greenwich in June 2010, explore the relationship between governance quality and macroeconomic outcomes such as growth, investment, and income inequality, and consider how the impact of governance quality unfolds at the microeconomic level to affect individual or corporate behavior. Papers discuss governance and asymmetric power; norms, advice networks, and joint economic governance—the case of conflicts among shareholders at the Commercial Court of Paris; legal versus reputational penalties in deterring corporate misconduct; strategies of transnational companies in the context of the governance systems of nation-states; the effects of convergence in governance on capital accumulation in the Black Sea Economic Cooperation countries; taxes, foreign aid, and quality of governance institutions; economic governance and full employment; the political economy of deregulation in the U.S. gas distribution market; and electricity sector reforms and the tariff review process in Brazil.
2011	H23	Diss: Corvalan, Alejandro. 2011. Essays in Democracy. PhD diss. New York University. This thesis studies the connection between democracy and economic fundamentals as income or inequality. The causal relation between development and institutions is twofold. First, development creates the economic conditions to support some particular type of institutions. According to the Modernization Theory, democracy is created and consolidated in affluent societies. The first part of this thesis provides empirical tests for the nexus between income and democracy. While recent studies cast doubt on this relation, we reestablished the nexus after controlling for country fixed effects. We also provide estimations that correct at first order the incidental parameter bias. Second, democracy is affecting development through several channels. In particular, democracy empowers a poor median voter, and thus has an effect through redistributive taxation. The second part of the thesis studies the problem of redistribution under democracy. We use the citizen-candidate model, where entry is costly and the winners implement their preferred policies, to study stylized facts about the economic identity of the ruling class. Even under a perfect credit market, high cost of entry implies only rich candidates at equilibrium and a negative effect of inequality on taxation.
2011	H23 P52	Iversen, Torben, and David Soskice. 2011. "Inequality and Redistribution: A Unified Approach to the Role of Economic and Political Institutions." <i>Revue Economique</i> , 62(4): 629-49. This paper explains the enduring disparities in inequality and welfare states across advanced economies in terms of varieties of capitalism and political systems. Where capitalism is coordinated as in much of Northern Europe, political systems are consensus-based with pre elections; consensus politics and coordinated capitalism reinforce each other in generating relatively low inequality and strong welfare states. Where capitalism is liberal—the Anglo-Saxon countries—political systems are competitive with majoritarian voting: mutual reinforcement of politics and capitalism generates

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		relatively inegalitarian outcomes and safety-net welfare states. Both systems sustain potentially internationally competitive economies, with different comparative institutional advantages and success in different sectors of world markets.
2011	H31	THE SAME AS E24 Berger, Tino, and Freddy Heylen. 2011. "Differences in Hours Worked in the OECD: Institutions or Fiscal Policies?" <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 43(7): 1333-69.
2011	H63	THE SAME AS F50 Skaperdas, Stergios. 2011. <i>Seven Myths about the Greek Debt Crisis</i> . University of California-Irvine Department of Economics, Working Papers: 111201.
2011	H74	Feld, Lars P., Gebhard Kirchgassner, and Christoph A. Schaltegger. 2011. "Municipal Debt in Switzerland: New Empirical Results." <i>Public Choice</i> , 149(1-2): 49-64. Switzerland has experienced extensive institutional reforms at the local level that could influence local debt. These reforms have included municipal mergers, greater inter-communal cooperation, reformed political decision-making mechanisms, and the introduction of new public management measures. Many of these reforms originated at the cantonal level. However, the institutional diversity among Swiss municipalities hardly has diminished. A cross-sectional analysis for the 137 largest Swiss cities and villages in 2004 shows that direct democratic rights and a high degree of fiscal autonomy lead to a lower level of local debt. There is no statistical support for the hypothesis that reforms following the new public management guidelines had an effect on debt levels.
2011	H77	Buser, Whitney. 2011. "The Impact of Fiscal Decentralization on Economics Performance in High-Income OECD Nations: An Institutional Approach." <i>Public Choice</i> , 149(1-2): 31-48. This paper examines the impact of public sector decentralization on per capita income. Controlling for differences in institutional arrangements among countries, panel data regressions on a sample of observations from 20 high-income OECD nations spanning the years 1972 to 2005 indicate that decentralization is positively related to income. The empirical analysis shows that institutions consistent with economic freedom enhance the positive income effects of decentralization. Thus, the impact of public sector decentralization is dependent upon a nation's institutional environment.
2011	H83 P35	Zurga, Gordana. 2011. "Public Administration's Added Value to the Competitiveness of National Economy." <i>Zbornik Radova Ekonomskog Fakulteta u Rijeci: Casopis za Ekonomsku Teoriju i Praksu/Proceedings of Rijeka School of Economics: Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 29(1): 193-223. The paper presents an explorative study in respect to the public administrations' added value to the competitiveness of national economies in the context of the Lisbon Strategy. The main research goal was to explore role of governments and their administration in sustaining competitiveness of national economy and to discuss it from different perspectives. As the research methodology we combined comparative analysis of two consecutive studies on public administrations' added value to the Lisbon Strategy goals performed in 2008 and 2010, with analysis of Lisbon Strategy evaluation conducted by the European Commission, and practical illustration on the case of Slovenia in the context of the Lisbon Strategy and the Europe 2020. Three main components of the hypothesis: (1) need for incorporation of the public administration modernisation and development into developmental goals of the state, (2) monitoring and adjusting the implementation, and (3) identification of interconnections and complementarities for better use of resources were explored and verified in the contexts of Lisbon Strategy adding value to the national competitiveness. Within the research, the hypothesis was proved, as well as the relevance of all three components, especially in the circumstances of the global economic crisis. The main contribution of this paper is explorative description of how governments may, through their public administrations and by implementing and integrating their various roles and activities, add value to competitiveness of their national economies. In the paper, some institutional implications are presented, as well as possible areas for further investigation and research.
2011	H83	Badinger, Harald, and Volker Nitsch. 2011. <i>National Representation in Multinational Institutions: The Case of the European Central Bank</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3573. Multinational institutions face an important trade-off when hiring personnel. On the one hand, hiring decisions are based, as in most organizations, on a candidate's professional qualifications. On the other hand, multinational institutions often aim for broad national representation. Reviewing evidence from the European Central Bank, we show that nationality is indeed relevant for both hiring and decision-making. Specifically, we identify various country-specific features that determine national representation in the top management of the ECB. Further, there is evidence for the existence of national networks between adjacent management layers. Finally, monetary policy decisions seem to be linked to national representation in the core business areas of the ECB. Examining a sample of 14 European countries over the period from 1999 to 2008, we estimate Taylor rules for alternative sets of euro area aggregates derived from different weighting schemes of national macroeconomic data. Our results indicate that weights based on national representation in the mid-level management of the ECB's core business areas best describe the central bank's interest-rate setting behavior.
2011	H87	THE SAME AS F50 Skaperdas, Stergios. 2011. <i>Seven Myths about the Greek Debt Crisis</i> . University of California-Irvine Department of Economics, Working Papers: 111201.
2011	J24	THE SAME AS E21 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?</i> OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	J68	THE SAME AS E21 Herd
2011	K21 L40	Fuders, Felix. 2011. "Zum so genannten freien Wettbewerb und dem vermeintlichen Verbot vertikaler Kartelle im EU-Wettbewerbsrecht. (With English summary)." <i>Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftspolitik</i> , 60(3): 271-84. Although a lot has been philosophised about the relationship between competition and freedom, especially in the Freiburg School of Economics, there is still no universal or generally accepted definition of so-called free competition. The article attempts to find such a definition based on the Kantian notion of freedom. The definition found then seems to make necessary a new assessment of the prohibition of vertical agreements in EU competition law.
2011	K22	THE SAME AS G34 Ugur, Mehmet, and David Sunderland, eds. 2011. <i>Does Economic Governance Matter? Governance Institutions and Outcomes</i> . New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	L40	THE SAME AS K21 Fuders, Felix. 2011. "Zum so genannten freien Wettbewerb und dem vermeintlichen Verbot vertikaler Kartelle im EU-Wettbewerbsrecht. (With English summary)." <i>Zeitschrift für Wirtschaftspolitik</i> , 60(3): 271-84.
2011	L50	THE SAME AS E21 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?</i> OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	L52	Jullien, Bernard, and Andy Smith. 2011. "Conceptualizing the Role of Politics in the Economy: Industries and Their Institutionalizations." <i>Review of International Political Economy</i> , 18(3): 358-83. Recent literature on the persistence or transformation of economic models frequently evokes the role of politics. However, such publications rarely set out precisely what politics is and how it plays out within specific sites of economic activity, particularly individual industries. In order to show that politics is the cause of both change within industries and difference between them, this article develops an institutionalist framework

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of analysis which seeks to elucidate the 'thickness' of the relationship between economic and political activities. Politics is first conceptualized in a way that opens up for research the emergence and evolution of the institutions which constrain and make industrial activity possible: behaviour that both discursively and interactively seeks to change or reproduce institutions by mobilizing values. Building upon existing institutionalist approaches in political economy and economic sociology, but also constructivist strands of political science, this definition is then used to set out a research design with which to conduct in-depth empirical study of the 'political work' undertaken within industries that lie behind perpetual processes of institutionalization. This work, and the intermediary concepts developed to study it--problematization and politicization--are illustrated throughout the piece by examples from two industries: automobile distribution and wine.
2011	L93	THE SAME AS E21 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	L96	THE SAME AS E21 Herd
2011	L98	THE SAME AS E21 Herd
2011	L98	THE SAME AS G34 Ugur, Mehmet, and David Sunderland, eds. 2011. <i>Does Economic Governance Matter? Governance Institutions and Outcomes</i>. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	N00 N10	Bayoumi, Tamim, and Trung Bui. 2011. <i>Apocalypse Then: The Evolution of the North Atlantic Economy and the Global Crisis</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8688. The financial crisis that struck the global economy in late 2008 had its origins in excesses in the US housing market. Its reverberations, however, were felt around the world and nowhere more keenly than in Western Europe. While North Atlantic trade links were in relative stasis, the North Atlantic furnished a uniquely close relationship across financial institutions, as a combination of dominant US financial markets, European competition policy, and differences in financial regulation made the European banking system heavily dependent on dollar wholesale funding. Empirical estimates and macroeconomic model simulations indicate that growth spillovers predominantly flow westwards across the North Atlantic. The bellwether nature of US financial markets creates uniquely large spillovers to the rest of the world even in normal times, and these spillovers are only enhanced if disruptions to bank wholesale funding markets are added--as occurred during the recent global crisis.
2011	N10	THE SAME AS F30 Razin, Assaf, and Steven Rosefield. 2011. <i>Currency and Financial Crises of the 1990s and 2000s</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16754.
2011	N10 N12 N14 N20 N22 N24	Richardson, Gary, and Patrick Van Horn. 2011. <i>When the Music Stopped: Transatlantic Contagion During the Financial Crisis of 1931</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17437. In 1931, a financial crisis began in Austria, struck numerous European nations, forced Britain to abandon the gold standard, and spread across the Atlantic. This article describes how banks in New York City, the central money market of the United States, reacted to events in Europe. An array of data sources--including memos detailing private conversations between leading bankers the governors of the New York Federal Reserve, articles written by prominent commentators, and financial data drawn from the balance sheets of commercial banks--tell a consistent tale. Banks in New York anticipated events in Europe, prepared for them by accumulating substantial reserves, and during the crisis, continued business as usual. Leading international bankers deliberately and collectively decided on the business-as-usual policy in order to minimize the impact of the panic in the United States and Europe.
2011	N13 N14 P17	Weede, Erich. 2011. "Long-Run Economic Performance in the European Periphery: Russia and Turkey." <i>Kyklos</i>, 64(1): 138-56. This paper first analyzes the question why did Czarist Russia and Ottoman Turkey fall behind the West? It is argued that interstate rivalry forced West European rulers to respect the private property rights of producers and subjects earlier and to a greater degree than czars or sultans ruling over huge contiguous territories ever had to. Incentives to work were better in Europe than elsewhere. The mobilization of available knowledge for productive purposes was easier than elsewhere. Limited government implied less political obstacles to innovation. Comparatively secure private property ownership in the means of production made the establishment of scarcity prices and the rational allocation of resources easier than elsewhere. Whereas the Western past was feudal, the Russian or Turkish past was patrimonial or even sultanistic. Feudalism is a much better starting point for establishing the rule of law and safe property rights than patrimonialism. The second issue has been the question why Czarist Russia could outperform Ottoman Turkey. Here the political consequences of the Muslim tolerance of slavery and polygyny matter. Being slaves, many members of Ottoman ruling elites were at the mercy of their owner, the sultan. Therefore, they became tools of arbitrary rule. Moreover, the practice of polygyny generated downward social mobility and political instability and thereby added another obstacle to the establishment of safe property rights for producers or merchants. The final issue is the economic prospects of Russia or Turkey. Economic freedom is better in Turkey than in Russia. Moreover, Russia is graying, whereas Turkey may look forward to a growing labor force. Although a rich endowment in natural resources seems to favor Russia, the resource curse has prevented other resource rich countries from developing. Therefore, the Turkish prospect looks much brighter than the Russian one.
2011	N14	THE SAME AS N10 Richardson, Gary, and Patrick Van Horn. 2011. <i>When the Music Stopped: Transatlantic Contagion During the Financial Crisis of 1931</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17437.
2011	N20	THE SAME AS N10 Richardson
2011	N22	THE SAME AS N10 Richardson
2011	N24	THE SAME AS N10 Richardson
2011	N40	Boix, Carles. 2011. "Democracy, Development, and the International System." <i>American Political Science Review</i>. 105(4): 809-28. Resolving a controversy on the relationship of development to democratization, this article expands the time period under study with panel data running from the early nineteenth century (a time where hardly any country was democratic) to the end of the twentieth century, and shows a positive and significant effect of income on the likelihood of democratic transitions and democratic consolidations. The estimations hold after I control for country and time effects and instrument for income. Results reveal that the effect of income varies across income levels and across eras. First, income has a decreasing marginal effect on democratization. In already developed (and democratized) countries, any extra growth has no further effect on the level of democracy. Second, the structure of the international system affects the resources and strategies of pro-authoritarian and pro-democratic factions in client states. The proportion of liberal democracies peaks under international orders governed by democratic hegemons, such as the post-Cold War period, and bottoms out when authoritarian great powers such as the Holy Alliance control the world system.
2011	N75	THE SAME AS E21 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	O12	Green, Alan. 2011. "Institutions Matter, but in Surprising Ways: New Evidence on Institutions in Africa." <i>Kyklos</i>, 64(1): 87-105. Estimation of the effects of institutions on long-term growth is severely limited by the endogeneity of institutions to the choices of governments. I thus approach the model from the household level and estimate the effects of aggregate institutions on household wealth. Under the benign assumption that institutions are exogenous to household choices this model gives unbiased estimates of multiple institutional variables. Issues then arise of the basic concepts and measurements of institutional variables. I revisit these issues and present new regional level institutional variables that are representative of 151 regions in thirteen African countries and measure clear concepts of institutions. I find that regional level institutions have significant effects on household wealth in a nonlinear fashion. Fear of crime, expectations of law enforcement and corruption at multiple levels are all estimated to have significant nonlinear effects on household wealth.
2011	O12	THE SAME AS D12 Hobbes, Marieke, Wouter T. De Groot, Ester Van Der Voet, and Sukanya Sarkhel. 2011. "Freely Disposable Time: A Time and Money Integrated Measure of Poverty and Freedom." <i>World Development</i>, 39(12): 2055-68.
2011	O19	THE SAME AS F14 Nambiar, Shankaran. 2011. "Trade, Investment and Reform: Challenges for Malaysia." <i>Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development</i>, 32(1): 31-54.
2011	O19	CV: Arezki, Rabah, and Thorvaldur Gylfason. 2011. "Commodity Price Volatility, Democracy, and Economic Growth." In <i>Economic Growth and Development</i>, ed. Olivier de La Grandville, 9-24. Frontiers of Economics and Globalization, vol. 11. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Bedfordshire, U.K..
2011	O19	THE SAME AS F23 Turen, Ufuk, Yunus Gokmen, and Hakan Dilek. 2011. "Ekonomik Ozgurluk Endeksinin Yurt Disina Dogrudan Yabancı Yatirim Yapan Turk Sermayesinin Ulke Secim Kararina Etkisi Var midir? (Is There Any Impact of Economic Freedom Index on Turkish Outward Foreign Direct Investors' Country Selection Decision? With English summary.)." <i>Maliye Dergisi</i>, 0(161): 298-325.
2011	O19 O24	le Roux, P., and V. Gorlach. 2011. "An Econometric Analysis of the Impact of Economic Freedom on Economic Growth in the SADC." <i>Journal for Studies in Economics and Econometrics</i>, 35(2): 1-14. The SADC is attempting to achieve development and economic growth. By improving economic freedom, a country can experience sustained economic growth without increasing fundamental inputs i.e., labour and capital. This study tests the effects of population growth, openness, and economic freedom on economic growth as well as the causality between economic freedom and economic growth. A panel data model is used due to the lack of data for individual SADC countries. The fixed effects model is statistically significant and allows county-specific differences, arising from independent variables, to be measured. Results reveal that population growth positively affects economic growth although it is not significant. Openness is positively related to economic growth. However, the magnitude of this openness relationship is relatively small. Economic freedom has a significantly favourable effect on economic growth, stronger than that of openness. The Granger causality test confirms the direction of causality, economic freedom precedes economic growth.
2011	O19	Bilquess, Faiz, Tahir Mukhtar, and Sidra Sohail. 2011. "What Matters for Financial Development in D-8 Countries? Capital Flows, Trade Openness and Institutions." <i>Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development</i>, 32(1): 71-91. There is a broad consensus in the finance-growth literature that, with few exceptions, there exists a positive long run relationship between financial development and economic growth. As a result of this widespread consensus, the finance-growth literature has recently begun to shift its attention towards the determinants of financial development. The present study has been conducted to examine the impact of capital flows, trade openness and institutions on the financial development of D-8 countries. Using dynamic panel data techniques for the period 1985 to 2008, the study finds that capital flows, trade openness and institutions are the significant determinants of financial development in D-8 countries. The findings of the study are robust to alternative measures of financial development, as well as estimation method.
2011	O19	THE SAME AS E22 Tiwari, Aviral Kumar. 2011. "Foreign Aid, FDI, Economic Freedom and Economic Growth in Asian Countries." <i>Global Economy Journal</i>, 11(3):
2011	O23	THE SAME AS F13 Ibarra, David. 2011. "O neoliberalismo na america Latina. (Neoliberalism in Latin America. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i>, 31(2): 238-48.
2011	O24	THE SAME AS F14 Nambiar, Shankaran. 2011. "Trade, Investment and Reform: Challenges for Malaysia." <i>Journal of Economic Cooperation and Development</i>, 32(1): 31-54.
2011	O24	THE SAME AS O19 le Roux, P., and V. Gorlach. 2011. "An Econometric Analysis of the Impact of Economic Freedom on Economic Growth in the SADC." <i>Journal for Studies in Economics and Econometrics</i>, 35(2): 1-14.
2011	O34	Gulyani, Manjinder. 2011. "Interface between Intellectual Property Rights and Human Rights." <i>International Journal of Business Economics and Management Research</i>, 2(8): 177-93. As per the positivist economic approach, development is only an economic issue and it excludes the social and cultural aspects of the concept. This is the reason that they have been undermining the significance of human rights friendly definition of IPRs. According to Article 1 of International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights 1966 "Self determination is the right to freely determine political status and to freely pursue economic, social, and cultural development. "The western approach concentrates more on progress of science and ignores totally the existence of science. So the study of IPRs without human rights approach is not complete in itself. As the new IP regimes will have wide ranging socio-economic, technological, and political impact, so the study of IPRs in human rights context is inevitable. The paper concentrates on this very aspect while highlighting the human right to health and IPR related human rights aspects of indigenous communities including right to culture, self determination, food, and subsistence, etc.
2011	O52	Draskovic, Veselin. 2011. "The Real Institutionalization as a Condition of the Efficient Economic Politics and Economic Development." <i>Montenegrin Journal of Economics</i>, 7(1): 5-20. During the period of the post-socialism transition, the whole system of the inhibiting factors has been working and caused forming conglomerate system dysfunctionality. The mentioned effect was synergetic and destructive. The combination of a global and local factors gives the modern financial and economic crisis a specificity and uniqueness. The aim of this paper is to point to the urgent need of the consistent anti-crisis economic policy creation, which must take into account local and global crisis and risks factors. This article discusses the influence of real institutionalization on the quality and efficiency of the economic policy. It points out at a primary significance of institutionalization on economic policy as well as on a destructive effect of pseudo-institutes on economic policy and valorisation of economic resources. Departs from the hypotheses that the creation efficient anti-crisis economic policy requires a correct and timely identification of the problems and crisis process, formulating their monitoring, defining the necessary measures and creating a development strategy, which should be based on innovative-institutional modeling. The starting point in the paper is a hypothesis that the combination of global and local factors immanently reduced the critical mass of the propulsive developing factors in the post-socialism economies of the and seriously damaged their forthcoming economical growth and development. In addition to this, the article is providing

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		evidence that monistic pseudo-market reforms in the period of post-socialist transition haven't succeeded in compensating for a vast institutional vacuum, and that they have even led to its spreading and turning into a quasi-institutionalization.
2011	O52	THE SAME AS E63 Groot, Stefan P. T., Jan L. Mohlmann, Harry Garretsen, and Henri L. F. de Groot. 2011. <i>The Crisis Sensitivity of European Countries and Regions: Stylized Facts and Spatial Heterogeneity</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 11-071/3.
2011	P10	CV: Ioannidis, Anthony. 2011. "The Social Market Economy: A Cure for All Ills?." In <i>The Konstantinos Karamanlis Institute for Democracy Yearbook 2011: The Global Economic Crisis and the Case of Greece</i> , ed. Konstantina E. Botsiou and Antonis Klapsis, 121-29. Konstantinos Karamanlis Institute for Democracy Yearbook Series. Centre for European Studies Publications. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	P10	CV: Mishan, E. J. 2011. "The Folklore of the Market: An Inquiry into the Economic Doctrines of the Chicago School." In <i>Economic Efficiency and Social Welfare: Selected Essays on Fundamental Aspects of the Economic Theory of Social Welfare</i> . E. J. Mishan, 219-55. Routledge Revivals. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2011	P11	Ferencak, Ivan. 2011. "Kompelij o (neo)liberalizmu. (Compendium on [Neo]liberalism. With English summary.)." <i>Ekonomski Vjesnik</i> , 24(2): 337-47. Capitalism cannot exist without a certain degree of liberalism. However, according to critics, neoliberalism has gone too far and has exceeded the framework of "adequate freedom" of capitalism. Neoliberalism brings to life the classic liberal doubt about the ability of the state to manage the economy. Aversion to "great government" and state intervention has acquired different theoretical forms. Monetarism, public choice theory, rational expectations, and supply economics have expressed their doubts about state intervention and its efficiency in different ways and for different reasons. Obviously, the government (state) is not perfect. However, the market is also not perfect, which is admitted by both liberals and neoliberals. Thus, there will be continued attempts by both supporters of so-called free market and supporters of state intervention to "fix" this imperfect, capitalist world.
2011	P17	THE SAME AS N13 Weede, Erich. 2011. "Long-Run Economic Performance in the European Periphery: Russia and Turkey." <i>Kyklos</i> , 64(1): 138-56.
2011	P21 P26	Apolte, Thomas. 2011. "Democracy and Prosperity in Two Decades of Transition." <i>Economics of Transition</i> , 19(4): 693-722. This article revisits the relationship between democracy, liberalization and prosperity in transition countries, using a panel of 25 countries over 20 years. Earlier investigations found political and economic liberalization to be positively correlated although the relationship between political liberalization and prosperity remained unclear. In this article, the results are ambiguous regarding the relationship between democracy indicators by Freedom House and the Polity Project on one hand and growth on the other. This contribution therefore investigates the component variables of these indicators to determine their degree of influence. The findings suggest that basic constitutional rights and constraints on the government rather than political competition as such may be conducive to both economic liberalization and prosperity in the transition countries.
2011	P24 P26	Jaksic, Miomir. 2011. "Makroekonomija, politika i ekonomske performanse. (With English summary.)." <i>Ekonomске ideje i praksa</i> , 0(1): 9-25. Growth and development are reversible processes, warranted success doesn't exist without institutional changes that are a key success factor, a precondition of continuous growth, environment for innovations, changes, and learning. The key role of institutions is securing stability and continuity. Institutional innovativeness is confirmed in great historical events as transition to capitalism, the Great Depression, and postwar reconstruction. Such institutional innovativeness manifests itself in time consistent monetary policy, independent and accountable key economic institutions, such as the central bank. Realisation of economic rules that are preconditions for resolving the current economic crisis worldwide and in Serbia, too. Good institutions are characterized with three attributes: first, they establish and protect property rights; second, they restrict social elites who strive to expropriate income and property of others members of society; and third, they provide equal chances for employment, social security, and civil rights to all individuals. Good institutions contribute to political stability, successful macroeconomic policy, and enhance initiatives. No single factor is responsible for democratization exists, different factors are responsible for establishment and consolidation of democracy, there exists a clash of interests between public and elites, public favours democratic, whilst elites favour repressive order, social outcomes are uncertain, as at least two outcomes are a possible transition from democracy towards repression and vice versa.
2011	P24	Wu, Congsheng. 2011. "Economic Freedom, Economic Growth, and China." <i>Chinese Economy</i> , 44(5): 104-19. Cross-country data and the Index of Economic Freedom show that improvements in economic freedom are associated positively with real gross domestic product (GDP) growth, a finding at odds with the situation in China. The Chinese economy grew about 10 percent per year during the sample period, but its rapid economic growth was accompanied by a relatively undeveloped legal and financial system, lack of economic freedom, and a high level of corruption. China's rating for economic freedom is regularly below the world average and has not improved over time. Ranked only 124th in the 2008 Index of Economic Freedom, China seems to be an exception to the rule in the realms of law, institutions, economic freedom, and economic growth.
2011	P26	Hayek, Friedrich A. 2011. <i>The Constitution of Liberty: The Definitive Edition</i> , Edited by Ronald Hamowy. The Collected Works of F. A. Hayek, vol. 17. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press. Presents a reprint of Friedrich A. Hayek's <i>The Constitution of Liberty</i> with revised footnotes and text. Focuses on the value of freedom; freedom and the law; and freedom in the welfare state.
2011	P26	Kinzelbach, Katrin, and Hatla Thelle. 2011. "Taking Human Rights to China: An Assessment of the EU's Approach." <i>China Quarterly</i> , 0(205): 60-79. A human rights dialogue between the European Union and China has been going on since 1995. It runs on three tracks and includes a diplomatic level, expert seminars and technical co-operation projects. The three levels are supposed to interact with and benefit from each other. This article focuses on the conduct of the dialogue and the interaction between the three levels, and aims to investigate the merits and obstacles of the set-up. It also discusses how the dynamic of this interaction affects the collaboration between European and Chinese human rights experts. The conclusion is that the dialogue's three-tiered set-up is counterproductive and the aims of the two sides are too different to fully attain the envisaged goals.
2011	P26	THE SAME AS P21 Apolte, Thomas. 2011. "Democracy and Prosperity in Two Decades of Transition." <i>Economics of Transition</i> , 19(4): 693-722.
2011	P26	Wu, Congsheng. 2011. "Economic Freedom, Economic Growth, and China." <i>Chinese Economy</i> , 44(5): 104-19. Cross-country data and the Index of Economic Freedom show that improvements in economic freedom are associated positively with real gross domestic product (GDP) growth, a finding at odds with the situation in China. The Chinese economy grew about 10 percent per year during the sample period, but its rapid economic growth was accompanied by a relatively undeveloped legal and financial system, lack of economic freedom, and a high level of corruption. China's rating for economic freedom is regularly below the world

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		average and has not improved over time. Ranked only 124th in the 2008 Index of Economic Freedom, China seems to be an exception to the rule in the realms of law, institutions, economic freedom, and economic growth.
2011	P26	THE SAME AS D24 Sufian, Fadzlan, and Muzafar Shah Habibullah. 2011. "Opening the Black Box on Bank Efficiency in China: Does Economic Freedom Matter?" <i>Global Economic Review</i>, 40(3): 269-98.
2011	P34	THE SAME AS D24 Sufian
2011	P35	THE SAME AS H83 Zurga, Gordana. 2011. "Public Administration's Added Value to the Competitiveness of National Economy." <i>Zbornik Radova Ekonomskog Fakulteta u Rijeci: Casopis za Ekonomsku Teoriju i Praksu/Proceedings of Rijeka School of Economics: Journal of Economics and Business</i>, 29(1): 193-223.
2011	P52	THE SAME AS H23 Iversen, Torben, and David Soskice. 2011. "Inequality and Redistribution: A Unified Approach to the Role of Economic and Political Institutions." <i>Revue Economique</i>, 62(4): 629-49.
2011	Q01 Q56	Pirrone, Claudio, and Erwan Charles. 2011. "L'espace de liberte comme mesure synthetique du developpement territorial durable. (Freedom Space as a Synthetic Measure of Sustainable Territorial Development. With English summary.)." <i>Revue Tiers Monde</i>, 0(207): 61-77. By discussing the concept of development itself, authors propose two synthetic indexes relying on estimation of potential: Development Space Value and Development Space Creation under the weak hypothesis that any successful development improves future possibilities, changes in potential are a good development measure. In their path, authors show how development space is tied with freedom: a shrink in it results mechanically in indexes fall. So, "sustainable" and "economic" become two sides of same piece rather than enemies. Reliable in simulations, the approach is to be tested in real conditions, to verify full data availability and to secure calculating methods.
2011	Q18	THE SAME AS F44 Howden, David, ed. 2011. <i>Institutions in Crisis: European Perspectives on the Recession, New Thinking in Political Economy</i> series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	Q56	THE SAME AS Q01 Pirrone, Claudio, and Erwan Charles. 2011. "L'espace de liberte comme mesure synthetique du developpement territorial durable. (Freedom Space as a Synthetic Measure of Sustainable Territorial Development. With English summary.)." <i>Revue Tiers Monde</i>, 0(207): 61-77
2011	R11	THE SAME AS E63 Groot, Stefan P. T., Jan L. Mohlmann, Harry Garretsen, and Henri L. F. de Groot. 2011. <i>The Crisis Sensitivity of European Countries and Regions: Stylized Facts and Spatial Heterogeneity</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 11-071/3.
2011	R23	Cebula, Richard J., and J. R. Clark. 2011. "Migration, Economic Freedom, and Personal Freedom: An Empirical Analysis." <i>Journal of Private Enterprise</i>, 27(1): 43-62. Economic freedom increases market efficiency, growth, development, and individual prosperity. This study empirically investigates whether higher levels of economic freedom, as well as higher levels of personal freedom, act like magnets for persons residing in a free society to move. In other words, do the prospects of both greater economic and personal freedom in any given state vis-a-vis other states act to induce a greater influx of migrants? This empirical study of domestic migration between 2000 and 2008 finds clear evidence that migrants prefer to move to those states with greater economic freedom on the one hand and greater personal freedom on the other hand.
2011	R31	Case, Karl E., John M. Quigley, and Robert J. Shiller. 2011. <i>Wealth Effects Revisited 1978-2009</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16848. We re-examine the link between changes in housing wealth, financial wealth, and consumer spending. We extend a panel of U.S. states observed quarterly during the seventeen-year period, 1982 through 1999, to the thirty-one year period, 1978 through 2009. Using techniques reported previously, we impute the aggregate value of owner-occupied housing, the value of financial assets, and measures of aggregate consumption for each of the geographic units over time. We estimate regression models in levels, first differences and in error-correction form, relating per capita consumption to per capita income and wealth. We find a statistically significant and rather large effect of housing wealth upon household consumption. This effect is consistently larger than the effect of stock market wealth upon consumption. This reinforces the conclusions reported in our previous analysis. In contrast to our previous analysis, however, we do find--based on data which include the recent volatility in asset markets--that the effects of declines in housing wealth in reducing consumption are at least as large as the effects of increases in housing wealth in increasing the course of household consumption.
2011	R31	THE SAME AS E21 Muellbauer, John, and David M. Williams. 2011. <i>Credit Conditions and the Real Economy: The Elephant in the Room</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8386.
2011	Z12	Plopeanu, Aurelian-Petrus. 2011. "Religion, Freedoms and Wealth." <i>Review of Economic and Business Studies</i>, 4(1): 107-15. In the specific literature, religious diversity has received important attention. The present study contributes to the literature of economics of religion by examining the impact of religious freedom and other specific variables of freedom (like economic freedom, political freedom, and civil liberties) on the gross domestic product per capita PPP. Following Alon and Chase (2005) in the sections that follow, we develop a rationale as to whether the selected variables of freedom, including the religious one, should affect gross domestic product per capita PPP and, then, discuss the results and their importance.
2012		
2012	A13	Bernstein, Andrew. 2012. <i>Capitalist Solutions: A Philosophy of American Moral Dilemmas</i>, New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction. Considers objectivist solutions to dilemmas in U.S. economics and politics. Discusses repudiating environmentalism in theory and practice; defeating Islamic totalitarianism; a free market solution to problems of health care; the right to abortion as an application of individual rights; the superiority of free market education to government schooling; and individual rights applied to representative issues.
2012	A13 P51	Graafland, J. J., and B. Compen. 2012. <i>Economic Freedom and Life Satisfaction: A Cross Country Analysis</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2012-038. Abstract: This paper estimates the relationship between various sub-indicators of economic freedom and life satisfaction for 122 countries. The estimation results show that life satisfaction is positively related to the quality of the legal system and protection of property rights. For poor countries, freedom of trade fosters life satisfaction as well. Life satisfaction is independent from the size of the government and sound money and tends to be negatively related to low regulation. If the relationship between life satisfaction and economic freedom is controlled for income per capita, life satisfaction is independent from economic freedom. This indicates that the relationship between life satisfaction and economic freedom is mediated by income per capita.
2012	A22	Ryan, Matt E. 2012. "Using Economic Freedom and Statistical Analysis to Teach Principles of Macroeconomics." <i>Journal of Private Enterprise</i>, 28(1): 105-11. As statistics becomes further entrenched within economics, administrators' desire to see statistics

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		woven into a range of economics offerings increases. This article presents a means by which to incorporate statistical concepts into a principles-level macroeconomics course while reinforcing the role that economic freedom plays in generating superior economic outcomes.
2012	B53	McDaniel, Charles. 2012. "Reviving Old Debates: Austrian, Post-Keynesian, and Distributist Views of Financial Crisis." <i>Journal of Markets and Morality</i>, 15(1): 37-63. The global financial crisis has revived both Austrian and post-Keynesian economic theories and reinvigorated the debate between these schools over the nature of the business cycle, the impact of external shocks, and the sources of uncertainty that destabilize markets. The Industrial Age social movement known as distributism also has experienced a popular resurgence because of its warnings about the combination of political and economic power and the moral consequences of economic indirection. This article contends that these three diverse perspectives are critically important in their own unique ways to the preservation of economic freedom in an era of immense complexity, massive bailouts, and calls for heightened regulation of a multifaceted and dynamic financial sector.
2012	D18 D60	CV: Zimmer, Daniel. 2012. "The Basic Goal of Competition Law: To Protect the Opposite Side of the Market." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i>, ed. Daniel Zimmer, 486-501. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	D60	THE SAME AS A13 Graafland, J. J., and B. Compen. 2012. <i>Economic Freedom and Life Satisfaction: A Cross Country Analysis</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2012-038.
2012	D61	CV: Maier-Rigaud, Frank. 2012. "On the Normative Foundations of Competition Law--Efficiency, Political Freedom and the Freedom to Compete." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i>, ed. Daniel Zimmer, 132-68. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	D61	CV: Schweitzer, Heike. 2012. "Efficiency, Political Freedom and the Freedom to Compete--Comment." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i>, ed. Daniel Zimmer, 169-81. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar
2012	D80	Rosa, Jean-Jacques, and Xavier de Vanssay. 2012. "Information, Organization, and Freedom: Explaining the Great Reversal." <i>Review of Austrian Economics</i>, 25(4): 329-50. We suggest, in a Coase-Demsetz perspective, that the social demand for individual rights--or freedoms (whether civil, political or economic)--is derived from, because complementary to, the changing size of hierarchical organizations. The general downsizing and decentralization process observed worldwide after 1975 is itself the result of the information revolution and the resulting abundance of information. It follows that social demand for freedoms depends in turn--and inversely--on the cost of information (and thus on market imperfection) as well as on traditional determinants such as the distribution of resources and human capital. This implies that freedoms are adopted, implemented, or "produced" by various political regimes according to an objectively observable and contingent determinant. We believe this approach can shed light on the reason for the waxing and waning of freedoms in modern history.
2012	D83	Klein, Daniel B. 2012. <i>Knowledge and Coordination: A Liberal Interpretation</i>, Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. Presents a reexamination of the elements of economic liberalism, focusing on an interpretation of Friedrich Hayek's notion of spontaneous order from the aestheticized perspective of an allegorical Smithian spectator. Discusses rickonomics--a window on spontaneous order; discovery factors of economic freedom; a view from a raft in the currents of liberal economics; concatenate coordination and mutual coordination; joy and the matrix of concatenate and mutual; light shed by the two coordinations; discovery and the deepself; experiment on entrepreneurial discovery; being pluralist on entrepreneurship; knowledge flat-talk--a conceit of supposed experts and a seduction to all; urban transit--planning and the two coordinations; the integrity of you and your trading partners--the demand for, and the supply of, assurance; outstripped by unknowns--intervention and the pace of technology; unfolding the allegory behind market communication and social error and correction; and liberalism these past 250 years.
2012	D83	Emami, Zohreh. 2012. "Social Economics and Evolutionary Learning." <i>Review of Social Economy</i>, 70(4): 401-20. The major premise of this paper is that social and individual well-being depends significantly on people's capacity to learn and unlearn in communication with each other. This paper builds on social economic traditions that see communication and conversation as evolutionary generative and adaptive mechanisms through which individual and social learning occurs. Drawing on educational psychology and organizational behavior scholarship, five dynamic processes of conversational learning are introduced with the contention that they can help social economists understand at a micro level more deeply and more concretely how learning happens in the give-and-take of conversation. The paper explores the role of the state, organizations, and communities in fostering individual freedom and dignity, human rights, and economic democracy and concludes that the investment of value in people and their capability for purposeful action as social economic stakeholders can be enhanced through conversation as learning.
2012	E20	Benhabib, Jess, and Pengfei Wang. 2012. <i>Financial Constraints, Endogenous Markups, and Self-fulfilling Equilibria</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18074. We show that self-fulfilling equilibria and indeterminacy can easily arise in a simple financial accelerator model with reasonable parameter calibrations and without increasing returns in production. A key feature for generating indeterminacy in our model is the countercyclical markup due to the procyclical loan to output ratio. We illustrate, via simulations, that our financial accelerator model can generate rich business cycle dynamics, including hump-shaped output in response to demand shocks as well as serial autocorrelation in output growth rates.
2012	E41	Gorton, Gary B., Stefan Lewellen, and Andrew Metrick. 2012. <i>The Safe-Asset Share</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17777. We document that the percentage of all U.S. assets that are "safe" has remained stable at about 33 percent since 1952. This stable ratio is a rare example of calm in a rapidly changing financial world. Over the same time period, the ratio of U.S. assets to GDP has increased by a factor of 2.5, and the main supplier of safe financial debt has shifted from commercial banks to the "shadow banking system." We analyze this pattern of stylized facts and offer some tentative conclusions about the composition of the safe-asset share and its role within the overall economy.
2012	E51 F36	Dubois, Robert. 2012. "The European Central Bank and Why Things Are the Way They Are: A Historic Monetary Policy Pivotal Point and Moment of (Relative) Clarity". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. Not since the Great Depression have monetary policy matters and institutions weighed so heavily in commercial, financial, and political arenas. Apart from the eurozone crisis and global monetary policy issues, for nearly two years all else has counted for little more than noise on a relative risk basis. In major developed economies, a hypermature secular decline in interest rates is pancaking against a hard, roughly zero lower-rate bound (i.e., barring imposition of rather extreme policies such as a tax on cash holdings, which could conceivably drive rates deeply negative). Relentlessly mounting aggregate debt loads are rendering monetary- and fiscal policy-impaired governments and segments of society insolvent and struggling to escape liquidity quicksands and stubbornly low or negative growth and employment trends. At the center of the current crisis is the European Monetary Union (EMU)-a monetary union lacking fiscal and political integration. Such partial integration limits policy alternatives relative to either full federal integration of member-states or no integration at all. As we have witnessed since spring 2008, this operationally constrained middle

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		ground progressively magnifies economic divergence and political and social discord across member-states. Given the scale and scope of the eurozone crisis, policy and actions taken (or not taken) by the European Central Bank (ECB) meaningfully impact markets large and small, and ripple with force through every major monetary policy domain. History, for the moment, has rendered the ECB the world's most important monetary policy pivot point. Since November 2011, the ECB has taken on an arguably activist liquidity-provider role relative to private banks (and, in some important measure, indirectly to sovereigns) while maintaining its long-held post as rhetorical promoter of staunch fiscal discipline relative to sovereignty-encased "peripheral" states lacking full monetary and fiscal integration. In December 2011, the ECB made clear its intention to inject massive liquidity when faced with crises of scale in future. Already demonstratively disposed toward easing due to conditions on their respective domestic fronts, other major central banks have mobilized since the third quarter of 2011. The collective global central banking policy posture has thus become more homogenized, synchronized, and directionally clear than at any time since early 2009.
2012	F22	CV: Kugler, Tadeusz, Constantine Boussalis, and Travis G. Coan. 2012. "Political Performance as a Moderator of International Migration." In <i>The Performance of Nations</i> , ed. Jacek Kugler and Ronald L. Tammen, 119-43. Lanham, Md. and Boulder: Rowman and Littlefield.
2012	F36	Cooper, Russell. 2012. <i>Exit from a Monetary Union through Euroization: Discipline without Chaos</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17908. This paper studies the role of exit from a monetary union during a debt crisis. A monetary union, such as the European Monetary Union, needs to establish a procedure for exit as a tool to cope with debt default. The paper studies various forms of exit and argues that "Euroization" is both a credible and effective means of punishment for countries in default.
2012	F36	THE SAME AS E51 Dubois, Robert. 2012. <i>"The European Central Bank and Why Things Are the Way They Are: A Historic Monetary Policy Pivot Point and Moment of (Relative) Clarity"</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2012	F41	Castro Olaya, Juanita, Juliana Castro Olaya, and Indira Jaller Cueter. 2012. "Internationalization Patterns of Multilatinas." <i>AD-minister</i> , 0(21): 33-54. The following paper addresses an issue that has been gaining importance in today's world: Multilatinas. Those are companies that have emerged from Latin American developing economies and that during the last decades have been growing really fast in the national and the international field. Through this paper, we studied the importance of Multilatinas in the region, their common characteristics, and their internationalization processes in order to identify if there is a common pattern in their international moves. Actually, the economic openness of Latin America in the 1990s left two options for enterprises: to modernize or to disappear. Therefore, Multilatinas represent the survivors from this phenomenon that flourished in adverse conditions through a process of "learning-by-doing."
2012	F41	Frankel, Jeffrey A., Carlos A. Vegh, and Guillermo Vuletin. 2012. <i>On Graduation from Fiscal Procyclicality</i> . Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Working Paper Series. In the past, industrial countries have tended to pursue countercyclical or, at worst, acyclical fiscal policy. In sharp contrast, emerging and developing countries have followed procyclical fiscal policy, thus exacerbating the underlying business cycle. We show that, over the last decade, about a third of the developing world has been able to escape the procyclicality trap and actually become countercyclical. In line with existing literature, we confirm the role of increased financial integration and lower output volatility in reducing overall procyclicality. In this paper, however, we focus on the role played by the quality of institutions. Indeed, the quality of institutions seems to be a key determinant of a country's ability to graduate. We provide a formal analysis, controlling for the endogeneity of institutions and other determinants of fiscal procyclicality, that strongly suggests that there is a causal link running from stronger institutions to less procyclical or more countercyclical fiscal policy.
2012	F65	Nano, Dorjana, and Teuta Llukani. 2012. "Thresholds in the Process of Financial Integration of Albania--How Far Away Is Albania from Greece?" <i>Regional Science Inquiry</i> , 4(1): 63-79. Recent global financial crises have caused immense debate about costs and benefits of financial integration. Overall, evidences show that industrial economies utilize benefits of financial openness and export their problems to the emerging and less developed countries. There is a substantial and empirical literature that define certain thresholds levels of financial and institutional characteristics beyond which the trade-off improves and makes opening of the capital account beneficial and less risky, especially for a developing country like Albania. The main aim of this study is to analyse institutional quality, financial sector development, macroeconomic policies, and trade openness as thresholds that must be satisfied in order to foster further financial integration and making it work for good, particularly for Albania and Greece. In addition, the comparison of economic characteristics and institutional development between these countries and the minimum standard will be also estimated, in order to reveal their discrepancy and deficiencies and as well to develop several policy proposals. The main objectives of this study are: to analyse the importance of institutional quality, financial sector development, macroeconomic policies, and trade openness in the process of financial integration; to estimate the above mentioned economic and institutional indicators for Albania and Greece and to use the standards level of this indicators (Prasad 2009) as a benchmark in order to reveal deficiencies, the most problematic aspects, as well as future challenges for each country; and to draw and assess policy implications and recommendations for improving economic characteristics in Albania and Greece, in order to fully utilise the benefits of financial integration.
2012	G24 G32	Wang, Lanfang, and Susheng Wang. 2012. "Economic Freedom and Cross-Border Venture Capital Performance." <i>Journal of Empirical Finance</i> , 19(1): 26-50. We investigate the determinants of cross-border venture capital (VC) performance using a large sample of 10,205 cross-border VC investments by 1906 foreign VC firms (VCs) in 6535 domestic portfolio companies. We focus on the impact of a domestic country's economic freedom on the performance of both VC investments and portfolio companies using a probit model and the Cox hazard model. After controlling for other related factors of domestic countries, portfolio companies, VCs and the global VC market, as well as year and industry fixed effects, we find that a domestic country's economic freedom is crucial to cross-border VC performance. In particular, in a more economically free country, as measured by the raw values of, quartiles of or the ranking in the index of economic freedom (IEF), a foreign VC-backed portfolio company is more likely to pull off a successful exit through an IPO (initial public offering) or an M&A (merger and acquisition), and a foreign VC firm is likely to spend a shorter investment duration in the portfolio company. We also identify interesting evidence on the impact of many other level factors of domestic countries, portfolio companies, VCs and the global VC market on cross-border VC performance.
2012	H12	Buiter, Willem H., and Ebrahim Rahbari. 2012. <i>The ECB as Lender of Last Resort for Sovereigns in the Euro Area</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8974. The paper establishes that sovereigns, like banks, need a lender of last resort (LoLR). In the euro area the ECB, with its estimated 3.4 trillion euro non-inflationary loss absorption capacity, is the only credible sovereign LoLR. The ECB/Eurosystem has been acting as sovereign LoLR through its SMP purchases of periphery sovereign debt in the secondary markets. It has also contributed, through the deeply subsidised bank funding it provided through the 3-year LTROs, half of a mechanism to purchase periphery sovereign debt in the primary issue markets. The other half has been financial repression

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		requiring banks in Italy and Spain to purchase more of their own government's debt than they would voluntarily and at below-market yields. We expect that, once Spain and Italy are under troika programmes, the Eurosystem will also lend to these sovereigns indirectly, through loans by the national central banks to the IMF which on-lends them to these sovereigns. We recommend that, to increase its effectiveness as LoLR, the ESM be given a banking license. To reduce the illegitimate and unaccountable abuse of the ECB/Eurosystem as a quasi-fiscal actor, we propose that all its credit risk-related losses be jointly and severally guaranteed/indemnified by the 17 euro area member states.
2012	H21	Beynet, Pierre, and Rafal Kierzenkowski. 2012. <i>Ensuring Debt Sustainability Amid Strong Economic Uncertainty in Hungary</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 958. Despite a deep recession in 2009 and weak growth in subsequent years, Hungary's fiscal position compares favourably with many other OECD countries. Nonetheless, the underlying fiscal balance started deteriorating in 2010 and 2011. Recognising this, Hungary's government launched an ambitious set of fiscal consolidation measures in spring 2011, the Szell Kalman plan, which is rightly focused on curbing public expenditure. This plan, together with subsequent significant revenue-increasing measures, should help restore fiscal adjustment in 2012 and 2013. However, ensuring the sustainability of Hungarian public debt remains challenging in the context of the persistence of the sovereign debt crisis in many European economies since shifts in market sentiment could lead to unsustainable debt servicing costs. In this context, increasing the credibility of fiscal consolidation requires using several policy levers. First, the cost/risk assessment of the debt management strategy should be reassessed by taking into account lessons from the current crisis: the share of government borrowing in foreign currency will likely need to be drastically reduced. Second, additional consolidation efforts should focus more strongly on the spending side and avoid raising distortive taxes. Third, the fiscal framework should be improved by making fiscal rules less pro-cyclical and by raising the profile and political acceptance of the fiscal council through better analytical support and an enlarged mandate, while removing its power to veto the budget. This Working Paper relates to the 2012 OECD Economic Survey of Hungary (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/hungary).
2012	H41	CV: Kugler, Tadeusz, Constantine Boussalis, and Travis G. Coan. 2012. "Political Performance as a Moderator of International Migration." In <i>The Performance of Nations</i>, ed. Jacek Kugler and Ronald L. Tammen, 119-43. Lanham, Md. and Boulder: Rowman and Littlefield.
2012	H44	Biser, Jennis J., and Jeffrey A. Edwards. 2012. "Civil Liberties and Access to Water: Analysis of 193 Countries." <i>Applied Econometrics and International Development</i>, 12(1): 19-34. We argue that civil liberties enhance voice and accountability, thereby placing political pressure on a country's leaders; therefore, countries with greater respect for civil liberties will have a larger percentage of the population with access to an improved water source. We find that a one-level improvement in civil liberties translates into about a 2.5% increase in the population in rural areas with access to water; this result does not hold for urban centers. The dichotomy between the results may simply be an issue related to the data.
2012	H50	THE SAME AS H21 Beynet, Pierre, and Rafal Kierzenkowski. 2012. <i>Ensuring Debt Sustainability Amid Strong Economic Uncertainty in Hungary</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 958.
2012	H55	THE SAME AS H21 Beynet
2012	H62	Peev, Evgeni, and Dennis C. Mueller. 2012. "Democracy, Economic Freedom and Growth in Transition Economies." <i>Kyklos</i>, 65(3): 371-407. This article examines the interrelationships between democracy, economic freedoms, and economic growth. We study 24 post-communist economies over the period 1990-2007, and find that strong democratic institutions are associated with greater economic freedoms and larger public sectors and public deficits. Stronger economic freedoms lead to more rapid growth, but large public sectors and public deficits have adverse effects on growth. We identify trade freedom, monetary freedom and freedom from corruption as the most important indicators of economic freedom for growth in transition countries over the period 1994-2007. Some of the factors associated with faster growth prior to the crisis were associated with greater declines in growth during the first years of the financial crisis (2008-2009).
2012	I10	Fogli, Alessandra, and Laura Veldkamp. 2012. <i>Germs, Social Networks and Growth</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9188. Does the pattern of social connections between individuals matter for macroeconomic outcomes? If so, how does this effect operate and how big is it? Using network analysis tools, we explore how different social structures affect technology diffusion and thereby a country's rate of technological progress. The network model also explains why societies with a high prevalence of contagious disease might evolve toward growth-inhibiting social institutions and how small initial differences can produce large divergence in incomes. Empirical work uses differences in the prevalence of diseases spread by human contact and the prevalence of other diseases as an instrument to identify an effect of social structure on technology diffusion.
2012	I12	CV: Snowden, Christopher. 2012. "Are More Equal Countries Happier?." In . . . <i>And the Pursuit of Happiness: Wellbeing and the Role of Government</i>, ed. Philip Booth, 98-127. London: Institute of Economic Affairs.
2012	I30	Tausch, Arno, and Almas Heshmati. 2012. "Migration, Openness and the Global Preconditions of 'Smart Development'." <i>Bogazici Journal: Review of Social, Economic and Administrative Studies</i>, 26(2): 1-62. In this article, we present a first empirical reflection on 'smart development,' its measurement, possible 'drivers' and 'bottlenecks.' We first provide cross-national data on how much ecological footprint is used in the nations of the world system to 'deliver' a given amount of democracy, economic growth, gender equality, human development, research and development, and social cohesion. To this end, we first developed UNDP-type performance indicators on these six main dimensions of development and on their combined performance. We then show the non-linear regression trade-offs between ecological footprints per capita on these six dimensions of development and their combined performance index. The residuals from these regressions are our new measures of smart development: a country experiences smart development, if it achieves a maximum of development with a minimum of ecological footprint. We then look at the cross-national drivers and bottlenecks of this 'smart development' and compare their predictive power using stepwise regression procedures. Apart from important variables and indicators, derived from sociological dependency and world systems theories, we also test the predictive power of several other predictors as well. Our estimates underline the enormous importance of the transfer of resources from the center to the periphery, brought about by migration, with huge statistical observed positive effects of received worker remittances on smart human development, Happy Life Years, smart gender justice, smart R&D, and both formulations of the smart development index.
2012	I30	Fukuyama, Francis, Larry Diamond, and Marc F. Plattner, eds. 2012. <i>Poverty, Inequality, and Democracy</i>. A Journal of Democracy Book. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press. Thirteen papers, several originally presented at a conference held by the Network of Democracy Research Institutes in Bratislava in April 2009, examine the philosophical and moral issues surrounding the distribution of economic goods in free societies as well as the empirical relationships between democratization and trends in poverty and inequality, focusing on the rise of populism in newer democracies in Latin America, Eastern Europe, Africa, and Asia. Papers discuss dealing with inequality; whether electoral democracy boosts economic equality; why democracies fail; Latin America--democracy with development; the Latin American experience; aiding Latin America's poor; postcommunist welfare states; East-

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Central Europe's quandary; how regions differ; growth without prosperity in Africa; South African disparities; growth and hunger in India; and "mixed governance" and welfare in South Korea.
2012	J12	CV: Snowden, Christopher. 2012. "Are More Equal Countries Happier?." In . . . <i>And the Pursuit of Happiness: Wellbeing and the Role of Government</i> , ed. Philip Booth, 98-127. London: Institute of Economic Affairs.
2012	J21 J58	Bouis, Romain, Orsetta Causa, Lilas Demmou, Romain Duval, and Aleksandra Zdzienicka. 2012. <i>The Short-Term Effects of Structural Reforms: An Empirical Analysis</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 949. Drawing on new empirical analysis of 30 years of structural reforms across the OECD, this paper sheds light on the impact of reforms over time, identifies the horizon over which their full effects materialise, and investigates whether such effects vary with prevailing economic conditions and institutions. Impulse responses of aggregate outcomes (GDP growth, employment rate) to various labour, product market and tax reforms are estimated at different horizons. This analysis indicates that the benefits from reforms typically take time to fully materialise. When significant effects are found in the short run, reforms seldom involve significant aggregate economic losses; on the contrary they often deliver some benefits. The absence of major depressing effects does not lend support to the view that reforms should be in general accompanied by substantial macroeconomic policy easing in order to deliver some short-term gains. Nevertheless, there is also tentative evidence that some labour market reforms (e.g. of unemployment benefit systems and job protection) pay off more quickly in good times than in bad times, and can even entail short-term losses in severely depressed economies.
2012	J64	Krusell, Per, and Leena Rudanko. 2012. <i>Unions in a Frictional Labor Market</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18218. We analyze a labor market with search and matching frictions where wage setting is controlled by a monopoly union. We take a benevolent view of the union, assuming it to care equally about employed and unemployed workers, to treat identical workers in identical jobs the same, as well as to be fully rational, taking job creation into account when making its wage demands. Under these assumptions, if the union is able to fully commit to future wages, it achieves an efficient level of long-run unemployment. In the short run, however, the union raises current wages above the efficient level, in order to appropriate surpluses from firms with existing matches. The union wage policy is thus time-inconsistent. Without commitment, and in a Markov-perfect equilibrium, not only is unemployment well above its efficient level, but the union wage also exhibits endogenous real stickiness, which leads to increased volatility in the labor market. We consider extensions to partial unionization and collective bargaining between the union and an employers' association.
2012	J64	Rudanko, Leena, and Per Krusell. 2012. <i>Unions in a Frictional Labor Market</i>. Boston University - Department of Economics, Boston University - Department of Economics - Working Papers Series: WP2012-014. We analyze a labor market with search and matching frictions where wage setting is controlled by a monopoly union. We take a benevolent view of the union in assuming it to care equally about employed and unemployed workers and we assume, moreover, that it is fully rational, thus taking job creation into account when making its wage demands. Under these assumptions, if the union is also able to fully commit to future wages it generates an efficient level of long-run unemployment. However, in the short run, it uses its market power to collect surpluses from firms with existing matches by raising current wages above the efficient level. These elements give rise to a time inconsistency. Without commitment, and in a Markov-perfect equilibrium, not only is unemployment well above its efficient level, but the union wage also exhibits endogenous real stickiness which amplifies the responses of vacancy creation and unemployment to shocks. We consider extensions to partial unionization and collective bargaining between a labor union and an employers' association.
2012	K40	CV: Zimmer, Daniel. 2012. "The Basic Goal of Competition Law: To Protect the Opposite Side of the Market." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i> , ed. Daniel Zimmer, 486-501. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L21	Castro Olaya, Juanita, Juliana Castro Olaya, and Indira Jaller Cueter. 2012. "Internationalization Patterns of Multilatinas." <i>ADMINISTER</i>, 0(21): 33-54. The following paper addresses an issue that has been gaining importance in today's world: Multilatinas. Those are companies that have emerged from Latin American developing economies and that during the last decades have been growing really fast in the national and the international field. Through this paper, we studied the importance of Multilatinas in the region, their common characteristics, and their internationalization processes in order to identify if there is a common pattern in their international moves. Actually, the economic openness of Latin America in the 1990s left two options for enterprises: to modernize or to disappear. Therefore, Multilatinas represent the survivors from this phenomenon that flourished in adverse conditions through a process of "learning-by-doing."
2012	L44	CV: Maier-Rigaud, Frank. 2012. "On the Normative Foundations of Competition Law--Efficiency, Political Freedom and the Freedom to Compete." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i> , ed. Daniel Zimmer, 132-68. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L44	CV: Schweitzer, Heike. 2012. "Efficiency, Political Freedom and the Freedom to Compete--Comment." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i> , ed. Daniel Zimmer, 169-81. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L44	CV: Bakhom, Mor. 2012. "Reflections on the Concepts of 'Economic Freedom', 'Free Competition' and 'Efficiency' from the Perspective of Developing Countries." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i> , ed. Daniel Zimmer, 408-40. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L44	CV: Diawara, Karounga. 2012. "A Social Approach to the Goals of Competition Law in Developing Countries--Comment." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i> , ed. Daniel Zimmer, 441-49. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L44	CV: Zimmer, Daniel. 2012. "The Basic Goal of Competition Law: To Protect the Opposite Side of the Market." In <i>The Goals of Competition Law</i> , ed. Daniel Zimmer, 486-501. ASCOLA Competition Law: The Fifth ASCOLA Workshop on Comparative Competition Law. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L53	CV: Holcombe, Randall G. 2012. "Democracy and Prosperity." In <i>Institutional Economics and National Competitiveness</i> , ed. Young Back Choi, 1-23. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2012	L82 L83	CV: Das, Jayoti, and Cassandra E. DiRienzo. 2012. "Global Tourism Competitiveness and Freedom of the Press: A Nonlinear Relationship." In <i>Competitiveness and Tourism. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Geoffrey I. Crouch and J. R. Brent Ritchie, 515-24. Elgar Research Collection. Economics and Management of Tourism series, vol. 5. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L94	Erdogdu, Erkan. 2012. <i>A cross country analysis of electricity market reforms: potential contribution of New Institutional Economics</i>. Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		The paper explores whether the question of why some countries are able to implement more extensive reforms is closely related to the question of why some countries have better institutions than others. We analyse this question by using an empirical econometric model based on Poisson regression with cross-section data covering 51 US states, 13 Canada states and 51 other countries. The results show that both the background of the chairperson of electricity market regulatory agency when reforms started and the minister/governor at that time and institutional endowments of a country are important determinants of how far reforms have gone in a country. Our results also suggest that any improvement in the investment environment contributes to the scope of reforms. On the other hand, there seems to be a negative relationship between reform progress and civil liberties, which may prove that reforms may be limited in democratic countries with strong civil society institutions such as trade unions or other organized structures in the society that may consider reforms as 'harmful' to their self-interest.
2012	M13	Powell, Benjamin, and Cortney Stephen Rodet. 2012. "Praise and Profits: Cultural and Institutional Determinants of Entrepreneurship." <i>Journal of Private Enterprise</i> , 28(2): 19-42.
2012	N30	CV: Kugler, Tadeusz, Constantine Boussalis, and Travis G. Coan. 2012. "Political Performance as a Moderator of International Migration." In <i>The Performance of Nations</i> , ed. Jacek Kugler and Ronald L. Tammen, 119-43. Lanham, Md. and Boulder: Rowman and Littlefield.
2012	N36	Coatsworth, John H. 2012. "Desigualdad, instituciones y crecimiento economico en America Latina. (Inequality, Institutions and Economic Growth in Latin America. With English summary)." <i>Economia (Pontifical Catholic University of Peru)</i> , 35(69): 204-30. This essay examines three recent historical approaches to the political economy of Latin America's relative economic backwardness. All three locate the origins of contemporary underdevelopment in defective colonial institutions linked to inequality. The contrasting view offered here affirms the significance of institutional constraints, but argues that they did not arise from colonial inequalities, but from the adaptation of Iberian practices to the American colonies under conditions of imperial weakness. Colonial inequality varied across the Americas; while it was not correlated with colonial economic performance, it mattered because it determined the extent of elite resistance to institutional modernization after independence. The onset of economic growth in the mid to late nineteenth century brought economic elites to political power, but excluding majorities as inequality increased restrained the region's twentieth-century growth rates and prevented convergence.
2012	N44	Bonefeld, Werner. 2012. "Freedom and the Strong State: On German Ordoliberalism." <i>New Political Economy</i> , 17(5): 633-56. Ordoliberalism is the theory behind the German social market economy. Its theoretical stance developed in the context of the economic crisis and political turmoil of the Weimar Republic in the late 1920s. It is premised on the strong state as the locus of liberal governance, and holds that economic freedom derives from political authority. In the context of the crisis of neoliberal political economy and austerity, and debates about the resurgence of the state vis-a-vis the economy, the article introduces the ordoliberal argument that the free economy presupposes the exercise of strong state authority, and that economic liberty is a practice of liberal governance. This practice is fundamentally one of social policy to secure the sociological and ethical preconditions of free markets. The study of ordoliberalism brings to the fore a tradition of a state-centric neoliberalism, one that says that economic freedom is ordered freedom, one that argues that the strong state is the political form of free markets, and one that conceives of competition and enterprise as a political task.
2012	N70 O14	Ozak, Omer. 2012. <i>Distance to the Technological Frontier and Economic Development</i> . Southern Methodist University, Department of Economics, Departmental Working Papers: 1201. This research proposes that the geographical distance from the location of the pre-industrial technological frontier has a non-monotonic and persistent effect on development. While remoteness from this frontier diminished imitation, it fostered the emergence of a culture conducive to innovation and knowledge creation, which has persisted into the modern era even after barriers to movement dissipated. I construct a novel measure of geographical distance in the pre-industrial era, which measures the travel time along the optimal route between any two locations. Using this measure I show that the distance to the technological frontier in the past has a robust and persistent U-shaped relation with measures of economic development both in the pre-industrial and modern eras. Furthermore, a distance of 6 weeks of travel, which is roughly the distance from Ethiopia to the UK, is the least desirable distance from the technological frontier in the pre-industrial era as it generates the largest adverse effects on contemporary development.
2012	O20	Houda, Ben Abdennaji, and Chkoundali Ridha. 2012. "Developpement Humain et Gouvernance: Cas du Monde Arabe. (Human Development and Governance: The Arab World at a Glance. With English summary)." <i>New Medir: Mediterranean Journal of Economics, Agriculture and Environment</i> , 11(2): 29-38. The objective of this research is to show that development is dependent not only on the economic or social sphere but also on the institutional sphere, and that the backwardness of Arab countries in terms of development is explained by poor governance, in particular the absence of civil and political freedom. For the year 2009, we develop a comparative analysis of the ranks of Arab countries according to the gross domestic product/capita (WB), the Human Development Index (UNDP) and Governance Indicators (KKZ) compared to a group of countries that are part of developed countries, the CEECs, Latin America, and Asia, supposedly as a benchmark or model country in order to explain the difference between their developmental trajectories. The analysis shows that the only reference to per capita income or HDI does not explain the differences in development between countries but also institutional quality is the source of this difference. To explain the delayed development of Arab countries compared to the benchmark countries we propose to identify key institutional factors which are responsible for the delay. The statistical tool proposed is the factor analysis.
2012	O30	Kantor, Rhonda. 2012. "Innovation, Economic Freedom and Happiness." <i>World Review of Entrepreneurship, Management and Sustainable Development</i> , 8(3): 375-85. As entrepreneurship is recognised as vital to the global economy, issues surrounding individual economic freedom are of increasing concern. The need to understand the principles and considerations that govern today's local and international business practices is thus more important than ever. Jeremy Bentham's inventions, for example the word 'international' as well as his views on innovation, economics and entrepreneurship, were precursors to many ideas and practices now commonplace. This paper takes the approach that reflecting on past ideas provides insight in understanding today's business practices. It is also a necessary step in discovering innovative ideas and to stimulating creative and sustainable problem solving.
2012	O31	DiPietro, William R. 2012. "Favorable and Unfavorable Conditions for Innovation: Some Cross Country Evidence." <i>Asian Economic and Financial Review</i> , 2(1): 14-19. The paper employs cross-country regression analysis to estimate the effect of democracy and income inequality, adjusting for the level of income and other variables, on country innovation. It finds that both of these variables are of consequence for innovation. Different countries innovate at different rates. Some countries are very creative while other countries are not. Innovation is of vital importance to economic activity. The long term health of the economy depends on innovation, as creativity and innovation are the key drivers of economic growth. Understanding the determinants of creativity and innovation is, therefore, a serious endeavor. While it is common to study the reasons for differences in creativity and innovation across firms and countries by knowledge production function inputs such as dollar expenditure on research and development, looking for more fundamental underlying socio-political variables at the country level that may lead to more favorable or less

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		favorable environmental conditions for innovation is less common. National socio-political country conditions are not the direct determinants of innovation such as those at the firm level, but, rather, they are the behind the scenes forces influencing the development of these direct components. For instance, greater freedom and democracy may create individuals who are more autonomous, independent, and entrepreneurial. If, at the firm level, certain corporate cultural characteristics are the key to innovation, then some country characteristics will provide a more favorable milieu for their evolution and appearance, while others will not. The purpose of this paper is to focus on two socio-political variables, democracy and income inequality, as potential determinants of innovation. In pursuit of this undertaking, the paper is divided into five parts. The first part looks at potential theoretical reasons why democracy and income inequality and a few other country variables may have relevance for innovation. The second section discusses the measures that are employed in the empirical analysis and identifies data sources. The third part shows the outcomes of regression runs on innovation and democracy and on innovation and income inequality adjusting for the level of economic development and for other variables. The final section concludes.
2012	O31	Ozak, Omer. 2012. <i>Distance to the Technological Frontier and Economic Development</i>. Southern Methodist University, Department of Economics, Departmental Working Papers: 1201. This research proposes that the geographical distance from the location of the pre-industrial technological frontier has a non-monotonic and persistent effect on development. While remoteness from this frontier diminished imitation, it fostered the emergence of a culture conducive to innovation and knowledge creation, which has persisted into the modern era even after barriers to movement dissipated. I construct a novel measure of geographical distance in the pre-industrial era, which measures the travel time along the optimal route between any two locations. Using this measure I show that the distance to the technological frontier in the past has a robust and persistent U-shaped relation with measures of economic development both in the pre-industrial and modern eras. Furthermore, a distance of 6 weeks of travel, which is roughly the distance from Ethiopia to the UK, is the least desirable distance from the technological frontier in the pre-industrial era as it generates the largest adverse effects on contemporary development.
2012	P30	Draskovic, Veselin, and Mimo Draskovic. 2012. "Institutional Nihilism of the Post-socialist Transition." <i>Montenegrin Journal of Economics</i>, 8(2): 191-206. Private initiative in an environment of well protected property rights and a good legal system, high quality performance of institutions, clear rules of the game, and consensus building capacity of the society regarding the importance of economic freedom can bring in significant differences in economic development between particular countries. During the period of the post-socialism transition, the whole system of inhibiting institutional and other factors has caused the dysfunctional conglomerate system. The effect was synergetic, destructive, and anti-development. Two decades of intense crisis, with all the accompanying events, has not been sufficient warning to holders of (vulgarised neoliberal) economic policy in the post-socialism states that something is wrong and that the antidevelopment model ultimately needs to be changed. This paper discusses the causes and conditions that have disabled the pluralistic and even monistic acting of economic institutes in the practice of transitional countries and have led to their objective substitution by the quasi-institutes and meta-institutes of a sociopathological nature. It emphasizes the primary significance of institutionalization for economic policy, as well as the negative effect of pseudo-institutes on economic policy and the valorisation of economic resources. In addition, the article provides evidence that monistic pseudo-market reforms in the period of post-socialist transition have not succeeded in compensating for a vast institutional vacuum, and that they have even led to its spreading and turning into a quasi-institutionalization, and institutional nihilism. The paper explains that the institute of civil society as an instrument of people protection from the government doesn't work universally. It's denied by variety of national, corporate, and informal groups ("elites"), which are superior in wealth and power and limiting the individuals. Uncontrolled power centers abuse the institute of state regulation and, paradoxically and ironically, preach and conduct marauding ideology of neoliberalism as an institutional monism. We start from the hypothesis that the institutional nihilism is the main cause of unsuccessful postsocial transition and anti-development and vulgarized neoliberal economic policy. We also start from the hypothesis that the neoliberal myth about "mini" state was the interest cover by privileged individuals for their promotion and choice implementation, which reduced the choice of the vast majority of people, and therefore denied their (propagated) economic freedom, competition, private property, and entrepreneurship as a mass phenomenon.
2012	P33	Stojcic, Nebojsa. 2012. "Two Decades of Croatian Transition: A Retrospective Analysis." <i>South East European Journal of Economics and Business</i>, 7(2): 63-76. Over the past two decades many Central and South East European countries underwent the process of transition from a centrally-planned towards a market economy. Among them, the case of Croatia stands out as particularly interesting. Owing to a number of reasons Croatia had the potential to be among the forerunners of transition. However, in realising this potential the country was constrained by numerous political and social turbulences which made its transition path somewhat unique. The objective of this paper is to explore to what extent the favourable initial conditions of Croatian transition have been exploited over the past two decades. The focus of the analysis is on four dimensions of transition: institutional reforms, macroeconomic performance, changes in economic structure and international trade. The general message yielded by the analysis is that much of Croatia's initial advantage was lost over the past two decades because of war, the unfavourable political climate in the 1990s, late integration into regional, European and global economic institutions and the slow restructuring of enterprises.
2012	P51	THE SAME AS A13 Graafland, J. J., and B. Compen. 2012. <i>Economic Freedom and Life Satisfaction: A Cross Country Analysis</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2012-038.
2012	Q25	Biser, Jennis J., and Jeffrey A. Edwards. 2012. "Civil Liberties and Access to Water: Analysis of 193 Countries." <i>Applied Econometrics and International Development</i>, 12(1): 19-34. We argue that civil liberties enhance voice and accountability, thereby placing political pressure on a country's leaders; therefore, countries with greater respect for civil liberties will have a larger percentage of the population with access to an improved water source. We find that a one-level improvement in civil liberties translates into about a 2.5% increase in the population in rural areas with access to water; this result does not hold for urban centers. The dichotomy between the results may simply be an issue related to the data.
2012	Q50	Becchetti, Leonardo. 2012. "Voting with the Wallet." <i>International Review of Economics</i>, 59(3): 245-68. The vote with the wallet is a new, emerging feature of economic participation and democracy in the globally integrated market economy. This expression identifies the pivotal role that responsible consumption and investment can play in addressing social and environmental emergencies which have been aggravated by the asymmetry of power between domestic institutions and global corporations. In this paper, we examine (both in general and by using examples drawn from the financial and non-financial sectors) how "voting" for producers which are at the forefront of a three-sided efficiency which reconciles the creation of economic value with social and environmental responsibility may generate contagion effects by triggering ethical imitation of traditional profit-maximizing actors, thereby enhancing the production of positive social and environmental externalities. Within this new framework, policies that reduce the search and information costs of voting with the wallet may help socioeconomic systems to exploit the bottom-up market forces of other-regarding preferences, thereby enhancing opportunities to achieve well-being with reduced top-down government intervention.
2012	Q57	Tausch, Arno, and Almas Heshmati. 2012. "Migration, Openness and the Global Preconditions of 'Smart Development'." <i>Bogazici Journal: Review of Social, Economic and Administrative Studies</i>, 26(2): 1-62. In this article, we present a first empirical reflection

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		on 'smart development,' its measurement, possible 'drivers' and 'bottlenecks.' We first provide cross-national data on how much ecological footprint is used in the nations of the world system to 'deliver' a given amount of democracy, economic growth, gender equality, human development, research and development, and social cohesion. To this end, we first developed UNDP-type performance indicators on these six main dimensions of development and on their combined performance. We then show the non-linear regression trade-offs between ecological footprints per capita on these six dimensions of development and their combined performance index. The residuals from these regressions are our new measures of smart development: a country experiences smart development, if it achieves a maximum of development with a minimum of ecological footprint. We then look at the cross-national drivers and bottlenecks of this 'smart development' and compare their predictive power using stepwise regression procedures. Apart from important variables and indicators, derived from sociological dependency and world systems theories, we also test the predictive power of several other predictors as well. Our estimates underline the enormous importance of the transfer of resources from the center to the periphery, brought about by migration, with huge statistical observed positive effects of received worker remittances on smart human development, Happy Life Years, smart gender justice, smart R&D, and both formulations of the smart development index.
2012	R12	Pearson, Dennis, Dong Nyonna, and Kil-Joong Kim. 2012. "The Relationship between Economic Freedom, State Growth and Foreign Direct Investment in US States." <i>International Journal of Economics and Finance</i>, 4(10): 140-46. Researchers have identified economic freedom, growth rate of the economy, per capita income, unemployment rate, etc as determinants of foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows into the United States as a country. Whether or not these economic variables also determine FDI at the states' level is often excluded from the literature. This paper attempts to fill that gap by using a panel data from 1984 through 2007 for all 50 states. We employ the random effects regression model and find that both economic freedom and growth rate in each state are significant positive determinants of FDI inflows. This result is consistent with that of Ray (1989) who shows that high economic growth in the U. S. leads to more FDI inflows. Bengoa and Sanchez-Robles (2003), and Kapuria-Foreman (2007) document similar results for Latin American countries. In addition, we show that both per capita income and unemployment rate exhibit significant negative relations with FDI. These results are consistent with that of Edwards (1992) and Jaspersen, Aylward, and Knox (2000), but inconsistent with that of Tsai (1994) and Lipsey (1999). We attribute the negative relation between FDI and per capita income to the fact that states with higher per capita income tend to discourage FDI inflows since higher per capita income translates into higher wages. The observed inverse relation between FDI and unemployment rate is due to the fact that states with high unemployment rates are more prone to crime, and therefore deters risk-averse foreign investors from assuming a lasting interest in those states.
2012	Z10	Banai, Moshe. 2012. "Cultural, Political, and Economic Antecedents of Country Risk in Sixty-Two Countries." <i>Journal of Financial Transformation</i>, 0(34): 89-98. This study presents and empirically tests a model of the relationships between cultural, political, and economic measures and business practices in sixty-two countries. GLOBE study's nine dimensions of culture's scores are regressed along scores on democracy, religiousness, GDP, corruption, and country risk. The results indicate that in-group collectivism and humane orientation are good predictors of democracy, religion, and corruption; performance orientation and uncertainty avoidance are good predictors of societal institutions; and corruption and societal institutions are good predictors of country risk. Implications for scholars and practitioners are offered.
2013		
2013	A21	Harrison, Ashley S., Mark C. Schug, and J. R. Clark. 2013. "Battling the Forces of Darkness: How Can Economic Freedom Be Effectively Taught in the Pre-college Curriculum?" <i>Journal of Private Enterprise</i>, 29(1): 87-100. How can the institutions of a free-market economy be sustained if teachers and students fail to grasp a basic economic understanding? This article describes the current status of economic education at the pre-college levels including teacher knowledge, student knowledge, and the status of economics in the school curriculum. Concern is expressed that the weak status of economics at the pre-college level may have contributed to the recent decline of economic freedom in the United States. Next, we will examine steps that can be taken to strengthen economics at the kindergarten to grade 12 level. We suggest three approaches: changes in pedagogy, curriculum, and teacher training. We believe that taking actions along these lines will deepen young people's understanding of free markets and strengthen their support for economic freedom.
2013	B15 B20	Marchionatti, Roberto, Francesco Cassata, Giandomenica Becchio, and Fiorenzo Mornati. 2013. "When Italian Economics "Was Second to None": Luigi Einaudi and the Turin School of Economics." <i>European Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i>, 20(5): 776-811. The article is dedicated to the work of a group of economists that was an important expression of a fertile season of Italian economics, in the period from the mid-1890s to the end of 1930s, which developed around the figure of Luigi Einaudi, and earlier, around that of his master Cognetti de Martiis. This School expressed a range of thought of high value in the political and economic sphere. In the economic field, the school established a fertile relation between historical-empirical work and economic theory; in the political field it investigated the relation between freedom and economic order.
2013	B30	Hayek, F. A. 2013. <i>The Fortunes of Liberalism: Essays on Austrian Economics and the Ideal of Freedom</i>, Edited by Peter G. Klein. The Collected Works of F. A. Hayek, vol. 4. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press. Presents the intellectual roots of Friedrich A. Hayek from the Austrian School of the 1920s to the modern rebirth of classical liberal or libertarian thought. Discusses the economics of the 1920s as seen from Vienna; the Austrian school of economics; Carl Menger (1840-1921); Friedrich von Wieser (1851-1926); Ludwig von Mises (1881-1973); Joseph Schumpeter (1883-1950); Ewald Schams (1899-1955) and Richard von Strigl (1891-1942); Ernst Mach (1838-1916) and the social sciences in Vienna; the rediscovery of freedom--personal recollections; historians and the future of Europe; the Actonian revival--on Lord Acton (1834-1902); whether there is a German nation; a plan for the future of Germany; the opening address to a conference at Mont Pelerin; the tragedy of organized humanity--Bertrand de Jouvenel on power; and Bruno Leoni (1913-67) and Leonard Read (1898-1983). The late Hayek was the recipient of the Presidential Medal of Freedom and the cowinner of the Nobel Prize in Economics in 1974.
2013	C31 F12	Bailey, Natalia, Sean Holly, and Hashem Pesaran. 2013. <i>A Two Stage Approach to Spatiotemporal Analysis with Strong and weak cross Sectional Dependence</i>. Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. An understanding of the spatial dimension of economic and social activity requires methods that can separate out the relationship between spatial units that is due to the effect of common factors from that which is purely spatial even in an abstract sense. The same applies to the empirical analysis of networks in general. We are able to distinguish between cross sectional strong dependence and weak dependence. Strong dependence in turn suggests that there are common factors. we use cross unit averages to extract common factors and contrast this to a principal components approach widely used in the literature. We then use a multiple testing procedure to determine significant bilateral correlations (signifying connections) between spatial units and compare this to an approach that just uses distance to determine units that are neighbours. We apply these methods to real house price changes at the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		level of Metropolitan statistical Areas in the USA, and estimate a heterogeneous spatiotemporal model for the de-factored real house price changes and obtain significant evidence of spatial connections, both positive and negative.
2013	C53	Hefner, Frank, and Mark David Witte. 2013. "A Random Walk to Economic Freedom?" <i>European Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 10(1): 27-47. Given the wide use of economic freedom in economic literature it is imperative to understand how economic freedom evolves. Results suggest that levels of economic freedom are dominated by random shocks. Using a test for stationarity devised by Westerlund and Larsson (2012), we are unable to reject the null hypothesis of a random walk. The changes to economic freedom also are mostly driven by random shocks with only a minor role played by country specific characteristics. Additionally, changes to economic freedom are partially reversed as increases (decreases) in one year are partially offset by decreases (increases) in the next year.
2013	D10	CV: Frey, Bruno S., and Alois Stutzer. 2013. "What Can Economists Learn from Happiness Research?." In <i>Recent Developments in the Economics of Happiness</i> , ed. Bruno S. Frey and Alois Stutzer, 3-36. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 271. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	D14	Nowakowski, Krystian. 2013. "The Institutional Matrices Theory as the Basis of Explanation of Real Estate Bubble." <i>Managerial Economics</i> , 0(14): 113-35. The increase of prices that could not be explained on the basis of fundamentals is still a very complex process. The economic bubbles have occurred over hundreds of years. Multiplicity of markets, geographical spread and variety of items influenced by bubble makes them still poorly understood. Insufficiency of actual structures for understanding and predicting the economic bubble was the reason for an explanation based on the grounds of new institutional economy. In the article factors creating the real estate bubble are examined using the institutional matrices theory. The research is performed through the analysis of data and identification of factors conducive in the formation of enormous price increase in the United States, Spain and Poland. The study confirms that the lack of balanced combination of dominant and complementary matrices institutions leads to the creation of real estate bubbles. Besides, it was confirmed that the combination of dominant Y-matrix with their basic institutions is the necessary condition of the growth beyond the fundamentals. The examined institutions distorting the market growth and turning it into the bubble have been divided into two groups. First, unintended effects of intervention in market mechanism, has been examined by the identification of housing finance organization in the United States and analysis of the effects of their activity, analysis of social housing policy in Spain and Poland, and finally by the analysis of tax and subsidies systems. A second group, wrongly understood full "liberalization" and deregulation of all market processes, has been examined at two levels: creation of debt for the customers and financing banks themselves. Research was performed in this group in the area of bank lending standards, securitization process and capital requirements for banks. The activities of intervention in the market mechanism were against the dominant matrix and were planned for stabilization and stimulation of the real estate market. But in fact supports the speculation and blow of the bubble due to the inappropriate design of institutions of complementary matrix. The activities of wrongly understood full "liberalization" were intended for absolute deregulation by elimination of institutions of complementary matrix. Research confirms that liberalization is possible in the healthy economy however it does not mean for sure that the market mechanism could work without any institutions.
2013	D14	Rezai, Armon. 2013. "Cycles of Demand and Distribution and Monetary Policy in the U.S. Economy." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 36(2): 231-50. The role of monetary policy in the cyclical behavior of the labor share and capacity utilization in the U.S. economy is studied empirically. Previous estimation results remain robust; the inclusion of the rate of interest does not alter the underlying specification of the distributive demand regime. The role of monetary policy in net borrowing flows for four institutional sectors is analyzed. Interest rate effects appear most important for households. Based on this finding, implications for countercyclical stabilization policy are spelled out.
2013	D14 J47 J82	O'Connell Davidson, Julia. 2013. "Troubling Freedom: Migration, Debt, and Modern Slavery." <i>Migration Studies</i> , 1(2): 176-95. This article is concerned with the role of debt in contemporary practices of mobility. It explores how the phenomenon of debt-financed migration disturbs the trafficking/smuggling, illegal/legal, and forced/voluntary dyads that are widely used to make sense of migration and troubles the liberal construction of 'freedom' and 'slavery' as oppositional categories. The research literature reveals that while debt can lock migrants into highly asymmetrical, personalistic, and often violent relations of power and dependency sometimes for several years, it is also a means by which many seek to extend and secure their future freedoms. Financing migration through debt can be an active choice without also being a 'voluntary' or 'autonomous' choice, and migrants' decisions to take on debts that will imply heavy restrictions on their freedom are taken in the context of migration and other policies that severely constrain their alternatives. Vulnerability to abuse and exploitation is also politically constructed, and even migrant-debtors whose movement is state sanctioned often lack protections both as workers and as debtors. Indeed, large numbers of migrants are excluded from the rights and freedoms that in theory constitute the opposite of slavery. As argued in the conclusion, this illustrates the contemporary relevance of Losurdo's historical account of the fundamentally illiberal realities of self-conceived liberal societies. There remain 'exclusion clauses' in the social contract that supposedly affords universal equality and freedom, clauses that are of enormous consequence for many groups of migrants, and that also deleteriously affect those citizens who are poor and/or otherwise marginalized.
2013	D78	Dickovick, J. Tyler, and Kent H. Eaton. 2013. "Latin America's Resurgent Centre: National Government Strategies after Decentralisation." <i>Journal of Development Studies</i> , 49(11): 1453-66. This article identifies the 'menu of options' available to national governments as they seek to re-assert the centre's prerogatives in the aftermath of decentralisation. These include policy strategies, bureaucratic strategies, institutional strategies and societal strategies, each of which has afforded opportunities for the centre to reclaim the role of protagonist that it lost as a result of decentralisation. Illustrated through the use of examples from across Latin America, our survey of these options shows that, short of outright recentralisation, national politicians and bureaucrats have been highly creative in their search for strategies to re-centre politics.
2013	E00	Gorton, Gary B., and Guillermo Ordonez. 2013. <i>The Supply and Demand for Safe Assets</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18732. There is a demand for safe assets, either government bonds or private substitutes, for use as collateral. Government bonds are safe assets, given the government's power to tax, but their supply is driven by fiscal considerations, and does not necessarily meet the private demand for safe assets. Unlike the government, the private sector cannot produce riskless collateral. When the private sector reaches its limit (the quality of private collateral), government bonds are net wealth, up to the government's own limits (taxation capacity). The economy is fragile to the extent that privately-produced safe assets are relied upon. In a crisis, government bonds can replace private assets that do not sustain borrowing anymore, raising welfare.
2013	E40	Cour-Thimann, Philippine, and Bernhard Winkler. 2013. <i>The ECB's non-standard monetary policy measures: the role of institutional factors and financial structure</i> . European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1528. This paper aims to make two contributions: to review the ECB's non-standard monetary policy measures in response to the financial and sovereign debt crisis against the background of the institutional framework and financial structure of the euro area; and to interpret this response from a

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		flow-of-funds perspective. The paper highlights how the rationale behind the ECB's nonstandard measures differs from that underlying quantitative easing policies. As a complement to rather than a substitute for standard interest rate decisions, the non-standard measures are aimed at supporting the effective transmission of monetary policy to the economy rather than at delivering additional direct monetary stimulus. The flow-of-funds analysis proposes an interpretation of central banks' crisis responses as fulfilling their traditional role as lender of last resort to the banking system and, more broadly, reflecting their capacity to act as the "ultimate sector" that can take on leverage when other sectors are under pressure to deleverage. It also provides examples that trace the impact of non-standard measures across different sectors and markets.
2013	E40	Dequech, David. 2013. "Is Money a Convention and/or a Creature of the State? The Convention of Acceptability, the State, Contracts, and Taxes." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 36(2): 251-73. This article begins by presenting the idea of money as a convention, first in the economics of conventions and then in post Keynesian economics, also examining whether and how one can reconcile money as a convention with Keynes's essential properties of money. The article then considers the view of money as a creature of the state, in two versions, which connect money to contracts or to taxes, respectively. Finally, it further explores the monetary foundations of a market economy, the conventional foundation of money, and the role of the state. Acknowledging that money is ultimately or fundamentally a convention requires recognizing limits to the state's ability to impose its money on the private agents. At the same time, the state is usually in a much better position than any private agent to influence the process through which the convention of acceptability of money emerges and is reproduced. A stronger proposition is that without state money there would be no stable money in a market economy. Both the fundamental conventionality of money and the essential role of the state can be thus emphasized.
2013	E40	Gorton, Gary B., and Guillermo Ordóñez. 2013. <i>The Supply and Demand for Safe Assets</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18732. There is a demand for safe assets, either government bonds or private substitutes, for use as collateral. Government bonds are safe assets, given the government's power to tax, but their supply is driven by fiscal considerations, and does not necessarily meet the private demand for safe assets. Unlike the government, the private sector cannot produce riskless collateral. When the private sector reaches its limit (the quality of private collateral), government bonds are net wealth, up to the government's own limits (taxation capacity). The economy is fragile to the extent that privately-produced safe assets are relied upon. In a crisis, government bonds can replace private assets that do not sustain borrowing anymore, raising welfare.
2013	E47	Drometer, Marcus, Thomas Siemsen, and Sebastian Watzka. 2013. <i>The Monetary Policy of the ECB: A Robin Hood Approach?</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4178. We derive four sets of counterfactual national interest rate paths for the 17 Euro Area countries for the time period 1999 to 2012. They approximate desirable national interest rates countries would have liked to implement if they could still conduct independent monetary policy. We find that prior to the financial crisis the counterfactual interest rates for Germany trace the realized EONIA rate very closely, while monetary policy has been too loose especially for the southern European countries. This situation was inverted with the onset of the financial crisis. To shed light on the underlying decision rule of the ECB, we rank different rules according to their ability to aggregate the national counterfactual paths to the EONIA rate. In addition to previous literature we find that those mechanisms which care for countries who fare economically worse than the Euro Area average perform best.
2013	F12	THE SAME AS C31 Bailey, Natalia, Sean Holly, and Hashem Pesaran. 2013. <i>A Two Stage Approach to Spatiotemporal Analysis with Strong and weak cross Sectional Dependence</i> . Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics.
2013	F12	Levchenko, Andrei A. 2013. "International Trade and Institutional Change." <i>Journal of Law, Economics, and Organization</i> , 29(5): 1145-81. This article analyzes the impact of international trade on the quality of institutions, such as contract enforcement or property rights. It presents a model in which imperfect institutions create rents for some parties within the economy and are a source of comparative advantage in trade. Institutional quality is determined as an equilibrium of a political economy game. When countries share the same technology, there is a "race to the top" in institutional quality: both trade partners are forced to improve institutions after opening. On the other hand, domestic institutions will not improve in either country when one of the countries has a strong enough technological comparative advantage in the institutionally intensive good. While time series results are not statistically significant, a related cross-sectional prediction of the model is consistent with the data. Countries whose exogenous geographical characteristics predispose them to exporting in institutionally intensive sectors exhibit significantly higher institutional quality.
2013	F40 G15	Reinhart, Carmen M., and Takeshi Tashiro. 2013. <i>Crowding Out Redefined: The Role of Reserve Accumulation</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19652. It is well understood that investment serves as a shock absorber at the time of crisis. The duration of the drag on investment, however, is perplexing. For the nine Asian economies we focus on in this study, average investment/GDP is about 6 percentage points lower during 1998-2012 than its average level in the decade before the crisis; if China and India are excluded, the estimated decline exceeds 9 percent. We document how in the wake of crisis home bias in finance usually increases markedly as public and private sectors look inward when external financing becomes prohibitively costly, altogether impossible, or just plain undesirable from a financial stability perspective. Also, previous studies have not made a connection between the sustained reserve accumulation and the persistent and significantly lower levels of investment in the region. Put differently, reserve accumulation involves an official institution (i.e., the central bank) funneling domestic saving abroad and thus competing with domestic borrowers in the market for loanable funds. We suggest a broader definition of crowding out, driven importantly by increased "liability" home bias in finance and by official capital outflows. We present evidence from Asia to support this interpretation.
2013	F42	Zielenkiewicz, Malgorzata. 2013. "European Integration and Changes in Public Regulation Sphere." <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i> , 149(11): 357-68. European integration affects different areas of economies. The paper focuses on the public regulation sphere. The EU has a common policy in some areas, whereas there are still different models of capitalism among the EU countries. The aim of the paper is to examine if the EU are converging in terms of economic freedom (measured by Index of Economic Freedom). The analysis is based on the data for the EU countries from 2001 to 2010. The research methods adopted are Euclidean distance and other methods of statistical description.
2013	F60	Hunter, Murray. 2013. "How Culture Creates and Transfers Entrepreneurial and Innovative Potential: A Topographical Map." <i>Journal of Self-Governance and Management Economics</i> , 1(1): 28-63. A culture is a medium, through which we generate stories and share information. Our entrepreneurial and innovative potential is dependent upon the beliefs and values we have. It's a social phenomenon and relates to how we see the world and solve our problems. Culture and the narratives that are generated within it is the medium of our collective knowledge which hosts a potential towards entrepreneurship. This paper maps out the topographical structure where culture is generated and transferred across society.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	F60	Veenhoven, Ruut, and Maarten Berg. 2013. "Has Modernisation Gone Too Far? Modernity and Happiness in 141 Contemporary Nations." <i>International Journal of Happiness and Development</i> , 1(2): 172-95. Modern society comes in for a great deal of criticism, such as about increasing individualisation, globalisation and technologisation, which is seen to reduce the quality of life. This claim was investigated in a comparative study of 141 present-day countries. Eight aspects of modernity were considered: industrialisation, size of the service sector, economic freedom, real income per capita, globalisation, level of education, political democracy and urbanisation. Happiness in different countries was measured as the average response to survey questions on life-satisfaction, affect and contentment. Analysis shows that people living in most modern countries are substantially happier than people in the less modern countries are. The patterns are generally linear. In a subset of western nations, greater modernity still goes with greater happiness. Although the advantages of societal modernisation may be finite, modernisation has not yet undermined human happiness.
2013	F60	Ban, Cornel. 2013. "Beyond the Usual Suspects: Rethinking the Mechanisms of Paradigm Shifts in Macroeconomic Policy." <i>Oeconomica</i> , 22(1): 49-70. Economists and political economists emphasize the importance of exogenous shocks, international economic competition, policy conditionality and partisan politics as the main drivers of literature on economic policy change. This paper evaluates the explanatory robustness of these factors and stresses the importance of incorporating economic ideas as a fruitful new direction in research on this topic.
2013	F62	Braunerhjelm, Pontus, and Magnus Henrekson. 2013. "Entrepreneurship, Institutions, and Economic Dynamism: Lessons from a Comparison of the United States and Sweden." <i>Industrial and Corporate Change</i> , 22(1): 107-30. The purpose of the research endeavor published in this special section is to further our understanding of the extent, character, and orientation of entrepreneurial activity in today's wealthy countries. This is done by means of several detailed studies of institutions of particular importance for entrepreneurship and innovation-based firm growth, and its impact on the economy. All coauthors are renowned specialists in the area with deep knowledge of the pertinent institutions in Sweden and the United States, the two countries compared.
2013	F64	Sharma, Pawan Kumar. 2013. "Ecological Economy and Sustainability: The Futures." <i>International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics and Management</i> , 3(11): 21-22. Today the neo-liberal policies of globalization and commercialization have assumed the dimension of a 'grand narrative' which refuses to share any space with any kind of alternative vision or philosophy. Instead of upholding and celebrating the postmodern philosophic percepts of 'difference' and diversity, the reality of the modern globalized world, founded on the principles of Western ethos of market economy, negates and subverts all kinds of alternative narratives and beliefs which could have ensured a better socio-economic and socio-natural relationships. The contemporary discourse leaves no space for the ecology of languages; the diversity of species; the existence of community living based on its own belief-patterns; the sovereignty of nations and cultures; and so on and so forth. This all works as a constraining force and hinders, in a way, the emergence of more temporarily and spatially focused attempts to reconstruct economic institutional routines and socio-natural relationships. From the dropping of the atom bombs and Chernobyl disaster to the oil spillage and industrial contamination--everything as a consequence of a certain cultural ordering or preferred socio-economic arrangements has to be an essential part of any viable discourse on ecology or economy. Ecological economics provides an adequate answer to this dilemma and moves beyond the dominant global techno-managerial mode of economics and seek to uncover possibilities for alternative trajectories with strong cultural-political and socio-economic underpinnings.
2013	G15	THE SAME AS F40 Reinhart, Carmen M., and Takeshi Tashiro. 2013. <i>Crowding Out Redefined: The Role of Reserve Accumulation</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19652.
2013	H20	Mura, Petru-Ovidiu. 2013. "Democracy, Economic Freedom and Taxation in the European Union." <i>Timisoara Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 6(19): 5-23. The purpose of this paper is to study empirically how democracy, taxation, and economic freedom interact within the European Union (EU-27), European old member states (EU-15), and European new member states (EU-NMS), using VAR methodology, with panel data for 24 countries and yearly observations for the period 1995-2008. The main findings show for EU-27 that democracy amplifies the level of taxation and it discourages economic freedom, while economic freedom has an almost insignificant, but positive effect on the level of taxation, and a small, positive effect on democracy. As for EU 15, taxation and economic freedom seem to discourage each other; finally, in the case of EU-NMS, the results are similar to EU-27. In respect to policy implication, governments should protect and support private property and initiative, the only ones able to provide functionality for the market's "invisible hand."
2013	H20	Dequech, David. 2013. "Is Money a Convention and/or a Creature of the State? The Convention of Acceptability, the State, Contracts, and Taxes." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 36(2): 251-73. This article begins by presenting the idea of money as a convention, first in the economics of conventions and then in post Keynesian economics, also examining whether and how one can reconcile money as a convention with Keynes's essential properties of money. The article then considers the view of money as a creature of the state, in two versions, which connect money to contracts or to taxes, respectively. Finally, it further explores the monetary foundations of a market economy, the conventional foundation of money, and the role of the state. Acknowledging that money is ultimately or fundamentally a convention requires recognizing limits to the state's ability to impose its money on the private agents. At the same time, the state is usually in a much better position than any private agent to influence the process through which the convention of acceptability of money emerges and is reproduced. A stronger proposition is that without state money there would be no stable money in a market economy. Both the fundamental conventionality of money and the essential role of the state can be thus emphasized.
2013	H60	THE SAME AS F40 Reinhart, Carmen M., and Takeshi Tashiro. 2013. <i>Crowding Out Redefined: The Role of Reserve Accumulation</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19652.
2013	H82	Dzeverina, Karina S. 2013. "Institutional Mechanism Formation for State Property Regulation within the National Economy of Ukraine. (In Ukrainian. With English summary.)" <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i> , 147(9): 49-56. The article grounds the necessity for formation of an institutional mechanism for state property regulation within national economy. It is demonstrated that there is a significant influence upon the state regulatory activities from the side of legitimate interaction of fundamental institutions of the national economy.
2013	I15	Barro, Robert J. 2013. "Health and Economic Growth." <i>Annals of Economics and Finance</i> , 14(2): 305-42.
2013	I21	Mulholland, Sean E., and Rey Hernandez-Julian. 2013. "Does Economic Freedom Lead to Selective Migration by Education?" <i>Journal of Regional Analysis and Policy</i> , 43(1): 65-87. Using a spatial Durbin model (SDM), we estimate the migratory response of those with various levels of education to state differences in economic freedom. We find that states with greater overall economic freedom attract those with a secondary education and, to a lesser extent, those with some college experience. States with greater government expenditures as a percent of gross state product witness a net in-migration of those with college experience and out-migration of those with only an elementary education. The opposite is true for transfers and subsidies. States with greater union density witness non-selective out-migration.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	I21	Buehn, Andreas, and Mohammad Reza Farzanegan. 2013. "Impact of Education on the Shadow Economy: Institutions Matter." <i>Economics Bulletin</i> , 33(3): 2052-63. Using panel data for more than 80 countries from 1999-2007 this paper studies the marginal effect of education on the shadow economy, particularly considering the quality of institutions. The results show that higher levels of education fuel the shadow economy in an environment of weak political institutions.
2013	J08	Freeman, Richard B. 2013. "Failing the Test? The Flexible U.S. Job Market in the Great Recession." <i>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i> , 650(0): 78-97. The Great Recession tested the ability of the "great U.S. jobs machine" to limit the severity of unemployment in a major economic downturn and to restore full employment quickly afterward. In the crisis the American labor market failed to live up to expectations. The level and duration of unemployment increased substantially in the downturn, and the growth of jobs was slow and anemic in the recovery. This article documents these failures and their consequences for workers. The U.S. performance in the Great Recession contravenes conventional views of the virtues of market-driven flexibility compared to institution-driven labor adjustments and the notion that weak labor institutions and greater market flexibility offer the best road to economic success in a modern capitalist economy.
2013	J08	Pizzuti, Felice Roberto. 2013. "Crisi, istituzioni e politiche sociali. (Crisis, Institutions and Social Policies. With English summary.)." <i>Economia e Lavoro</i> , 47(2): 5-30. In the first part of the article--which draws on the findings of the Report on the Welfare State 2013. Crisis, Institutions, Common Goods and Welfare State--analysis focuses on the specific evolution of the crisis in Europe, the causes and consequences at the institutional level, and the interest that the failures of the market and the community policies have stimulated in the issue of common goods. While debate on the issue remains a potential source of new, positive contributions towards readjustment of economic, legal, social and political relations, due to certain incongruities in its analytic and applicative aspects it risks being tangential to the market-institutions issue, of central importance for analysis of the crisis. In the second and third parts of the article analysis turns to the social policies recently implemented in the European union and in Italy. And in the particular case of Italy, together with analysis of the latest labour market and welfare system reforms, specific indications are offered for readjustment of the pension and health systems.
2013	J47	THE SAME AS D14 O'Connell Davidson, Julia. 2013. "Troubling Freedom: Migration, Debt, and Modern Slavery." <i>Migration Studies</i> , 1(2): 176-95.
2013	J82	THE SAME AS D14 O'Connell Davidson
2013	L10	Acemoglu, Daron, Ufuk Akcigit, Nicholas Bloom, and William R. Kerr. 2013. <i>Innovation, Reallocation and Growth</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18993. We build a model of firm-level innovation, productivity growth and reallocation featuring endogenous entry and exit. A key feature is the selection between high- and low-type firms, which differ in terms of their innovative capacity. We estimate the parameters of the model using detailed US Census micro data on firm-level output, R&D and patenting. The model provides a good fit to the dynamics of firm entry and exit, output and R&D, and its implied elasticities are in the ballpark of a range of micro estimates. We find industrial policy subsidizing either the R&D or the continued operation of incumbents reduces growth and welfare. For example, a subsidy to incumbent R&D equivalent to 5% of GDP reduces welfare by about 1.5% because it deters entry of new high-type firms. On the contrary, substantial improvements (of the order of 5% improvement in welfare) are possible if the continued operation of incumbents is taxed while at the same time R&D by incumbents and new entrants is subsidized. This is because of a strong selection effect: R&D resources (skilled labor) are inefficiently used by low-type incumbent firms. Subsidies to incumbents encourage the survival and expansion of these firms at the expense of potential high-type entrants. We show that optimal policy encourages the exit of low-type firms and supports R&D by high-type incumbents and entry.
2013	L33	Harrison, Ashley S., Mark C. Schug, and J. R. Clark. 2013. "Battling the Forces of Darkness: How Can Economic Freedom Be Effectively Taught in the Pre-college Curriculum?" <i>Journal of Private Enterprise</i> , 29(1): 87-100. How can the institutions of a free-market economy be sustained if teachers and students fail to grasp a basic economic understanding? This article describes the current status of economic education at the pre-college levels including teacher knowledge, student knowledge, and the status of economics in the school curriculum. Concern is expressed that the weak status of economics at the pre-college level may have contributed to the recent decline of economic freedom in the United States. Next, we will examine steps that can be taken to strengthen economics at the kindergarten to grade 12 level. We suggest three approaches: changes in pedagogy, curriculum, and teacher training. We believe that taking actions along these lines will deepen young people's understanding of free markets and strengthen their support for economic freedom.
2013	L60	Posso, Alberto. 2013. "What Is It about Democracies That Pays Higher Wages?" <i>Applied Economics Quarterly</i> , 59(1): 63-84. Democracy and democratisation are associated with higher manufacturing wages. However, classifying a country as democratic does not highlight what institutional characteristics (if any) may be leading to higher wages within democracies. In order to shed light on this issue, this paper uses a dataset that "decomposes" democracy into six different governance indicators in a panel of 84 countries over the period 1996 to 2009. The evidence suggests that in poor and middle-income countries, greater voice and accountability as well as rule of law will lead to increments in manufacturing wages. It is argued that these characteristics increase wages by allowing for freedom of association and assembly as well as by encouraging greater respect for labour laws. The paper also uncovers some evidence to suggest that greater voice and accountability and rule of law can lead to a fall in wages in more developed nations. It is argued that since more developed countries are undergoing a process of deindustrialisation, more democratic wage bargaining activities will lead to faster downward adjustment of manufacturing wages.
2013	N33	Bertocchi, Graziella, and Monica Bozzano. 2013. <i>Family Structure and the Education Gender Gap: Evidence from Italian Provinces</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4460. We investigate the determinants of the education gender gap in Italy in historical perspective with a focus on the influence of family structure. We capture the latter with two indicators: residential habits (nuclear vs. complex families) and inheritance rules (partition vs. primogeniture). After controlling for economic, institutional, religious, and cultural factors, we find that family structure is a driver of the education gender gap, with a higher female to male enrollment rate ratio in upper primary schools being associated with nuclear residential habits and equal partition of inheritance. The effect tends to persist through the present day.
2013	N33	Bertocchi, Graziella, and Monica Bozzano. 2013. <i>Women, Medieval Commerce, and the Education Gender Gap</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9359. We investigate the historical determinants of the education gender gap in Italy in the late nineteenth century, immediately following the country's Unification. We use a comprehensive newly-assembled database including 69 provinces over twenty-year sub-samples covering the 1861-1901 period. We find robust evidence that female primary school attainment, relative to that of males, is positively associated with the medieval pattern of commerce, along the routes that connected Italian cities among themselves and with the rest of the world. The effect of medieval commerce is particularly strong at the non-compulsory upper-primary level and persists even after controlling for alternative long-term determinants reflecting the geographic, economic, political, and cultural differentiation of medieval Italy. The long-term influence of medieval commerce

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		quickly dissipates after national compulsory primary schooling is imposed at Unification, suggesting that the channel of transmission was the larger provision of education for girls in commercial centers.
2013	N45	Facchini, Francois. 2013. "Economic Freedom in Muslim Countries: An Explanation Using the Theory of Institutional Path Dependency." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 36(1): 139-67. This article explains the level of economic freedom in Muslim countries through the theory of institutional path dependency. Islamic countries are generally not free and they have a poor record regarding property rights. To explain these realities we use the institutional history of Muslim countries. We define three steps: the Arab and Ottoman Empires when Islamic law was of great importance, European colonisation, and the contemporary era with its movement towards a revival of Islam. Islamic law is not liberal. This explains why in general Muslim countries are not free. Colonisation radically changed institutional life in the twentieth century. British colonisation proved to be better than did French or Soviet colonisation. This explains why the Persian Gulf countries are freer. The collapse of the Soviet model explains the speed of liberalisation in former socialist countries (such as Albania, Kyrgyz Republic, and Kazakhstan). Nevertheless, the twentieth century was not just the century of Westernisation. It was also the century of the revival of Islam. The article concludes that the history of the twentieth century does not explain the way in which Muslim countries are attracted by the ideal of the Muslim city. The revival of Islamic intellectual innovations and the evolution of Muslim opinion sustain this thesis. Therefore, there is a dependency on the past and on an imagined future. Islam acts, like yesterday, on the world of institutional possibilities.
2013	O18	Pattanaik, Falguni, and Narayan Chandra Nayak. 2013. "Economic Freedom and Employment in India." <i>South Asian Journal of Macroeconomics and Public Finance</i> , 2(1): 59-79. The recent move of Indian policymakers towards a more open economy with less government control is said to have brought about considerable changes in the policy structure with respect to the size of the government--expenditures, taxes, and enterprises--legal structure and security of property rights, regulation of labour and business. Economic freedom, which encompasses these indicators, may have a potential impact on, and may facilitate better integration of, labour market outcomes such as labour quality and creating employment opportunities in India. In a federal system like India's, economic and political institutions such as business regulation, taxation, and government spending differ significantly across states. This study, considering 20 major Indian states, tests the hypothesis that greater economic freedom may lead to higher rates of employment for these states. The results indicate that economic freedom is likely to have a favourable impact on employment. The most important dimensions are strong rule of law and flexible regulations governing credit, labour, and product markets. The rise in income per capita is a critical factor in this set-up.
2013	O44	Sharma, Pawan Kumar. 2013. "Ecological Economy and Sustainability: The Futures." <i>International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics and Management</i> , 3(11): 21-22. Today the neo-liberal policies of globalization and commercialization have assumed the dimension of a 'grand narrative' which refuses to share any space with any kind of alternative vision or philosophy. Instead of upholding and celebrating the postmodern philosophic percepts of 'differance' and diversity, the reality of the modern globalized world, founded on the principles of Western ethos of market economy, negates and subverts all kinds of alternative narratives and beliefs which could have ensured a better socio-economic and socio-natural relationships. The contemporary discourse leaves no space for the ecology of languages; the diversity of species; the existence of community living based on its own belief-patterns; the sovereignty of nations and cultures; and so on and so forth. This all works as a constraining force and hinders, in a way, the emergence of more temporarily and spatially focused attempts to reconstruct economic institutional routines and socio-natural relationships. From the dropping of the atom bombs and Chernobyl disaster to the oil spillage and industrial contamination--everything as a consequence of a certain cultural ordering or preferred socio-economic arrangements has to be an essential part of any viable discourse on ecology or economy. Ecological economics provides an adequate answer to this dilemma and moves beyond the dominant global techno-managerial mode of economics and seek to uncover possibilities for alternative trajectories with strong cultural-political and socio-economic underpinnings.
2013	P20	Dollar, David, and Benjamin F. Jones. 2013. <i>China: An Institutional View of an Unusual Macroeconomy</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19662. China presents several macroeconomic patterns that appear inconsistent with standard stylized facts about economic development and hence inconsistent with the standard neoclassical growth model. We show that Chinese macroeconomic patterns instead appear consistent with an environment where state control of factor markets can promote aggressive output goals. We consider the micro-institutional features that can sustain this behavior, emphasizing the hukou system and state control over capital allocation, and present a simple model built on these features. The model can explain several puzzling facts about the Chinese economy, including its unusually low labor share and unusually high saving and investment rates. Interestingly, the model also shows that free-market reforms can initially take the economy further from global macroeconomic norms.
2013	P47	Gatzia, Dimitria Electra. 2013. "The Problem of Unemployment." <i>Journal of Self-Governance and Management Economics</i> , 1(4): 7-25. The aim of this paper is to address the problem of unemployment. Economists generally agree that a zero rate of unemployment is not only unattainable but also undesirable within capitalism. This is problematic because, as it will be shown, unemployment has adverse effects on both individuals and societies. Assuming that the primary aim of economics is to improve people's lives, it behooves us to find a solution to the problem of unemployment. Two solutions will be offered. The first works within the confines of the capitalist system--it requires instituting welfare policies that alleviate the adverse effects of unemployment. The second involves a paradigm change--it requires replacing capitalism with an alternative economic system that is consistent with a zero rate of unemployment.
2013	Q34 Q38	Elbadawi, Ibrahim Ahmed, and Raimundo Soto. 2013. <i>Resource Rents, Institutions and Violent Civil Conflicts</i> . Instituto de Economía. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile., Documentos de Trabajo: 438. Natural resources have been blamed for inducing slow growth and sparking civil conflicts and violence. This paper first develops a model to account for the hazard of armed civil conflicts as a manifestation of the natural resource curse which is mediated by the quality of both economic and political institutions. We then use recently published data on institutional quality and natural resource rents to measure the potential impact of the resource curse on violent civil conflicts using a panel of data for over 100 countries in the period 1970-2010. Our model explicitly accounts for the role of good economic and political institutions in deterring the recourse to violence as well as the extent to which they might weaken the resource rents effect.
2013	Q41 Q48	Shankar, Uday, and Surendra Sharma. 2013. "Access to Energy: Looking through the Prism of Human Rights--The Indian Experience." <i>Journal of Energy and Development</i> , 38(1-2): 221-39. The paper attempts to identify the right of access to energy on the landscape of human rights using India as the case study. The contents of what comprises human rights increasingly are expanding and evolving to keep pace not only with societal needs but also with individuals' expectations and perceptions. We begin with an analysis of the evolution of human rights, the expansion of the discourse on human rights, and the identification of new rights. In particular, we examine these issues by evaluating the development of India's laws and most pertinent cases regarding this subject. We continue with a discussion of why the access to energy itself constitutes an element of human rights. In conclusion, the paper presents the importance of the right to energy within the overall discussion on human rights.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	Q54	Al Mahmud Titumir, Rashed, and Mustafa Kamal. 2013. "Growing Together Sustainably: A Zero-Poverty Post-2015 Development Framework." <i>Development</i>, 56(2): 172-84. The article argues that proper attention to five major emerging trends will be crucial for the success of any development framework beyond 2015: (a) poverty and inequality; (b) economic crisis and job loss; (c) trade, finance, and aid; (d) rights, violation, and violence; and (e) climate change. The article goes on to use these trends to review the latest proposals on the post-2015, and provides a set of indicators based on new five fundamental principles of rights, equality, justice, sustainability, and partnership for development through historic responsibility.

Table E02.G Potential New Links since 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)*
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D62	Externalities
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D81	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F10	Trade: General
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F31	Foreign Exchange
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Africa; Oceania
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economics
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E02: Balance of Links

7	Links in 2005
308	New links in 2006-2013
507	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: September 12, 2016.

E02 — Contributors — Авторы

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The total volume of derivative works for E02 is equal to 8.85 AS.

Общий объем раздела E02 — 8,85 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E02.E.

E03 Behavioral Macroeconomics ¹

The first four publications with the code E03 appeared in EconLit in 2013. In 2015 this micro category was transformed into micro category E71 “Macro-Based Behavioral Economics: Role and Effects of Psychological, Emotional, Social, and Cognitive Factors on the Macro Economy”.

Table E03.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N13	N14	D	T	DN13	DN14	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	2	2	N	0.00	4.08	General Economics and Teaching
B	2	4	2	2	16.67	8.16	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	1	1	0	1	8.33	2.04	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	4	16	12	4	33.33	32.65	Microeconomics
E	4	19	15	4.75	33.33	38.78	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Economics
G	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Economics
H	1	1	0	1	8.33	2.04	Public Economics
I	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic History
O	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Systems
Q	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	2	2	N	0.00	4.08	Other Special Topics
S	12	49	37	4.08	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E03.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N13	N14	D	T	DN13	DN14	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	General Economics
A2	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	0	2	2	N	0.00	4.08	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	1	2	1	2	8.33	4.08	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	1	2	1	2	8.33	4.08	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	2	4	2	2	16.67	8.16	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	1	1	0	1	8.33	2.04	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory

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DE	N13	N14	D	T	DN13	DN14	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	1	1	0	1	8.33	2.04	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	4	10	6	2.5	33.33	20.41	General
D1	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare Economics
D7	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	4	4	N	0.00	8.16	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	4	16	12	4	33.33	32.65	Microeconomics
E0	4	12	8	3	33.33	24.49	General
E1	0	4	4	N	0.00	8.16	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	4	19	15	4.75	33.33	38.78	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Trade
F2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Economics
G0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
G1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Financial Markets
G2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Economics
H0	1	1	0	1	8.33	2.04	General
H1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	1	1	0	1	8.33	2.04	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Demographic Economics
J2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers

DE	N13	N14	D	T	DN13	DN14	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Economic Development
O2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Development Planning and Policy
O3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economywide Country Studies
O	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Capitalist Systems
P2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation

DE	N13	N14	D	T	DN13	DN14	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Environmental Economics
Q	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.04	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Regional Economics
R2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Analysis
R3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis
R	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	2	2	N	0.00	4.08	Other Special Topics
S	12	49	37	4.08	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E03.C Links in 2013 according to Micro Categories

DE	N13	N14	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B22	1	1	0	1	8.33	2.04	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B31	1	2	1	2	8.33	4.08	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
C70	1	1	0	1	8.33	2.04	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
D03	4	10	6	2.5	33.33	20.41	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
E03	4	12	8	3	33.33	24.49	Behavioral Macroeconomics
H00	1	1	0	1	8.33	2.04	Public Economics: General
S	12	27	15	2.25	100	55.1	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E03.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN14	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	1	2.04	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A23	1	2.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B21	1	2.04	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
D10	1	2.04	Household Behavior: General
D78	1	2.04	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D81	3	6.12	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D87	1	2.04	Neuroeconomics
E10	1	2.04	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	2	4.08	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	1	2.04	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E21	1	2.04	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E31	1	2.04	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E62	1	2.04	Fiscal Policy
I31	1	2.04	General Welfare; Well-Being
L51	1	2.04	Economics of Regulation
O12	1	2.04	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
Q50	1	2.04	Environmental Economics: General
Z13	2	4.08	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	22	44.9	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

D81(3), E12(2), Z13(2), A12(1), A23(1), B21(1), D10(1), D78(1), D87(1), E10(1), E13(1), E21(1), E31(1), E62(1), I31(1), L51(1), O12(1), Q50(1).

Table E03.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2007—2014

DE	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	S
B22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
C70	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D03	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	6	10
E03	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	8	12
H00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
A23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
B21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
D87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
E13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL(J)	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	18	24

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2007, ..., 2014).

Table E03.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2013—2014

It is necessary to take into account that in 2014 the micro category D03 “Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles” was transformed into micro category D91 “Micro-Based Behavioral Economics: Role and Effects of Psychological, Emotional, Social, and Cognitive Factors on Decision Making”.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013		
2013	B22 D03	King, John E. 2013. "Should Post-Keynesians Make a Behavioural Turn?" <i>European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention</i> , 10(2): 231-42. This paper deals with the relationship between post-Keynesian and behavioural economics. I begin by responding critically to Paul Davidson's claim that Keynes was the first behavioural economist. Then I discuss some recent work in behavioural macroeconomics, which reveals some important strengths but also some fundamental weaknesses. Next I outline what (old) behavioural economists have had to say about macroeconomics, beginning with the father of the school, Herbert Simon, and considering the contributions of some of his disciples. I then reverse the question and ask what post-Keynesians have had to say about behavioural economics, old and new. I conclude by identifying some potential sources of difficulty and also suggesting some areas of macroeconomics where cooperation between post-Keynesians and behavioural economists seems especially promising.
2013	B31 D03	Doring, Thomas. 2013. "John Maynard Keynes als Verhaltensökonom--Illustriert anhand seiner Analyse des Versailler Vertrags. (John Maynard Keynes as Behavioral Economist--Represented by His Analysis of the Treaty of Versailles. With English summary.)." <i>ORDO: Jahrbuch für die Ordnung von Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft</i> , 64(0): 27-51. With his analysis of the Treaty of Versailles John Maynard Keynes became one of celebrated Economists of his time. As a member of the British delegation and therefore participant in the Paris Peace Conference he predicted that the principal product of the conference, the Treaty of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Versailles, will fail to realize any of the major goals of its framers. Concerning this matter Keynes points to the cognitive errors and oversights of the negotiators as a primary cause. Against this background the logic of his reasoning is re-examined in light of recent research of behavioral economics. It reveals that Keynes' approach is actually very consistent with and anticipating the results of recent economic works on cognitive heuristics, illusions and biases with respect to human information processing, judgment and choice in complex situations.
2013	C70 D03	Diss: Chiba, Saori. 2013. Three Essays on Communication Games and Behavioral Economics. PhD diss. Boston University.
2013	D03	THE SAME AS B31 Doring, Thomas. 2013. "John Maynard Keynes als Verhaltensökonom--Illustriert anhand seiner Analyse des Versailler Vertrags. (John Maynard Keynes as Behavioral Economist--Represented by His Analysis of the Treaty of Versailles. With English summary.)." <i>ORDO: Jahrbuch für die Ordnung von Wirtschaft und Gesellschaft</i> , 64(0): 27-51.
2006	D03	THE SAME AS B22 King, John E. 2013. "Should Post-Keynesians Make a Behavioural Turn?" <i>European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention</i> , 10(2): 231-42.
2006	D03 H00	Diss: Rees-Jones, Alexander. 2013. Essays in Behavioral and Public Economics. PhD diss. Cornell University.
2014		
2014	A12 B21	Heuvelom, Floris. 2014. <i>Behavioral Economics: A History, Historical Perspectives on Modern Economics series</i> . Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. Examines the history of behavioral economics and its effect on the study of economics as a whole. Discusses understanding human behavior; the incorporation of von Neumann and Morgenstern's behavioral axioms in economics and psychology; how "measurement theory in psychology is behavior theory"; Kahneman and Tversky--heuristics, biases, and prospects for psychology and economics; incorporating psychological experiments in economics and the construction of behavioral economics; and building and defining behavioral economics.
2014	A23 I31 Z13	Cartwright, Edward. 2014. <i>Behavioral Economics, Second edition</i> . Routledge Advanced Texts in Economics and Finance, vol. 22. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Updated and expanded second edition of a graduate or advanced undergraduate textbook presents topics in behavioral economics such as neuroeconomics, emotions, deception, and the contrast between group and individual behavior. Discusses simple heuristics for complex choices; choice with risk; choosing when to act; learning from new information; interacting with others; social preferences; evolution and culture; neuroeconomics; happiness and utility; and policy and behavior.
2014	B21	THE SAME AS A12 Heuvelom, Floris. 2014. <i>Behavioral Economics: A History, Historical Perspectives on Modern Economics series</i> . Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2014	D10 E21 O12 Q50	Southerton, Dale, and Alistair Ulph, eds. 2014. <i>Sustainable Consumption: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives in Honour of Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta</i> , Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. Thirteen papers based on presentations at a conference entitled "Sustainable Consumption--Multidisciplinary Perspectives" and held in March 2012, develop a conceptualization of consumption that draws insights from cross-disciplinary thinking about consumer behavior, resource and environmental economics, and sustainable consumption. Papers discuss sustainability and the determinants of personal consumption (Dasgupta); the value to the environmental movement of the new literature on the economics of happiness (Andrew J. Oswald); consumption, stability, and sustainability in social-ecological systems (Ann Kinzig and Charles Perrings); how benefits and costs should be discounted in an intergenerational context (Maureen Cropper); the hungry brain (Paul Fletcher); consuming at the wrong rate--lessons from the Harvard game (Drazen Prelec); the psychology of sustainable consumption (Geoff Beattie and Laura McGuire); behavioral economics in water management--an overview of behavioral economics applications to residential water demand (Richard Correia and Catarina Roseta-Palma); the politics of nudging--dilemmas in implementing policies for sustainable consumption (Gerry Stoker); past and present--historical perspectives on inequality and collective provision in modern consumption (Frank Trentmann); sociology, consumption, and habit (Alan Warde); the body in consumption--perspectives from India (Harold Wilhite); and consumer cultures--past, present, and future (Richard R. Wilk).
2014	D78 L51	Lunn, Pete. 2014. <i>Regulatory Policy and Behavioural Economics</i> , Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Reviews approximately 60 instances when behavioral economics influences policy in OECD countries, concentrating primarily on regulatory policy. Discusses the growing influence of behavioral economics on policy; behavioral economics and policy design; and regulatory delivery.
2014	E10 E31	Eyster, Erik, Kristof Madarasz, and Pascal Michaillat. 2014. <i>The Curse of Inflation</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 10286. This paper proposes a model that explains the nonneutrality of money from two well-documented psychological assumptions. The model incorporates into the general-equilibrium monopolistic-competition framework of Blanchard and Kiyotaki [1987] the psychological assumptions that (1) consumers dislike paying a price that exceeds some "fair" markup on firms' marginal costs, and (2) consumers do not know firms' marginal costs and fail to infer them from prices. The first assumption in isolation renders the economy more competitive without changing any of its qualitative properties; in particular, money remains neutral. The two assumptions together cause money to be nonneutral: greater money supply induces lower monopolistic markups, higher hours worked, and higher output. Whereas an increase in money supply is expansionary, it decreases the fairness of transactions perceived by consumers to such an extent that it reduces overall welfare. The cost of inflation is a psychological one that derives from a mistaken belief by consumers that transactions have become less fair. In fact, it is this misperception that makes an increase in money supply expansionary: consumers misattribute the higher prices arising from higher money supply to higher markups; the misperception of higher markups angers them and makes their demand for goods more elastic; in response, monopolists reduce their markups, thus stimulating economic activity. Through a similar mechanism, an increase in technology induces higher output but higher monopolistic markups and lower hours worked.
2014	E12	Driscoll, John C., and Steinar Holden. 2014. "Behavioral Economics and Macroeconomic Models." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 41(0): 133-47. Over the past 20 years, macroeconomists have incorporated more and more results from behavioral economics into their models. We argue that doing so has helped fixed deficiencies with standard approaches to modeling the economy--for example, the counterfactual absence of inertia in the standard New Keynesian model of economic fluctuations. We survey efforts to use behavioral economics to improve some of the underpinnings of the New Keynesian model--specifically, consumption, the formation of expectations and determination of wages and employment that underlie aggregate supply, and the possibility of multiple equilibria and asset price bubbles. We also discuss more broadly the advantages and disadvantages of using behavioral economics features in macroeconomic models.
2014	E12 E13	Baddeley, Michelle. 2014. "Rethinking the Micro-foundations of Macroeconomics: Insights from Behavioural Economics." <i>European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention</i> , 11(1): 99-112. In the aftermath of the financial

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
	E62 Z13	crisis, macroeconomics is at a crossroads: on the one hand, the analytically rigorous, assumption-based approaches based on dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models lack intuitive plausibility and predictive power; on the other hand, alternative models lack an underlying analytical core. Behavioural economics offers a potential solution if it can unify intuition and analytical rigour. The aim of this paper is to assess the extent to which macroeconomics can embed behavioural and psychological insights from behavioural microeconomic analysis in order to build a rigorous and intuitively plausible understanding of how economic systems, including the macroeconomy and the financial system, work.
2014	E21	THE SAME AS D10 Southerton, Dale, and Alistair Ulph, eds. 2014. <i>Sustainable Consumption: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives in Honour of Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta</i> , Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2014	E31	THE SAME AS E10 Eyster, Erik, Kristof Madarasz, and Pascal Michaillat. 2014. <i>The Curse of Inflation</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 10286.
2014	E62	THE SAME AS E12 Baddeley, Michelle. 2014. "Rethinking the Micro-foundations of Macroeconomics: Insights from Behavioural Economics." <i>European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention</i> , 11(1): 99-112.
2014	I31	THE SAME AS A23 Cartwright, Edward. 2014. <i>Behavioral Economics</i> , Second edition. Routledge Advanced Texts in Economics and Finance, vol. 22. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2014	L51	THE SAME AS D78 Lunn, Pete. 2014. <i>Regulatory Policy and Behavioural Economics</i> , Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2014	O12	THE SAME AS D10 Southerton, Dale, and Alistair Ulph, eds. 2014. <i>Sustainable Consumption: Multi-Disciplinary Perspectives in Honour of Professor Sir Partha Dasgupta</i> , Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2014	Q50	THE SAME AS D10 Southerton
2014	Z13	THE SAME AS E12 Baddeley, Michelle. 2014. "Rethinking the Micro-foundations of Macroeconomics: Insights from Behavioural Economics." <i>European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention</i> , 11(1): 99-112.
2014	Z13	THE SAME AS A23 Cartwright, Edward. 2014. <i>Behavioral Economics</i> , Second edition. Routledge Advanced Texts in Economics and Finance, vol. 22. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.

Table E03.G Potential New Links at the End of 2014

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values*
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D31	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	Externalities
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D82	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E22	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E32	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	Monetary Policy
E58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F14	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	Economic Integration
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	International Migration
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F31	Foreign Exchange
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G01	Financial Crises
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	Labor Demand
J24	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K42	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L60	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: General, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Asia incl. Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O10	Economic Development: General
O11	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O23	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O47	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economics
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand*
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow, appeared in 2015—2016.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2015—2016 гг.

E03: Balance of Links

6	Links in 2013
18	New links in 2014
798	Potential links at the end of 2014
822	Total

The date of final verification: December 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E03 is equal to 1.74 AS.

Общий объем раздела E03 — 1,74 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E03.E.

E1 General Aggregative Models

E10 General Aggregative Models: General ¹

Table E10.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	35	57	22	1.63	0.54	0.74	General Economics and Teaching
B	152	194	42	1.28	2.36	2.53	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	569	706	137	1.24	8.84	9.19	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	275	336	61	1.22	4.27	4.38	Microeconomics
E	3,390	4,071	681	1.2	52.68	53.01	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	212	240	28	1.13	3.29	3.13	International Economics
G	76	121	45	1.59	1.18	1.58	Financial Economics
H	108	134	26	1.24	1.68	1.74	Public Economics
I	39	42	3	1.08	0.61	0.55	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	108	143	35	1.32	1.68	1.86	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	7	8	1	1.14	0.11	0.10	Law and Economics
L	121	140	19	1.16	1.88	1.82	Industrial Organization
M	22	24	2	1.09	0.34	0.31	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	167	182	15	1.09	2.60	2.37	Economic History
O	661	759	98	1.15	10.27	9.88	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	186	193	7	1.04	2.89	2.51	Economic Systems
Q	263	274	11	1.04	4.09	3.57	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	41	50	9	1.22	0.64	0.65	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.07	Other Special Topics
S	6,35	7,680	1,245	1.19	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E10.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	20	25	5	1.25	0.31	0.33	General Economics
A2	15	32	17	2.13	0.23	0.42	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	35	57	22	1.63	0.54	0.74	General Economics and Teaching
B0	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General
B1	11	15	4	1.36	0.17	0.20	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	60	71	11	1.18	0.93	0.92	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	28	35	7	1.25	0.44	0.46	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	44	56	12	1.27	0.68	0.73	Economic Methodology
B5	8	16	8	2	0.12	0.21	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	152	194	42	1.28	2.36	2.53	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.07	General
C1	22	56	34	2.55	0.34	0.73	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	97	107	10	1.1	1.51	1.39	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	50	81	31	1.62	0.78	1.05	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	40	40	0	1	0.62	0.52	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	168	202	34	1.2	2.61	2.63	Econometric Modeling
C6	43	63	20	1.47	0.67	0.82	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	144	145	1	1.01	2.24	1.89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.07	Design of Experiments

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C	569	706	137	1.24	8.84	9.19	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	General
D1	32	38	6	1.19	0.50	0.49	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	21	21	0	1	0.33	0.27	Production and Organizations
D3	45	49	4	1.09	0.70	0.64	Distribution
D4	14	19	5	1.36	0.22	0.25	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	66	80	14	1.21	1.03	1.04	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	27	31	4	1.15	0.42	0.40	Welfare Economics
D7	15	16	1	1.07	0.23	0.21	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	31	50	19	1.61	0.48	0.65	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	20	28	8	1.4	0.31	0.36	Intertemporal Choice
D	275	336	61	1.22	4.27	4.38	Microeconomics
E0	11	21	10	1.91	0.17	0.27	General
E1	2,473	2,843	370	1.15	38.43	37.02	General Aggregative Models
E2	315	382	67	1.21	4.90	4.97	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	250	352	102	1.41	3.89	4.58	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	51	87	36	1.71	0.79	1.13	Money and Interest Rates
E5	74	131	57	1.77	1.15	1.71	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	216	255	39	1.18	3.36	3.32	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	3,390	4,071	681	1.2	52.68	53.01	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	37	37	0	1	0.57	0.48	General
F1	42	45	3	1.07	0.65	0.59	Trade
F2	14	15	1	1.07	0.22	0.20	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	73	81	8	1.11	1.13	1.05	International Finance
F4	46	62	16	1.35	0.71	0.81	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	212	240	28	1.13	3.29	3.13	International Economics
G0	2	19	17	9.5	0.03	0.25	General
G1	37	53	16	1.43	0.57	0.69	General Financial Markets
G2	24	34	10	1.42	0.37	0.44	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	13	15	2	1.15	0.20	0.20	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	76	121	45	1.59	1.18	1.58	Financial Economics
H0	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General
H1	20	22	2	1.1	0.31	0.29	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	23	27	4	1.17	0.36	0.35	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	5	14	9	2.8	0.08	0.18	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	7	7	0	1	0.11	0.09	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	30	37	7	1.23	0.47	0.48	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	19	23	4	1.21	0.30	0.30	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	108	134	26	1.24	1.68	1.74	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	10	11	1	1.1	0.16	0.14	Health
I2	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Education and Research Institutions
I3	28	28	0	1	0.44	0.36	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	39	42	3	1.08	0.61	0.55	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	57	82	25	1.44	0.89	1.07	Demographic Economics
J2	31	39	8	1.26	0.48	0.51	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	9	10	1	1.11	0.14	0.13	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Particular Labor Markets
J5	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	108	143	35	1.32	1.68	1.86	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.07	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	7	8	1	1.14	0.11	0.10	Law and Economics
L0	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	General
L1	54	63	9	1.17	0.84	0.82	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.08	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.05	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	21	23	2	1.1	0.33	0.30	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	8	8	0	1	0.12	0.10	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	19	20	1	1.05	0.30	0.26	Industry Studies: Services
L9	7	7	0	1	0.11	0.09	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	121	140	19	1.16	1.88	1.82	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Business Administration
M2	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Business Economics
M3	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Marketing and Advertising
M4	16	16	0	1	0.25	0.21	Accounting and Auditing
M5	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Personnel Economics
M	22	24	2	1.09	0.34	0.31	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	General
N1	127	133	6	1.05	1.97	1.73	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	6	11	5	1.83	0.09	0.14	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	9	11	2	1.22	0.14	0.14	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	12	12	0	1	0.19	0.16	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	167	182	15	1.09	2.60	2.37	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	263	289	26	1.1	4.09	3.76	Economic Development
O2	19	22	3	1.16	0.30	0.29	Development Planning and Policy
O3	49	63	14	1.29	0.76	0.82	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	210	262	52	1.25	3.26	3.41	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	120	123	3	1.03	1.86	1.60	Economywide Country Studies
O	661	759	98	1.15	10.27	9.88	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	30	32	2	1.07	0.47	0.42	Capitalist Systems
P2	131	134	3	1.02	2.04	1.74	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	17	19	2	1.12	0.26	0.25	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Other Economic Systems
P5	6	6	0	1	0.09	0.08	Comparative Economic Systems
P	186	193	7	1.04	2.89	2.51	Economic Systems
Q0	28	30	2	1.07	0.44	0.39	General
Q1	7	7	0	1	0.11	0.09	Agriculture
Q2	143	145	2	1.01	2.22	1.89	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	56	57	1	1.02	0.87	0.74	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	6	9	3	1.5	0.09	0.12	Energy
Q5	23	26	3	1.13	0.36	0.34	Environmental Economics
Q	263	274	11	1.04	4.09	3.57	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
R1	35	41	6	1.17	0.54	0.53	General Regional Economics
R2	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Household Analysis
R3	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R4	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis
R	41	50	9	1.22	0.64	0.65	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.07	Other Special Topics
S	6,435	7,680	1,245	1.19	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E10.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.07	General Economics: General
A11	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	5	8	3	1.6	0.08	0.1	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A20	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	8	23	15	2.88	0.12	0.3	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.05	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	5	6	1	1.2	0.08	0.08	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B12	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.07	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B20	9	11	2	1.22	0.14	0.14	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	41	47	6	1.15	0.64	0.61	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	6	8	2	1.33	0.09	0.1	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B25	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B30	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.05	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	25	31	6	1.24	0.39	0.4	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	Economic Methodology: General
B41	38	49	11	1.29	0.59	0.64	Economic Methodology
B50	2	8	6	4	0.03	0.1	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C10	8	12	4	1.5	0.12	0.16	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	9	26	17	2.89	0.14	0.34	Bayesian Analysis: General
C13	4	7	3	1.75	0.06	0.09	Estimation: General
C15	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.04	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	92	98	6	1.07	1.43	1.28	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C29	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	5	11	6	2.2	0.08	0.14	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	44	69	25	1.57	0.68	0.9	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C40	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C43	36	36	0	1	0.56	0.47	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	41	53	12	1.29	0.64	0.69	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	43	53	10	1.23	0.67	0.69	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	27	37	10	1.37	0.42	0.48	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	57	59	2	1.04	0.89	0.77	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C61	14	17	3	1.21	0.22	0.22	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	7	10	3	1.43	0.11	0.13	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	3	15	12	5	0.05	0.2	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.07	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	7	7	0	1	0.11	0.09	Input-Output Models
C68	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C80	22	23	1	1.05	0.34	0.3	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	7	7	0	1	0.11	0.09	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	107	107	0	1	1.66	1.39	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Econometric Software
C90	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.05	Design of Experiments: General
C92	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D00	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Microeconomics: General
D02	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D10	6	10	4	1.67	0.09	0.13	Household Behavior: General
D11	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.05	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	8	9	1	1.13	0.12	0.12	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	15	15	0	1	0.23	0.2	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D20	7	7	0	1	0.11	0.09	Production and Organizations: General
D23	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	13	13	0	1	0.2	0.17	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	6	8	2	1.33	0.09	0.1	Distribution: General
D31	33	35	2	1.06	0.51	0.46	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	6	6	0	1	0.09	0.08	Factor Income Distribution
D40	3	7	4	2.33	0.05	0.09	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	5	6	1	1.2	0.08	0.08	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D46	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Value Theory
D50	23	26	3	1.13	0.36	0.34	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	5	7	2	1.4	0.08	0.09	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.08	Incomplete Markets
D57	27	27	0	1	0.42	0.35	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	10	13	3	1.3	0.16	0.17	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	9	13	4	1.44	0.14	0.17	Welfare Economics: General
D61	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Externalities
D63	10	10	0	1	0.16	0.13	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Altruism; Philanthropy
D70	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	6	6	0	1	0.09	0.08	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.05	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.07	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.05	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D83	15	23	8	1.53	0.23	0.3	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	12	17	5	1.42	0.19	0.22	Expectations; Speculations
D90	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	14	21	7	1.5	0.22	0.27	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E00	7	14	7	2	0.11	0.18	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	4	7	3	1.75	0.06	0.09	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	2,359	2,701	342	1.14	36.66	35.17	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.07	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	22	30	8	1.36	0.34	0.39	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	10	21	11	2.1	0.16	0.27	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	75	82	7	1.09	1.17	1.07	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E19	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	90	104	14	1.16	1.4	1.35	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	39	49	10	1.26	0.61	0.64	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	43	54	11	1.26	0.67	0.7	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	61	75	14	1.23	0.95	0.98	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	51	60	9	1.18	0.79	0.78	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	8	14	6	1.75	0.12	0.18	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	16	18	2	1.13	0.25	0.23	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	40	81	41	2.03	0.62	1.05	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	66	86	20	1.3	1.03	1.12	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	134	173	39	1.29	2.08	2.25	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	10	12	2	1.2	0.16	0.16	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	11	22	11	2	0.17	0.29	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	5	9	4	1.8	0.08	0.12	Demand for Money
E42	7	10	3	1.43	0.11	0.13	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	12	18	6	1.5	0.19	0.23	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	14	26	12	1.86	0.22	0.34	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	13	27	14	2.08	0.2	0.35	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	19	27	8	1.42	0.3	0.35	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	34	57	23	1.68	0.53	0.74	Monetary Policy
E58	8	20	12	2.5	0.12	0.26	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	37	60	23	1.62	0.57	0.78	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	8	9	1	1.13	0.12	0.12	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	32	44	12	1.38	0.5	0.57	Fiscal Policy
E63	7	10	3	1.43	0.11	0.13	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E66	132	132	0	1	2.05	1.72	General Outlook and Conditions
F00	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	International Economics: General
F01	16	16	0	1	0.25	0.21	Global Outlook
F02	18	18	0	1	0.28	0.23	International Economic Order
F10	15	16	1	1.07	0.23	0.21	Trade: General
F11	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	15	17	2	1.13	0.23	0.22	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Economic Integration
F17	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	10	10	0	1	0.16	0.13	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	14	18	4	1.29	0.22	0.23	International Finance: General
F31	22	24	2	1.09	0.34	0.31	Foreign Exchange
F32	14	15	1	1.07	0.22	0.2	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	7	8	1	1.14	0.11	0.1	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Foreign Aid
F36	9	9	0	1	0.14	0.12	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	18	21	3	1.17	0.28	0.27	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	18	26	8	1.44	0.28	0.34	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	4	7	3	1.75	0.06	0.09	Economic Growth of Open Economies
G00	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.07	Financial Economics: General
G10	22	29	7	1.32	0.34	0.38	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	8	15	7	1.88	0.12	0.2	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G14	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	International Financial Markets
G19	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	10	15	5	1.5	0.16	0.2	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	10	15	5	1.5	0.16	0.2	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G30	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.05	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	5	6	1	1.2	0.08	0.08	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G35	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Payout Policy
H00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Public Economics: General
H10	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	18	20	2	1.11	0.28	0.26	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	11	13	2	1.18	0.17	0.17	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H25	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.04	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.07	Tax Evasion
H30	3	11	8	3.67	0.05	0.14	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H43	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	14	16	2	1.14	0.22	0.21	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Education
H55	8	13	5	1.63	0.12	0.17	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	National Security and War
H60	4	6	2	1.5	0.06	0.08	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	7	8	1	1.14	0.11	0.1	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.07	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H77	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
I10	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.04	Health: General
I11	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Health Production
I18	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Analysis of Education
I30	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	16	16	0	1	0.25	0.21	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	7	7	0	1	0.11	0.09	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J10	16	24	8	1.5	0.25	0.31	Demographic Economics: General
J11	13	22	9	1.69	0.2	0.29	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	4	10	6	2.5	0.06	0.13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	11	13	2	1.18	0.17	0.17	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J20	6	11	5	1.83	0.09	0.14	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.04	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.05	Labor Demand

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J24	12	12	0	1	0.19	0.16	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.07	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J30	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J49	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J52	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J60	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J64	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
K33	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	International Law
K34	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Tax Law
K41	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Litigation Process
K42	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.04	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L00	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Industrial Organization: General
L10	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.05	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L13	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L15	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	41	47	6	1.15	0.64	0.61	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L19	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L33	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L43	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L51	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economics of Regulation
L52	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	14	16	2	1.14	0.22	0.21	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L68	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L70	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L74	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Construction
L80	10	11	1	1.1	0.16	0.14	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Real Estate Services
L86	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L90	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Transportation: General
L92	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Air Transportation
L94	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Electric Utilities
M14	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Business Economics: General
M30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Marketing and Advertising: General
M37	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Advertising
M40	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	11	11	0	1	0.17	0.14	Accounting
M50	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Personnel Economics: General
N01	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	23	27	4	1.17	0.36	0.35	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	9	9	0	1	0.14	0.12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N12	18	19	1	1.06	0.28	0.25	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	33	33	0	1	0.51	0.43	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	28	29	1	1.04	0.44	0.38	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	8	8	0	1	0.12	0.1	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N30	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.08	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N40	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N51	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N61	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N70	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N75	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
O10	46	62	16	1.35	0.71	0.81	Economic Development: General
O11	102	109	7	1.07	1.59	1.42	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	26	26	0	1	0.4	0.34	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	31	31	0	1	0.48	0.4	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	14	15	1	1.07	0.22	0.2	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	31	33	2	1.06	0.48	0.43	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	6	6	0	1	0.09	0.08	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	6	6	0	1	0.09	0.08	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	7	9	2	1.29	0.11	0.12	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O30	17	24	7	1.41	0.26	0.31	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O31	16	21	5	1.31	0.25	0.27	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	12	14	2	1.17	0.19	0.18	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O40	58	91	33	1.57	0.9	1.18	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	16	26	10	1.63	0.25	0.34	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Monetary Growth Models
O47	134	142	8	1.06	2.08	1.85	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	17	20	3	1.18	0.26	0.26	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	16	16	0	1	0.25	0.21	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	28	28	0	1	0.44	0.36	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	25	25	0	1	0.39	0.33	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	26	26	0	1	0.4	0.34	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.04	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P16	23	24	1	1.04	0.36	0.31	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	9	9	0	1	0.14	0.12	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	17	17	0	1	0.26	0.22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	7	7	0	1	0.11	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	73	76	3	1.04	1.13	0.99	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	20	20	0	1	0.31	0.26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P30	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Other Economic Systems: General
P44	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P51	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q01	28	29	1	1.04	0.44	0.38	Sustainable Development
Q10	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Agriculture: General
Q11	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q18	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	100	102	2	1.02	1.55	1.33	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	7	7	0	1	0.11	0.09	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	8	8	0	1	0.12	0.1	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.05	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q28	14	14	0	1	0.22	0.18	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	34	35	1	1.03	0.53	0.46	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	20	20	0	1	0.31	0.26	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q38	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Energy: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q41	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.05	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.04	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q51	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q53	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q56	21	22	1	1.05	0.33	0.29	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R10	10	12	2	1.2	0.16	0.16	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	13	14	1	1.08	0.2	0.18	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	10	12	2	1.2	0.16	0.16	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R15	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R20	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.04	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R31	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Housing Supply and Markets
R41	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.03	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
Z10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z13	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.04	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	6,435	7,623	1,188	1.18	100	99.3	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E10.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B24	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B53	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C01	3	0.04	Econometrics
C02	1	0.01	Mathematical Methods
C12	7	0.09	Hypothesis Testing: General
C25	1	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C70	1	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C78	1	0.01	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
D53	1	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D86	1	0.01	Economics of Contract: Theory
F22	1	0.01	International Migration
F47	1	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
G01	14	0.18	Financial Crises
G17	1	0.01	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
I25	2	0.03	Education and Economic Development
L20	2	0.03	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L22	1	0.01	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	1	0.01	Organization of Production
L25	1	0.01	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	1	0.01	Entrepreneurship
L40	1	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
M13	2	0.03	New Firms; Startups
N00	2	0.03	Economic History: General
O43	1	0.01	Institutions and Growth
P37	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
Q00	1	0.01	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q50	2	0.03	Environmental Economics: General
R00	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	1	0.01	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
Y10	1	0.01	Data: Tables and Charts
Z12	1	0.01	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	57	0.7	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(14), C12(7), C01(3), I25(2), L20(2), M13(2), N00(2), Q50(2), B24(1), B53(1), C02(1), C25(1), C70(1), C78(1), D53(1), D86(1), F22(1), F47(1), G17(1), L22(1), L23(1), L25(1), L26(1), L40(1), O43(1), P37(1), Q00(1), R00(1), R13(1), Y10(1), Z12(1).

Table E10.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C12	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	7
C78	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C02	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P37	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	2	2	4	5	1	14
Q00	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C01	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
C25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D53	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L20	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
M13	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
N00	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
R00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Z12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C70	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D86	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
O43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Y10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	3	6	2	2	10	3	2	3	31

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E10.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C12	van der Ploeg, Frederick. 2006. <i>Challenges and Opportunities for Resource Rich Economies</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5688. The political economy of resource rich countries is surveyed. The empirical evidence suggests that countries with a large share of primary exports in GNP have bad growth records and high inequality, especially if the quality of institutions and the rule of law are bad. The economic argument that a resource bonanza induces appreciation of the real exchange rate and a decline of non-resource export sectors may have some relevance. More important, a resource boom reinforces rent grabbing, especially if institutions are bad, and keeps in place bad policies. Optimal resource management may make use of the Hotelling rule and the Hartwick rule. However, a recent World Bank study suggests that resource rich economies squander their natural resource wealth and more often have negative genuine saving rates. Still, countries such as Botswana, Canada, Australia and Norway suggest it is possible to escape the resource curse. Some practical suggestions for a better management of natural resources are offered.
2006	C78	Shi, Shouyong. 2006. <i>Search Theory: Current Perspectives</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. In this article I briefly review recent developments in search theory. Particular attention is given to the framework of directed search.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		I first illustrate the inefficiency that arises in the equilibrium of standard (undirected) search models. Then I provide a formulation of directed search and show that the resulting equilibrium eliminates the inefficiency. Examples of directed search with price posting and auction are provided both for the market with a finite number of individuals and for a large market. After describing the application of search models in monetary theory, I conclude with a remark on the future research.
2006	L40	Arestis, Philip, John McCombie, and Roger Vickerman, eds. 2006. <i>Growth and Economic Development: Essays in Honour of A. P. Thirlwall</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Fourteen papers explore A. P. Thirlwall's contribution to economics over the last forty years. Papers discuss the implications of Thirlwall's Law for Africa's development challenges; Thirlwall's Law and Palley's pitfalls--a reconsideration; specifying the demand for imports in macroeconomic models; Keynes, post-Keynesian analysis, and the open economies of the twenty-first century; cycles, aggregate demand, and growth; modeling historical growth--a contribution to the debate; endogenous growth theory--a partial critique; the nature of economic growth and the neoclassical approach; the core of macroeconomic theory; the crisis of the stability pact and a proposal; narrowing the options--the macroeconomic and financial framework for EU enlargement; competition and competition policy in emerging markets--international and developmental dimensions; models of saving, income, and the macroeconomics of developing countries in the post-Keynesian tradition; and the influence of Keynes on development economics.
2007		
2007	B53	Fillieule, Renaud. 2007. "A Formal Model in Hayekian Macroeconomics: The Proportional Goods-in-Process Structure of Production." <i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i> , 10(3): 193-208. The core concept of Austrian macroeconomics is the structure of production, which makes it possible to analyze the intertemporal dimension of an economic system and to understand aspects of equilibrium, growth, and trade cycle that are neglected by usual-Keynesian and Neoclassical-macroeconomic models. This concept and a very convenient graphical illustration have been introduced by Hayek (1935, 1941), and then developed mainly by Rothbard (1962), Skousen (1990), Reisman (1996) and Garrison (2001). Reisman has offered one of the most detailed expositions and most thoroughgoing utilizations of the concept of structure of production so far (1996, chaps. 15-17). The present paper seeks to formalize some aspects of his approach in the important case of a proportional goods-in-process structure. "Goods-in-process" means that only circulating capital is taken into account, and "proportional" means that the proportion between capital goods and ordinary factors is the same in all stages. In this context are presented, first a systematic method for the calculation and illustration of the structures, second a series of mathematical formulas that relate the main macroeconomic variables (consumption and investment spending, interest rate, aggregate income of ordinary factors), third a very simple and previously unnoticed formula for the average length of the structure [$\lambda = I(1 + i)/C$], and fourth an application of the model to the complex issue of macroeconomic dynamics, i.e., an analysis of how, at each stage, the rate of return and investment change during the deformation of a structure.
2007	F22	Izquierdo, Mario, Juan Jimeno, and Juan Rojas. 2007. <i>On the aggregate effects of immigration in Spain</i> . Banco de Espana, Banco de Espana Working Papers: 0714. This paper presents a dynamic general equilibrium model designed to compute the aggregate impact of immigration, accounting for relevant supply and demand effects. We calibrate the model to the Spanish economy, allowing for enough heterogeneity in the demographic characteristics of immigrant and native workers. We consider an initial steady state characterized by the age structure of the Spanish population in 1995 and study the effects of several immigration scenarios on several macroeconomic variables (GDP, employment, productivity, etc.).
2007	L22 L23 L25 L26	Chatterjee, Satyajit, and Esteban Rossi-Hansberg. 2007. <i>Spin-offs and the Market for Ideas</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13198. We propose a theory of firm dynamics in which workers have ideas for new projects that can be sold in a market to existing firms or implemented in new firms: spin-offs. Workers have private information about the quality of their ideas. Because of an adverse selection problem, workers can sell their ideas to existing firms only at a price that is not contingent on their information. We show that the option to spin off in the future is valuable so only workers with very good ideas decide to spin off and set up a new firm. Since entrepreneurs of existing firms pay a price for the ideas sold in the market that implies zero expected profits for them, firms' project selection is independent of their size, which, under some assumptions, leads to scale-independent growth. The entry and growth process of firms in this economy leads to an invariant distribution that resembles the one in the US economy.
2008		
2008	C02	Flaschel, Peter, and Michael Landesmann, eds. 2008. <i>Mathematical Economics and the Dynamics of Capitalism: Goodwin's Legacy Continued</i> , Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Fourteen papers explore the macroeconomic, structural, and microeconomic contributions of Richard Goodwin to the field of economics. Papers discuss coexistence of multiple business cycles in Goodwin's 1951 model; an encompassing theory of macroeconomic growth and fluctuation; Kaleckian investment and employment cycles in postwar industrialized economies; a Goodwin cycle with changing regimes of industrial relations; varieties of capitalism--the flexicurity model; Goodwin cycles and the U.S. economy, 1948-2004; the classical growth cycle after fifteen years of new observations; debt-equity cycles in the twentieth century--empirical evidence and a dynamic Keynesian model; monetary policy rules in small open economies--a Keynesian perspective; semistructural Keynes-Goodwin modeling--elaboration and calibration of a baseline theoretical framework; decomposition methods for analyzing intraregional and interregional income distribution; computational explorations of vertically coupled markets; microfounded animal spirits and Goodwinian income distribution dynamics; and Goodwin's structural economic dynamics in the context of globalization.
2008	P37	CV: Schneider, Friedrich, and Dominik H. Enste. 2008. "Shadow Economies: Size, Causes, and Consequences." In <i>The Economics of the Hidden Economy. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 49-86. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 227. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009		
2009	G01	CV: Weise, Charles L., and Robert J. Barbera. 2009. "Minsky Meets Wicksell: Using the Wicksellian Model to Understand the Twenty-First Century Business Cycle." In <i>Macroeconomic Theory and Macroeconomic Pedagogy</i> , ed. Giuseppe Fontana and Mark Setterfield, 214-33. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	G01	CV: Fontana, Giuseppe, and Mark Setterfield. 2009. "A Simple (and Teachable) Macroeconomic Model with Endogenous Money." In <i>Macroeconomic Theory and Macroeconomic Pedagogy</i> , ed. Giuseppe Fontana and Mark Setterfield, 144-68. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	Q00	FAGNART, Jean-Francois, and Marc GERMAIN. 2009. <i>On the Feasibility of Perpetual Growth in a Decentralized Economy Subject to Environmental Constraints</i>. Universite catholique de Louvain, Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (IRES), Discussion Papers (IRES - Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales): 2009037. We propose an endogenous growth model of a decentralized economy subject to environmental constraints. In a basic version, we consider an economy where final production requires some material input and where research activities allow simultaneously productive firms to reduce the dependency of their production process on this input and to improve the quality of their output. We adopt a material balance approach and, in spite of the optimistic assumption that the material input is perfectly recyclable (and thus never exhausted), we show that material output growth is always a transitory phenomenon. When it exists, a balanced growth path is necessarily characterized by constant values of the material variables, long term economic growth taking exclusively the form of perpetual improvements in the quality of consumption goods. The material resource constraint is not solely a long term issue since it is also shown to affect the whole transitory dynamics of the (material) growth process. Renewable energy is introduced in an extension of our basic model. This extension does not affect qualitatively the features of a feasible balanced growth path but make its conditions of existence more restrictive.
2010		
2010	B24	Camara-Neto, Alcino F., and Matias Vernengo. 2010. <i>Keynes after Sraffa and Kaldor: Effective demand, accumulation and productivity growth</i>. University of Utah, Department of Economics, Working Paper Series, Department of Economics, University of Utah. This paper analyzes to what extent John Maynard Keynes was successful in showing that the economic system tends to fluctuate around a position of equilibrium below full employment in the long run. It is argued that a successful extension of Keynes's principle of effective demand to the long run requires the understanding of the contributions by Piero Sraffa and Nicholas Kaldor. Sraffa provides the basis for the proper dismissal of the natural rate of interest, while the incorporation by Kaldor of the supermultiplier and Verdoorn's Law allows for a theory of the rate of change of the capacity limit of the economy.
2010	C01	Fernandez-Villaverde, Jesus, and Juan Rubio-Ramirez. 2010. <i>Macroeconomics and Volatility: Data, Models, and Estimation</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc., NBER Working Papers: 16618. One basic feature of aggregate data is the presence of time-varying variance in real and nominal variables. Periods of high volatility are followed by periods of low volatility. For instance, the turbulent 1970s were followed by the much more tranquil times of the great moderation from 1984 to 2007. Modeling these movements in volatility is important to understand the source of aggregate fluctuations, the evolution of the economy, and for policy analysis. In this chapter, we first review the different mechanisms proposed in the literature to generate changes in volatility similar to the ones observed in the data. Second, we document the quantitative importance of time-varying volatility in aggregate time series. Third, we present a prototype business cycle model with time-varying volatility and explain how it can be computed and how it can be taken to the data using likelihood-based methods and non-linear filtering theory. Fourth, we present two "real life" applications. We conclude by summarizing what we know and what we do not know about volatility in macroeconomics and by pointing out some directions for future research.
2010	C25	Gaiha, Raghav, Raghendra Jha, and Vani S. Kulkarni. 2010. <i>Obesity, Affluence and Urbanisation in India</i>. Australian National University, Australia South Asia Research Centre, ASARC Working Papers. Based on data collected from a representative national sample, India Human Development Survey 2005, this paper investigates the links between obesity among children and among adults with a number of socio economic characteristics as well as household and location specific variables. Both child and adult obesity are far from negligible, which is a matter of concern, given the links between obesity and some diseases. There are strong links between socio-economic indicators and risk of obesity. In particular, affluence has a robust link to obesity. Among children, taller children in more affluent households are more prone to obesity. Some demographic characteristics matter too, for example, both child and adult obesity rise with age but at a diminishing rate. Location also influences chances of obesity. Relative food price effects matter too through calorie, protein, fat and other nutrient intakes. A number of policy conclusions are also advanced.
2010	D53	Diss: Hoelle, Matthew. 2010. <i>Bankruptcy and Transaction Costs in General Financial Models</i> . PhD diss. University of Pennsylvania. General financial models have become workhorse models in the fields of macroeconomics and finance. These models have been developed and extensively studied by general equilibrium theorists. What makes them so applicable for macroeconomics and finance is the well accepted fact that models with a representative agent and without financial frictions yield equilibrium outcomes that are inconsistent with the empirical realities of financial markets. The general financial models are characterized by two main features: heterogeneous agents and financial frictions. The ability of these models to be applied in the fields of macroeconomics and finance in the future depends upon the frontier research in general equilibrium today. Over the past 20 years, research in general equilibrium has predominantly focused on a single friction: incomplete financial markets. The papers contained in this dissertation will analyze the equilibrium effects, both positive and normative, of two seldom researched frictions: bankruptcy and transaction costs. It is the hope that by studying financial frictions in isolation, we may learn which frictions have the greatest effect on welfare, which frictions are most able to be controlled by the government, and how to satisfactorily analyze the equilibrium of a process that is concurrently being restrained by several frictions.
2010	L20 M13	Audretsch, D. B., and A. R. Thurik. 2010. <i>Unraveling the Shift to the Entrepreneurial Economy</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 10-080/3. A recent literature has emerged providing compelling evidence that a major shift in the organization of the developed economies has been taking place: away from what has been characterized as the managed economy towards the entrepreneurial economy. In particular, the empirical evidence provides consistent support that (1) the role of entrepreneurship has significantly increased, and (2) a positive relationship exists between entrepreneurial activity and economic performance. However, the factors underlying this observed shift have not been identified in a systematic manner. The purpose of this paper is to suggest some of the factors leading to this shift and implications for public policy. In particular, we find that a fundamental catalyst underlying the shift from the managed to the entrepreneurial economy involved the role of technological change. However, we also find that it was not just technological change but rather involved a number of supporting factors, ranging from the demise of the communist system, increased globalization, new competition for multinational firms and higher levels of prosperity. Recognition of the causes of the shift from the managed to the entrepreneurial economy suggests a rethinking of the public policy approach. Rather than the focus of directly and exclusively on promoting startups and SMEs, it may be that the current approach to entrepreneurship policy is misguided. The priority should not be on entrepreneurship policy but rather a more pervasive and encompassing approach, policy consistent with an entrepreneurial economy.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	N00	Fernandez-Villaverde, Jesus, Jeremy Greenwood, and Nezih Guner. 2010. <i>From Shame to Game in One Hundred Years: An Economic Model of the Rise in Premarital Sex and its De-Stigmatization</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15677. Societies socialize children about many things, including sex. Socialization is costly. It uses scarce resources, such as time and effort. Parents weigh the marginal gains from socialization against its costs. Those at the lower end of the socioeconomic scale indoctrinate their daughters less than others about the perils of premarital sex, because the latter will lose less from an out-of-wedlock birth. Modern contraceptives have profoundly affected the calculus for instilling sexual mores, leading to a de-stigmatization of sex. As contraception has become more effective there is less need for parents, churches and states to inculcate sexual mores. Technology affects culture.
2010	R00 R13	Desmet, Klaus, and Esteban Rossi-Hansberg. 2010. <i>Urban Accounting and Welfare</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16615. This paper proposes a simple theory of a system of cities that decomposes the determinants of the city size distribution into three main components: efficiency, amenities, and frictions. Higher efficiency and better amenities lead to larger cities, but also to greater frictions through congestion and other negative effects of agglomeration. Using data on MSAs in the United States, we parametrize the model and empirically estimate efficiency, amenities and frictions. Counterfactual exercises show that all three characteristics are important in that eliminating any of them leads to large population reallocations, though the welfare effects from these reallocations are small. Overall, we find that the gains from worker mobility across cities are modest. When allowing for externalities, we find an important city selection effect: eliminating differences in any of the city characteristics causes many cities to exit. We apply the same methodology to Chinese cities and find welfare effects that are many times larger than in the U.S.
2010	Z12	Kates, Steven, ed. 2010. <i>Macroeconomic Theory and Its Failings: Alternative Perspectives on the Global Financial Crisis</i>. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Fourteen papers examine the global financial crisis and the economic theories used to understand its causes and contain its damage, making a case against the use of mainstream neoclassical economic models. Papers discuss the ordinary economics of an extraordinary crisis; whether Ben Bernanke's "creditorism" aggravated the financial crisis of 2008; toward a new sustainable economy; looking at the crisis through Karl Marx; incentive divergence and the global financial crisis; the microeconomic foundations of macroeconomic disorder--an Austrian perspective on the Great Recession of 2008; the crisis in economic theory--the dead end of Keynesian economics; the coming depression and the end of economic delusion; reflections on the global financial crisis; an Islamic economic perspective on the global financial crisis; bankers gone wild--the crash of 2008; the governance of financial transactions; excess debt and asset deflation; an institutionalist perspective on the global financial crisis; and Hyman Minsky, the global money-manager crisis, and the return of big government.
2011		
2011	C70	CV: Velupillai, K. Vela. 2011. "Uncomputability and Undecidability in Economic Theory." In <i>Computable Economics</i>, ed. K. Vela Velupillai, Stefano Zambelli and Stephen Kinsella, 620-32. Elgar Research Collection. The International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 259. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	D86	Wren-Lewis, Simon. 2011. "Internal Consistency, Price Rigidity and the Microfoundations of Macroeconomics." <i>Journal of Economic Methodology</i>, 18(2): 129-46. Macromodels based on microfoundations represent the dominant approach in macroeconomics. These models appear to adopt a clear methodological approach, which promotes internal consistency above external consistency as a necessary condition of admissibility. This paper develops two arguments. The first is that internal consistency makes the development of microfounded macromodels dependent on the pace of theoretical innovation. This had led to an internal debate between 'pragmatists' who argue for limited departures from internal consistency, and 'purists' who claim that this would compromise methodological integrity. The second argument is directly relevant to this debate. It is that the inclusion of price rigidity into these models via short-cuts like Calvo contracts has required a key modification of the microfoundations methodology, such that internal consistency can only be claimed indirectly by appeal to theory developed elsewhere. This modification has repercussions that imply that the microfoundations project is not as unblemished as the 'purists' imagine.
2011	G17	Ross, Stephen A. 2011. <i>The Recovery Theorem</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17323. We can only estimate the distribution of stock returns but we observe the distribution of risk neutral state prices. Risk neutral state prices are the product of risk aversion--the pricing kernel--and the natural probability distribution. The Recovery Theorem enables us to separate these and to determine the market's forecast of returns and the market's risk aversion from state prices alone. Among other things, this allows us to determine the pricing kernel, the market risk premium, the probability of a catastrophe, and to construct model free tests of the efficient market hypothesis.
2012		
2012	I25	Restuccia, Diego, and Guillaume Vandenbroucke. 2012. <i>A Century of Human Capital and Hours</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. An average person born in the United States in the second half of the nineteenth century completed 7 years of schooling and spent 58 hours a week working in the market. By contrast, an average person born at the end of the twentieth century completed 14 years of schooling and spent 40 hours a week working. In the span of 100 years, completed years of schooling doubled and working hours decreased by 30 percent. What explains these trends? We consider a model of human capital and labor supply to quantitatively assess the contribution of exogenous variations in productivity (wage) and life expectancy in accounting for the secular trends in educational attainment and hours of work. We find that the observed increase in wages and life expectancy account for 80 percent of the increase in years of schooling and 88 percent of the reduction in hours of work. Rising wages alone account for 75 percent of the increase in schooling and almost all the decrease in hours in the model, whereas rising life expectancy alone accounts for 25 percent of the increase in schooling and almost none of the decrease in hours of work. In addition, we show that the mechanism emphasized in the model is consistent with other trends at a more disaggregate level such as the reduction in the racial gap in schooling and the decrease in the cross-sectional dispersion in hours.
2012	O43	Restuccia, Diego, and Richard Rogerson. 2012. <i>Misallocation and Productivity</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. A large portion of differences in output per capita across countries is explained by differences in total factor productivity (TFP). In this article, we summarize a recent literature--and the articles in this special issue on misallocation and productivity--that focus on the reallocation of factors across heterogeneous production units as an important source of measured TFP differences across countries.
2013		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	F47	Foure, Jean, Agnes Benassy-Quere, and Lionel Fontagne. 2013. "Modelling the World Economy at the 2050 Horizon." <i>Economics of Transition</i>, 21(4): 617-54. Economic analysis is increasingly addressing long-term issues (such as global warming) that require a dynamic baseline for the world economy. In this article, we develop a three-factor (capital, energy, labour) macroeconomic (MaGE--Macroeconometrics of the Global Economy) model, and project growth for 147 countries to 2050. We improve on the literature by the following: (i) accounting for the energy constraint through dynamic modelling of energy productivity, (ii) modelling female participation rates consistent with education catch-up, (iii) departing from the assumptions of either a closed economy or full capital mobility (by applying a Feldstein-Horioka type relationship between saving and investment rates), and (iv) offering a fully consistent treatment of the Balassa-Samuels effect. These innovative features have a sizeable impact on projected GDP.
2013	Q50	Barro, Robert J. 2013. <i>Environmental Protection, Rare Disasters, and Discount Rates</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19258. Extremely low discount rates play a central role in the Stern Review's evaluation of environmental protection, and this assumption has been criticized by many economists. The Review also stresses that great uncertainty is a critical element for optimal environmental policies. An appropriate model for this policy analysis requires sufficient risk aversion and fat-tailed uncertainty to get into the ballpark of explaining the observed equity premium. A satisfactory framework, based on Epstein-Zin/Weil preferences, also separates the coefficient of relative risk aversion (important for results on environmental investment) from the intertemporal elasticity of substitution for consumption (which matters little). Calibrations based on existing models of rare macroeconomic disasters suggest that optimal environmental investment can be a significant share of GDP even with reasonable values for the rate of time preference and the expected rate of return on private capital. The key parameters, yet to be pinned down, are the proportionate effect of environmental investment on the probability of environmental disaster and the baseline probability of environmental disaster.
2013	Q50 Y10	World Bank. 2013. <i>The Little Green Data Book 2013</i>, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Pocket-sized booklet of key environment and development indicators, with a special focus on Adjusted Net Savings. Based on World Development Indicators 2013. Includes a world table; regional tables; income-group tables; and country tables of indicators relating to agriculture, forests and biodiversity, oceans, energy and emissions, water and sanitation, environment and health, and national accounting aggregates--savings, depletion, and degradation.

Table E10.G Potential New Links since 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling*
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D82	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F44	International Business Cycles
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L82	Entertainment; Media
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M31	Marketing
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O22	Project Analysis
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O44	Environment and Growth
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy*
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow, appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E10: Balance of Links

386	Links in 2005
31	New links in 2006-2013
405	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E10 is equal to 2.31 AS.

Общий объем раздела E10 — 2,31 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E10.E.

E11 General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary ¹

Table E11.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	26	29	3	1.12	1.17	0.94	General Economics and Teaching
B	515	653	138	1.27	23.18	21.17	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	9	12	3	1.33	0.41	0.39	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	193	230	37	1.19	8.69	7.46	Microeconomics
E	1,091	1,594	503	1.46	49.10	51.69	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	25	44	19	1.76	1.13	1.43	International Economics
G	2	36	34	18	0.09	1.17	Financial Economics
H	5	10	5	2	0.23	0.32	Public Economics
I	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.10	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	29	38	9	1.31	1.31	1.23	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.10	Law and Economics
L	32	37	5	1.16	1.44	1.20	Industrial Organization
M	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	16	24	8	1.5	0.72	0.78	Economic History
O	117	189	72	1.62	5.27	6.13	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	137	157	20	1.15	6.17	5.09	Economic Systems
Q	12	17	5	1.42	0.54	0.55	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	4	5	1	1.25	0.18	0.16	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Other Special Topics
S	2,222	3,084	862	1.39	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E11.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	22	23	1	1.05	0.99	0.75	General Economics
A2	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.16	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Collective Works
A	26	29	3	1.12	1.17	0.94	General Economics and Teaching
B0	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	General
B1	67	73	6	1.09	3.02	2.37	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	225	261	36	1.16	10.13	8.46	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	157	179	22	1.14	7.07	5.80	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	28	34	6	1.21	1.26	1.10	Economic Methodology
B5	36	104	68	2.89	1.62	3.37	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	515	653	138	1.27	23.18	21.17	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.10	Econometric Modeling
C6	5	7	2	1.4	0.23	0.23	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	9	12	3	1.33	0.41	0.39	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.10	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.16	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	31	33	2	1.06	1.40	1.07	Production and Organizations
D3	18	29	11	1.61	0.81	0.94	Distribution
D4	83	93	10	1.12	3.74	3.02	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	22	26	4	1.18	0.99	0.84	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	4	5	1	1.25	0.18	0.16	Welfare Economics
D7	22	25	3	1.14	0.99	0.81	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.16	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	5	6	1	1.2	0.23	0.19	Intertemporal Choice
D	193	230	37	1.19	8.69	7.46	Microeconomics
E0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.06	General
E1	785	1,053	268	1.34	35.33	34.14	General Aggregative Models
E2	173	307	134	1.77	7.79	9.95	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	68	104	36	1.53	3.06	3.37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	23	61	38	2.65	1.04	1.98	Money and Interest Rates
E5	29	40	11	1.38	1.31	1.30	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	13	27	14	2.08	0.59	0.88	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	1,091	1,594	503	1.46	49.10	51.69	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	General
F1	8	11	3	1.38	0.36	0.36	Trade
F2	6	7	1	1.17	0.27	0.23	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	3	10	7	3.33	0.14	0.32	International Finance
F4	6	13	7	2.17	0.27	0.42	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	25	44	19	1.76	1.13	1.43	International Economics
G0	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.26	General
G1	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.10	General Financial Markets
G2	1	14	13	14	0.05	0.45	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	1	11	10	11	0.05	0.36	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	2	36	34	18	0.09	1.17	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.10	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.13	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	5	10	5	2	0.23	0.32	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.10	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.10	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	General
J1	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.10	Demographic Economics
J2	4	5	1	1.25	0.18	0.16	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	7	11	4	1.57	0.32	0.36	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	5	5	0	1	0.23	0.16	Particular Labor Markets
J5	7	9	2	1.29	0.32	0.29	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.10	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	29	38	9	1.31	1.31	1.23	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	General
K1	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.10	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	13	14	1	1.08	0.59	0.45	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	4	6	2	1.5	0.18	0.19	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	4	4	0	1	0.18	0.13	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	4	5	1	1.25	0.18	0.16	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	5	5	0	1	0.23	0.16	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	32	37	5	1.16	1.44	1.20	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	3	4	1	1.33	0.14	0.13	General
N1	10	13	3	1.3	0.45	0.42	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	2	4	2	2	0.09	0.13	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Regional and Urban History
N	16	24	8	1.5	0.72	0.78	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	33	44	11	1.33	1.49	1.43	Economic Development
O2	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.16	Development Planning and Policy
O3	23	29	6	1.26	1.04	0.94	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	51	97	46	1.9	2.30	3.15	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	8	14	6	1.75	0.36	0.45	Economywide Country Studies
O	117	189	72	1.62	5.27	6.13	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	109	127	18	1.17	4.91	4.12	Capitalist Systems
P2	20	22	2	1.1	0.90	0.71	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	7	7	0	1	0.32	0.23	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Comparative Economic Systems
P	137	157	20	1.15	6.17	5.09	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Agriculture
Q2	8	8	0	1	0.36	0.26	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.16	Environmental Economics
Q	12	17	5	1.42	0.54	0.55	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	General
R1	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.10	General Regional Economics
R2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.03	Household Analysis
R3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	4	5	1	1.25	0.18	0.16	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Other Special Topics
S	2,222	3,084	862	1.39	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E11.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	General Economics: General
A11	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.06	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	12	12	0	1	0.54	0.39	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	8	8	0	1	0.36	0.26	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A20	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.1	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A31	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Collected Writings of Individuals
B00	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B11	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	16	18	2	1.13	0.72	0.58	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	8	9	1	1.13	0.36	0.29	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	29	30	1	1.03	1.31	0.97	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	12	14	2	1.17	0.54	0.45	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.16	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	16	17	1	1.06	0.72	0.55	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	30	50	20	1.67	1.35	1.62	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B24	96	102	6	1.06	4.32	3.31	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	75	82	7	1.09	3.38	2.66	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	5	5	0	1	0.23	0.16	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B31	157	178	21	1.13	7.07	5.77	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	4	4	0	1	0.18	0.13	Economic Methodology: General
B41	24	30	6	1.25	1.08	0.97	Economic Methodology
B51	34	85	51	2.5	1.53	2.76	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	2	14	12	7	0.09	0.45	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C50	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Econometric Modeling: General
C52	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C62	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.1	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C67	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Input-Output Models
C82	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
D00	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Microeconomics: General
D11	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D20	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Production and Organizations: General
D21	3	4	1	1.33	0.14	0.13	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	5	5	0	1	0.23	0.16	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	21	22	1	1.05	0.95	0.71	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.06	Distribution: General
D31	2	10	8	5	0.09	0.32	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	15	17	2	1.13	0.68	0.55	Factor Income Distribution
D40	3	4	1	1.33	0.14	0.13	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.06	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.1	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D46	76	83	7	1.09	3.42	2.69	Value Theory
D50	7	9	2	1.29	0.32	0.29	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	9	9	0	1	0.41	0.29	Exchange and Production Economies
D57	6	8	2	1.33	0.27	0.26	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D60	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.06	Welfare Economics: General
D62	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Externalities
D63	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D70	10	10	0	1	0.45	0.32	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	6	6	0	1	0.27	0.19	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	6	8	2	1.33	0.27	0.26	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D82	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D90	5	6	1	1.2	0.23	0.19	Intertemporal Choice: General
E10	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.16	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	672	870	198	1.29	30.24	28.21	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	84	145	61	1.73	3.78	4.7	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	26	33	7	1.27	1.17	1.07	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E20	4	6	2	1.5	0.18	0.19	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	9	13	4	1.44	0.41	0.42	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	52	83	31	1.6	2.34	2.69	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	18	47	29	2.61	0.81	1.52	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	29	52	23	1.79	1.31	1.69	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	61	106	45	1.74	2.75	3.44	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E30	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.1	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	20	29	9	1.45	0.9	0.94	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	47	72	25	1.53	2.12	2.33	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	10	12	2	1.2	0.45	0.39	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	2	4	2	2	0.09	0.13	Demand for Money
E42	3	7	4	2.33	0.14	0.23	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	4	15	11	3.75	0.18	0.49	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	4	23	19	5.75	0.18	0.75	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E50	9	10	1	1.11	0.41	0.32	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	10	12	2	1.2	0.45	0.39	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	8	14	6	1.75	0.36	0.45	Monetary Policy
E58	2	4	2	2	0.09	0.13	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	2	7	5	3.5	0.09	0.23	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	6	13	7	2.17	0.27	0.42	Fiscal Policy
E63	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.1	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
F02	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	International Economic Order
F11	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.1	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.1	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F14	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.06	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Economic Integration
F16	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F21	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.1	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	International Migration
F23	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.1	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	International Finance: General
F31	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.13	Foreign Exchange
F41	4	9	5	2.25	0.18	0.29	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F43	2	4	2	2	0.09	0.13	Economic Growth of Open Economies
G21	1	9	8	9	0.05	0.29	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G34	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.06	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H11	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.1	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H22	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H30	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H50	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.13	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
I31	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J15	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J20	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J22	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J24	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.06	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J28	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J31	7	10	3	1.43	0.32	0.32	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J41	5	5	0	1	0.23	0.16	Labor Contracts
J50	4	4	0	1	0.18	0.13	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J52	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J64	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J71	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Labor Discrimination
K00	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Law and Economics: General
K12	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Contract Law
L11	5	5	0	1	0.23	0.16	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.1	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.06	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L22	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Organization of Production
L41	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L51	4	4	0	1	0.18	0.13	Economics of Regulation
L60	4	5	1	1.25	0.18	0.16	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L80	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Industry Studies: Services: General
L82	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Entertainment; Media
L86	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
M13	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	New Firms; Startups
M14	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
N00	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economic History: General
N01	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.1	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	5	6	1	1.2	0.23	0.19	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N14	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N33	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N43	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N46	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.1	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
O10	5	6	1	1.2	0.23	0.19	Economic Development: General
O11	8	16	8	2	0.36	0.52	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	3	4	1	1.33	0.14	0.13	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.06	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	12	12	0	1	0.54	0.39	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O20	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O30	4	5	1	1.25	0.18	0.16	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	2	4	2	2	0.09	0.13	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	16	19	3	1.19	0.72	0.62	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O40	4	5	1	1.25	0.18	0.16	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	29	64	35	2.21	1.31	2.08	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	2	8	6	4	0.09	0.26	Monetary Growth Models
O47	15	19	4	1.27	0.68	0.62	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O51	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.13	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	4	4	0	1	0.18	0.13	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.16	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
P10	6	8	2	1.33	0.27	0.26	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	9	9	0	1	0.41	0.29	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	8	8	0	1	0.36	0.26	Capitalist Enterprises
P16	81	97	16	1.2	3.65	3.15	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	5	5	0	1	0.23	0.16	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	5	6	1	1.2	0.23	0.19	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P26	10	10	0	1	0.45	0.32	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P30	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.1	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P34	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P50	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Comparative Economic Systems: General
Q10	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Agriculture: General
Q20	6	6	0	1	0.27	0.19	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q24	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q31	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q33	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Resource Booms
R00	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R11	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.06	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
Z12	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.03	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	2,222	3,013	791	1.36	100	97.5	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E11.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B30	1	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B50	5	0.16	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
C22	1	0.03	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C61	1	0.03	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C63	1	0.03	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
D01	1	0.03	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D10	1	0.03	Household Behavior: General
D14	1	0.03	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D74	1	0.03	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D84	2	0.06	Expectations; Speculations
E02	2	0.06	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E64	2	0.06	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
F32	2	0.06	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	1	0.03	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	1	0.03	International Lending and Debt Problems
F54	1	0.03	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
G01	8	0.26	Financial Crises
G18	3	0.1	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	3	0.1	Financial Institutions and Services: General

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G28	2	0.06	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	1	0.03	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	3	0.1	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	3	0.1	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G35	1	0.03	Payout Policy
G38	1	0.03	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H62	1	0.03	National Deficit; Surplus
J01	1	0.03	Labor Economics: General
J33	1	0.03	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J51	2	0.06	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J68	1	0.03	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
L25	2	0.06	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L32	1	0.03	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
N13	1	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N15	1	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N20	1	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N93	1	0.03	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
O23	2	0.06	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	1	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
Q54	1	0.03	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	1	0.03	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	2	0.06	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	1	0.03	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R23	1	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
S	71	2.5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(8), B50(5), G18(3), G20(3), G31(3), G32(3), D84(2), E02(2), E64(2), F32(2), G28(2), J51(2), L25(2), O23(2), Q57(2), B30(1), C22(1), C61(1), C63(1), D01(1), D10(1), D14(1), D74(1), F33(1), F34(1), F54(1), G30(1), G35(1), G38(1), H62(1), J01(1), J33(1), J68(1), L32(1), N13(1), N15(1), N20(1), N93(1), O24(1), Q54(1), Q56(1), Q58(1), R23(1).

Table E11.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D01	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D74	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N93	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D84	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
G30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G31	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
G32	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
G35	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J01	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J51	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
L25	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
C63	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F32	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
F33	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	1	1	6	0	0	8
B50	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5
C22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
F54	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G28	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
L32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C61	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
F34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G18	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
G20	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
G38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J68	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q54	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q57	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
R23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E64	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
J33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O23	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
O24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	0	3	9	4	7	10	6	4	43

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E11.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007		
2007	D01	Yoshii, Satoshi. 2007. "A Study on Changes in the Composition of Output—An Alternative Consumption Theory in Terms of Multiple-Self." <i>Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review</i> , 4(1): 171-80. In a Reproduction System, consumer behavior that is so complicated and depends on individual habits, social conventions, institutions, and neighbors' behavior is put into the Black Box. This paper presents an alternative consumption theory in terms of Multiple-self that describes a conflict between the roles which individuals bear in a society, and attempts to explain economic effects such as Veblen effects and some elasticity of demand for households, without using marginal utility theory.
2007	D74	Purificato, Francesco. 2007. "Il conflitto politico tra capitalisti e lavoratori in un modello neokaleckiano di crescita e distribuzione del reddito. (The Political Conflict between Capitalists and Workers in a Neokaleckian Model of Growth and Income Distribution. With English summary)." <i>Studi Economici</i> , 62(93): 95-111. The paper aims to analyse the impact on the economy of the fiscal policy affected by the political conflict between capitalists and workers. In the short run this conflict rises because the social classes compete for not bearing the costs connected with the public expenditure and for appropriate of its benefit. The paper shows the necessary conditions such that a fiscal policy aimed to promote the capitalists' interest or the workers' interest determines positive or negative effect on the demand level and the capital accumulation.
2007	N93	Petith, Howard. 2007. <i>Neoliberalismo Europeo y la Transición Española Vista desde el Enfoque de Clase y Explotación</i> . Unitat de Fonaments de l'Anàlisi Econòmica (UAB) and Institut d'Anàlisi Econòmica (CSIC), UFAE and IAE Working Papers. Recientemente, ha aparecido en la corriente principal de la economía, un nuevo enfoque que se expresa en términos de clase y explotación y que se basa en un modelo analítico complejo y sofisticado. El objetivo de este artículo es exponer dos ejemplos de este enfoque de forma simplificada y demostrar como explican la tendencia neoliberal reciente de la Unión Europea y la transición Española desde la dictadura hacia la democracia.
2008		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	D10	Geanakoplos, John. 2008. <i>Overlapping Generations Models of General Equilibrium</i>. Cowles Foundation, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1663. The OLG model of Allais and Samuelson retains the methodological assumptions of agent optimization and market clearing from the Arrow-Debreu model, yet its equilibrium set has different properties: Pareto inefficiency, indeterminacy, positive valuation of money, and a golden rule equilibrium in which the rate of interest is equal to population growth (independent of impatience). These properties are shown to derive not from market incompleteness, but from lack of market clearing "at infinity;" they can be eliminated with land or uniform impatience. The OLG model is used to analyze bubbles, social security, demographic effects on stock returns, the foundations of monetary theory, Keynesian vs. real business cycle macromodels, and classical vs. neoclassical disputes.
2008	D84	Crocco, Marco A. 2008. "Technical Change and Formation of Expectations." <i>Metroeconomica</i>, 59(2): 276-304. The aim of this paper is to discuss the implications for the process of expectation formation as developed by Keynes and the Post-Keynesians when technical change (as understood by the Evolutionary and Institutional school of thought) is taken into account. The claim made here is that the traditional division of expectations in short and long period is insufficient to deal with all features of technical change, and thus, a new type of expectations (medium-period) is proposed. Moreover, it is claimed that the independence among different types of expectations cannot stand when medium-period expectations are taken into account.
2008	G30 J01	Peralta, Nacho Alvarez, and Bibiana Medialdea Garcia. 2008. <i>Financial Globalization and Labor: Employee Shareholding or Labor Regression?</i>. Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. The authors review from a critical perspective the 'patrimonial capitalism' approach, as well as its analysis of wage-labor transformations in developed economies during the last thirty years. For this purpose, they take the economies of France and the United States as study cases. According to this approach, patrimonial financialization of working households has involved a radical transformation of the wage-labor nexus, paradigmatically exemplified by the concept of employee shareholding. The authors point out weaknesses of this approach, theoretical as well as empirical. Furthermore, they focus on an alternative interpretation that characterizes the nature of wage-labor nexus transformation in the French and U.S. economies as a wage adjustment. This wage adjustment is the result of the neoliberal policies developed to restore capital profitability after the crisis of the 1970s, and has caused an erosion of salary and social conquests attained by labor after the Second World War. Finances have acted as a lever of social reorganization among classes to achieve the objective of profitability recovery.
2008	G31 L25	Skott, Peter, and Soon Ryoo. 2008. "Macroeconomic Implications of Financialisation." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i>, 32(6): 827-62. A growing literature suggests that 'financialisation' may weaken the performance of non-financial corporations and constrain the growth of aggregate demand. This paper uses two alternative approaches--one derived from Skott and one from Lavoie and Godley--and two different settings--a labour-constrained setting and a dual-economy setting--to evaluate some of the claims that have been made. Our analysis, which pays explicit attention to financial stock-flow relations, suggests that the qualitative effects of 'financialisation' are insensitive to the precise specification of household saving behaviour but depend critically on the labour market assumptions (labour-constrained versus dual) and the specification of the investment function (Harrodian versus Kaleckian).
2008	G32 G35	Charles, Sebastien. 2008. "Corporate Debt, Variable Retention Rate and the Appearance of Financial Fragility." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i>, 32(5): 781-95. This paper develops a formal neo-Kaleckian model of growth and distribution with excess capacity. First, we deal with the stability and uniqueness of equilibrium in the short run and make some comparative static exercises. Then we show the long run behaviour of the model by endogenising the retention rate and the level of debt. Within that framework, we investigate the conditions for multiple equilibria and show the possibility of instability following a series of increases in the rate of interest or as a result of less prudent dividend policies on the part of firms.
2008	J01	THE SAME AS G30 Peralta, Nacho Alvarez, and Bibiana Medialdea Garcia. 2008. <i>Financial Globalization and Labor: Employee Shareholding or Labor Regression?</i>. Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers.
2008	J51	Heise, Arne. 2008. "The Political Economy of Meritocracy: A Post-Kaleckian, Post-Olsonian Approach to Unemployment and Income Inequality in Modern Varieties of Capitalism." <i>Review of Radical Political Economics</i>, 40(1): 67-88. The "big trade-off," described by Arthur Okun some thirty years ago, is back again: equality or efficiency, or to put it differently, modern highly developed economies and societies have to choose between the Scylla of income inequality and the Charybdis of unemployment. Furthermore, it looks like the continental European economies--foremost Germany and France--sided with more egalitarian ends accepting higher unemployment while the liberal economies such as the United States and the United Kingdom chose higher inequality for lower unemployment. In this paper it is argued that the trade-off is not a supply-side necessity to maintain work effort in a situation of incomplete contracts, but is a politico-economic issue of particular interest groups seeking rents. However, unlike in Mancur Olson's seminal approach, it is not the trade unions that are forming distributional coalitions on the labor market, but rather the meritocracy which is happy to use Keynesian-type demand management to advance their material interests by pursuing a "meritocratically optimal rate of unemployment" (MORU).
2008	L25	THE SAME AS G31 Skott, Peter, and Soon Ryoo. 2008. "Macroeconomic Implications of Financialisation." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i>, 32(6): 827-62.
2009		
2009	C63	CV: Dosi, Giovanni, Giorgio Fagiolo, and Andrea Roventini. 2009. "The Microfoundations of Business Cycles: An Evolutionary, Multi-agent Model." In <i>Schumpeterian Perspectives on Innovation, Competition and Growth</i>, ed. Uwe Cantner, Jean-Luc Gaffard and Lionel Nesta, 161-80. Dordrecht and New York: Springer.
2009	F32 F33	Palley, Thomas I. 2009. "Rethinking the Economics of Capital Mobility and Capital Controls." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i>, 29(3): 15-34. This paper reexamines the issue of international financial capital mobility, which is today's economic orthodoxy. Discussion is often framed in terms of the impossible trinity. That framing distorts discussion by representing capital mobility as having equal significance with sovereign monetary policy and control over exchange rates. It also distorts discussion by ignoring possibilities for coordinated monetary policy and exchange rates, and for managed capital flows. The case for capital mobility rests on neo-classical economic efficiency arguments and neo-liberal political arguments. The case against capital mobility is based on Keynesian macroeconomic inefficiency arguments, neo-Walrasian market failure arguments, and neo-Marxian arguments regarding distortion of the social structure of accumulation. Close examination shows the case for capital mobility to be extremely flimsy, pointing to the ideological dimension behind today's policy orthodoxy.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	G01	CV; Goldstein, Jonathan P. 2009. "Heterodox Macroeconomics and the Current Global Financial Crisis." In <i>Heterodox Macroeconomics: Keynes, Marx and Globalization</i> , ed. Jonathan P. Goldstein and Michael G. Hillard, 263-67. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2010		
2010	B50	Wray, L. Randall. 2010. "Money". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive This paper advances three fundamental propositions regarding money: (1) As R. W. Clower (1965) famously put it, money buys goods and goods buy money, but goods do not buy goods. (2) Money is always debt; it cannot be a commodity from the first proposition because, if it were, that would mean that a particular good is buying goods. (3) Default on debt is possible. These three propositions are used to build a theory of money that is linked to common themes in the heterodox literature on money. The approach taken here is integrated with Hyman Minsky's (1986) work (which relies heavily on the work of his dissertation adviser, Joseph Schumpeter [1934]); the endogenous money approach of Basil Moore; the French-Italian circuit approach; Paul Davidson's (1978) interpretation of John Maynard Keynes, which relies on uncertainty; Wynne Godley's approach, which relies on accounting identities; the "K" distribution theory of Keynes, Michal Kalecki, Nicholas Kaldor, and Kenneth Boulding; the sociological approach of Ingham; and the chartalist, or state money, approach (A. M. Innes, G. F. Knapp, and Charles Goodhart). Hence, this paper takes a somewhat different route to develop the more typical heterodox conclusions about money.
2010	C22	Basu, Deepankar, and Panayiotis T. Manolacos. 2010. Is there a tendency for the rate of profit to fall? Econometric evidence for the U.S. economy, 1948-2007. University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Economics, Working Papers. The law of the tendential fall in the rate of profit has been at the center of theoretical and empirical debates within Marxian political economy ever since the publication of Volume III of Capital. An important limitation of this literature is the absence of a comprehensive econometric analysis of the behaviour of the rate of profit. In this paper, we attempt to fill this lacuna in two ways. First, we investigate the time series properties of the profit rate series. The evidence suggests that the rate of profit behaves like a random walk and exhibits "long waves" interestingly correlated with major epochs of U.S. economic history. In the second part, we test Marx's law of the tendential fall in the rate of profit with a novel econometric model that explicitly accounts for the counter-tendencies. We find evidence of a long-run downward trend in the general profit rate for the US economy for the period 1948-2007.
2010	F54 G28 L32	CV; Lapavitsas, Costas. 2010. "Systemic Failure of Private Banking: A Case for Public Banks." In <i>21st Century Keynesian Economics</i> , ed. Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sawyer, 162-201. International Papers in Political Economy Series. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	N13 N15	Greif, Avner, and Guido Tabellini. 2010. Cultural and Institutional Bifurcation: China and Europe Compared. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7648. How to sustain cooperation is a key challenge for any society. Different social organizations have evolved in the course of history to cope with this challenge by relying on different combinations of external (formal and informal) enforcement institutions and intrinsic motivation. Some societies rely more on informal enforcement and moral obligations within their constituting groups. Others rely more on formal enforcement and general moral obligations towards society at large. How do culture and institutions interact in generating different evolutionary trajectories of societal organizations? Do contemporary attitudes, institutions and behavior reflect distinct pre-modern trajectories?
2011		
2011	C61 Q54 Q57	Barkley Rosser, J., Jr. 2011. "Post Keynesian Perspectives and Complex Ecologic-Economic Dynamics." <i>Metroeconomica</i>, 62(1): 96-121. This paper considers the implications of complex ecologic-economic dynamics for three broad, Post Keynesian perspectives: the uncertainty perspective, the macrodynamics perspective and the Sraffian perspective. Catastrophic, chaotic, and other complex dynamics will be seen as reinforcing the conceptual foundations of Keynesian uncertainty. Predator-prey models will be seen as deeply linked to Post Keynesian macrodynamic models. Finally, certain cases in ecologic-economic systems will be seen as generating such Sraffian, capital theoretic conundra as reswitching. Ecologic-economic models considered besides predator-prey will include fisheries, forestry, lake dynamics, and global climatic-economic dynamics.
2011	E02 G18 G20	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>Financial Keynesianism and Market Instability</i>. Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. In this paper I will follow Hyman Minsky in arguing that the postwar period has seen a slow transformation of the economy from a structure that could be characterized as "robust" to one that is "fragile." While many economists and policymakers have argued that "no one saw it coming," Minsky and his followers certainly did! While some of the details might have surprised Minsky, certainly the general contours of this crisis were foreseen by him a half century ago. I will focus on two main points: first, the past four decades have seen the return of "finance capitalism"; and second, the collapse that began two years ago is a classic "Fisher-Minsky" debt deflation. The appropriate way to analyze this transformation and collapse is from the perspective of what Minsky called "financial Keynesianism"--a label he preferred over Post Keynesian because it emphasized the financial nature of the capitalist economy he analyzed.
2011	E02 G18 G20	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>A Minskyan Road to Financial Reform</i>. Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. In the aftermath of the global financial collapse that began in 2007, governments around the world have responded with reform. The outlines of Basel III have been announced, although some have already dismissed its reform agenda as being too little (and too late!). Like the proposed reforms in the United States, it is argued, Basel III would not have prevented the financial crisis even if it had been in place. The problem is that the architects of reform are working around the edges, taking current bank activities as somehow appropriate and trying to eliminate only the worst excesses of the 2000s. Hyman Minsky would not be impressed. Before we can reform the financial system, we need to understand what the financial system does--or, better, what it should do. To put it as simply as possible, Minsky always insisted that the proper role of the financial system is to promote the "capital development" of the economy. By this he did not simply mean that banks should finance investment in physical capital. Rather, he was concerned with creating a financial structure that would be conducive to economic development to improve living standards, broadly defined. In this paper, we first examine Minsky's general proposals for reform of the economy--how to restore stable growth that promotes job creation and rising living standards. We then turn to his proposals for financial reform. We will focus on his writing in the early 1990s, when he was engaged in a project at the Levy Economics Institute on reconstituting the financial system (Minsky 1992a, 1992b, 1993, 1996). As part of that project, he offered his insights on the fundamental functions of a financial system. These thoughts lead quite naturally to a critique of the financial practices that precipitated the global financial crisis, and offer a path toward thorough-going reform.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	F34	Porcile, Gabriel, Alexandre Souza, and Ricardo Viana. 2011. "Metas de inflacao, taxa de cambio real e crise externa num modelo kaleckiano. (Inflation Target, Real Exchange and External Crisis in a Kaleckian Model. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 31(4): 579-93. Which role should the real exchange rate play in an inflation target regime? In this paper this point is discussed from the point of view of the conditions required for avoiding an external crisis. With this objective, a dynamic Kaleckian model is presented focusing on the stability of the external debt to capital ratio. The main conclusion is that policy makers should monitor closely the evolution of the real exchange rate in order to make the inflation target regime compatible with external stability.
2011	G18	THE SAME AS E02 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>Financial Keynesianism and Market Instability</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	G18	THE SAME AS E02 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>A Minskyan Road to Financial Reform</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	G18 G20	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Minsky's Money Manager Capitalism and the Global Financial Crisis". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. The world's worst economic crisis since the 1930s is now well into its third year. All sorts of explanations have been proffered for the causes of the crisis, from lax regulation and oversight to excessive global liquidity. Unfortunately, these narratives do not take into account the systemic nature of the global crisis. This is why so many observers are misled into pronouncing that recovery is on the way-or even under way already. I believe they are incorrect. We are, perhaps, in round three of a nine-round bout. It is still conceivable that Minsky's "it"-a full-fledged debt deflation with failure of most of the largest financial institutions-could happen again. Indeed, Minsky's work has enjoyed unprecedented interest, with many calling this a "Minsky moment" or "Minsky crisis." However, most of those who channel Minsky locate the beginnings of the crisis in the 2000s. I argue that we should not view this as a "moment" that can be traced to recent developments. Rather, as Minsky argued for nearly 50 years, we have seen a slow realignment of the global financial system toward "money manager capitalism." Minsky's analysis correctly links postwar developments with the prewar "finance capitalism" analyzed by Rudolf Hilferding, Thorstein Veblen, and John Maynard Keynes-and later by John Kenneth Galbraith. In an important sense, over the past quarter century we created conditions similar to those that existed in the run-up to the Great Depression, with a similar outcome. Getting out of this mess will require radical policy changes no less significant than those adopted in the New Deal.
2011	G20	THE SAME AS E02 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>Financial Keynesianism and Market Instability</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	G20	THE SAME AS E02 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>A Minskyan Road to Financial Reform</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	G38	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Lessons We Should Have Learned from the Global Financial Crisis but Didn't". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. In this paper, I first quickly recount the causes and consequences of the global financial crisis (GFC). Of course, the triggering event was the unfolding of the subprime crisis; however, I argue that the financial system was already so fragile that just about anything could have caused the collapse. I then move on to an assessment of the lessons we should have learned. Briefly, these include: (a) the GFC was not a liquidity crisis, (b) underwriting matters, (c) unregulated and unsupervised financial institutions naturally evolve into control frauds, and (d) the worst part is the cover-up of the crimes. I argue that we cannot resolve the crisis until we begin going after the fraud. Finally, I outline an agenda for reform, along the lines suggested by the work of Hyman P. Minsky.
2011	J68 R23	Chakrabarti, Saumya. 2011. "A Macroeconomic Structure of Employment: Rural-Urban Conflict in a Kaleckian Framework." <i>Review of Radical Political Economics</i> , 43(2): 172-97. Faced with the phenomenon of "jobless growth" and to contain the vast "surplus population" the governments of the developing world have taken up measures to manage poverty and social security outside the sphere of accumulation-led growth in the "urban-modern" sector especially through "rural" employment generation. Many researchers criticize such policies, as government expenditure supporting accumulation and growth of the urban sector is thought to be competitive with government financed rural employment creation. However, my assertion is that there is no demand-driven trade-off between these urban and rural employment generations. In fact, I propose a supply-side trade-off. The generic "food-supply-constraint" creates this rural-urban conflict. To investigate this phenomenon, first a Kaleckian macroeconomic framework is constructed, with which I examine the role of the government and that of the "food sector" in supporting accumulation in the modern sector and thereby generating urban employment. Subsequently, the issue of rural employment creation with the help of food surplus and through direct government intervention is considered. Finally, we arrive at the issue of the rural-urban conflict: the conflict between the effects of government involvement in accumulation-led urban employment generation and of direct government intervention through "development management" administering rural employment. However, I also propose a policy that could minimize such a contradiction.
2011	Q54	THE SAME AS C61 Barkley Rosser, J., Jr. 2011. "Post Keynesian Perspectives and Complex Ecologic-Economic Dynamics." <i>Metroeconomica</i> , 62(1): 96-121.
2011	Q57	THE SAME AS C61 Barkley
2011	R23	THE SAME AS J68 Chakrabarti, Saumya. 2011. "A Macroeconomic Structure of Employment: Rural-Urban Conflict in a Kaleckian Framework." <i>Review of Radical Political Economics</i> , 43(2): 172-97.
2012		
2012	D14	Hein, Eckhard. 2012. "Finance-Dominated Capitalism, Re-distribution, Household Debt and Financial Fragility in a Kaleckian Distribution and Growth Model." <i>PSL Quarterly Review</i> , 65(260-263): 11-51. In a Kaleckian distribution and growth model with workers' debt we examine the short and long run effects of three stylized facts of "finance-dominated capitalism": a fall in animal spirits of the firm sector with respect to real investment in capital stock, re-distribution of income at the expense of the wage share, and increasing lending of rentiers to workers for consumption purposes. In particular, we specify the conditions for long-run stability of the workers' debt-capital ratio. We thus identify the threshold for this ratio to turn unstable causing increasing financial fragility and finally financial crisis due to systemic stock-flow or stock-stock dynamics.
2012	E64 O23	Panigo, Demian Tupac, and Pablo Ignacio Chena. 2012. "Regulationist Macro-models for Developing Countries: An Application to the Argentine New Development Pattern." <i>Revue de la Regulation</i> , 0(11). In this paper we present a regulationist structural macroeconomic model (RSMM) to develop economic forecasts and examine different policy outcomes in Argentina. RSMM main characteristics involve cumulative causation dynamics where income distribution, macroeconomic volatility, credit rationing

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		and productive heterogeneity conjugates to obtain a new instrument to precisely examine key macroeconomic and social variables. Available empirical results indicate: 1) the existence of dynamic increasing returns to scale; 2) the relevance of income distribution for investment, tax collection and public expenditures; 3) the significant influence of macroeconomic volatility on employment generation; 4) the strong effect of investment (positive) on imports and domestic consumption (negative) on exports; and 5) that price dynamics depend on wages and demand factors but also (and predominantly) on external variables and income policies.
2012	E64	Cassetti, Mario. 2012. "Macroeconomic Outcomes of Changing Social Bargains: The Feasibility of a Wage-Led Open Economy Reconsidered." <i>Metroeconomica</i>, 63(1): 64-91. It has been argued, in neo-Kaleckian growth theory, that profit-led growth regimes are more likely in an open economy, at least in the short run. This paper reconsiders this question by developing a macroeconomic model for the medium run where distribution and inflation, caused by conflicting nominal income claims, influence growth. We show that the strict alternative between wage-led and profit-led growth is misguided, and that an expansion of real wages and employment is feasible when enduring incomes policies are established. Hindrance to these policies is reminiscent of the political opposition to permanent full employment envisaged by Kalecki.
2012	J33	Lima, Gilberto Tadeu. 2012. "A Neo-Kaleckian Model of Profit Sharing, Capacity Utilization and Economic Growth." <i>Metroeconomica</i>, 63(1): 92-108. This paper sets forth a Neo-Kaleckian model of capacity utilization and growth with distribution featuring a profit-sharing arrangement. While a given proportion of firms compensate workers with only a base wage, the remaining proportion do so with a base wage and a share of profits. Consistent with the empirical evidence, workers hired by profit-sharing firms have a higher productivity than their counterparts in base-wage firms. While a higher profit-sharing coefficient raises capacity utilization and growth irrespective of the distribution of compensation strategies across firms, a higher frequency of profit-sharing firms does likewise only if the profit-sharing coefficient is sufficiently high.
2012	N20	Wray, L. Randall. 2012. <i>Introduction to an Alternative History of Money</i>. Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper integrates the various strands of an alternative, heterodox view on the origins of money and the development of the modern financial system in a manner that is consistent with the findings of historians and anthropologists. As is well known, the orthodox story of money's origins and evolution begins with the creation of a medium of exchange to reduce the costs of barter. To be sure, the history of money is "lost in the mists of time," as money's invention probably predates writing. Further, the history of money is contentious. And, finally, even orthodox economists would reject the Robinson Crusoe story and the evolution from a commodity money through to modern fiat money as historically accurate. Rather, the story told about the origins and evolution of money is designed to shed light on the "nature" of money. The orthodox story draws attention to money as a transactions-cost-minimizing medium of exchange. Heterodox economists reject the formalist methodology adopted by orthodox economists in favor of a substantivist methodology. In the formalist methodology, the economist begins with the "rational" economic agent facing scarce resources and unlimited wants. Since the formalist methodology abstracts from historical and institutional detail, it must be applicable to all human societies. Heterodoxy argues that economics has to do with a study of the institutionalized interactions among humans and between humans and nature. The economy is a component of culture; or, more specifically, of the material life process of society. As such, substantivist economics cannot abstract from the institutions that help to shape economic processes; and the substantivist problem is not the formal one of choice, but a problem concerning production and distribution. A powerful critique of the orthodox story regarding money can be developed using the findings of comparative anthropology, comparative history, and comparative economics. Given the embedded nature of economic phenomenon in prior societies, an understanding of what money is and what it does in capitalist societies is essential to this approach. This can then be contrasted with the functioning of precapitalist societies in order to allow identification of which types of precapitalist societies would use money and what money would be used for in these societies. This understanding is essential for informed speculation on the origins of money. The comparative approach used by heterodox economists begins with an understanding of the role money plays in capitalist economies, which shares essential features with analyses developed by a wide range of Institutional, Keynesian, Post Keynesian, and Marxist macroeconomists. This paper uses the understanding developed by comparative anthropology and comparative history of precapitalist societies in order to logically reconstruct the origins of money.
2012	O23	THE SAME AS E64 Panigo, Demian Tupac, and Pablo Ignacio Chena. 2012. "Regulationist Macro-models for Developing Countries: An Application to the Argentine New Development Pattern." <i>Revue de la Regulation</i>, 0(11).
2012	O23 O24	Lopez G., Julio. 2012. "L'essor et le declin de la strategie economique keynesienne-structuraliste au Mexique. (Rise and Demise of the Structuralist-Keynesian Economic Strategy in Mexico. With English summary.)." <i>Revue de la Regulation</i>, 0(11). The aim of this paper is to study the proximate causes as well as the historical origins of the downfall of the Mexican "economic miracle", which took place approximately between 1950 and the mid-1970s. The author shares a view that holds that in the mid-1970s, Mexico's previous growth strategy faded, and sees the economic troubles as an expression of the exhaustion of that strategy. He shows how this economic exhaustion came about by considering the supply and demand limits to fast growth in an international context that deteriorated, especially when the import substitution strategy reached a relatively advanced stage. He then considers the relationship between economics and politics during the "miracle" period as well as in the following years, arguing that fast and stable growth also served as material support for an alliance between the upper classes and the political bureaucracy. Thus, the demise of the previous economic model also eroded the material and ideological framework that made possible or eased the class alliance built during the "miracle" years.
2013		
2013	B30	Bini, Piero. 2013. "The Italian Economists and the Crisis of the Nineteen-Seventies: The Rise and Fall of the "Conflict Paradigm"." <i>History of Economic Thought and Policy</i>, 2(1): 73-101. Between 1969 and the early nineteen-eighties a unique parabola took place in Italy that was both historical and theoretical. We are referring here to the birth, development and decline of a research project that had assumed Sraffa's book <i>Production of Commodities by Means of Commodities</i> as its basic reference. At the beginning of this debate, the characteristics of Sraffa's theory as an "open" scheme enabled it to produce a theoretical core having multiple derivations (both Keynesian and Marxian). In this system of scientific synergies a special role was played by the discussion concerning wages as "independent variable". The result was a meta-theoretical concept of wage as a price governed prevalently by social forces and power relations. We have called this complex research programme the "conflict paradigm". Successively the paper considers the reasons which, since the mid-seventies, started to corrode this compound doctrinaire alliance, first of all the intellectual disorientation caused by both the acute expressions of crisis in the second half of nineteen-seventies, and the criticism against the Sraffa's theory as an "open" scheme, as a factor that deprived the study of economics of the solid anchor of equilibrium analysis.
2013	H62	Fontana, Giuseppe, and Malcolm Sawyer. 2013. "Post-Keynesian and Kaleckian Thoughts on Ecological Macroeconomics." <i>European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention</i>, 10(2): 256-67. This paper outlines an

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		approach to ecological macroeconomics based on post-Keynesian and Kaleckian ideas. It views growth as demand-driven through investment, and focuses on the conflicts between that demand-driven growth rate, the growth of the effective labour force and the 'nature constrained' rate of growth. The paper argues that there will not be 'market forces' which will address those conflicts, and specifically to bring growth to an environmentally sustainable growth rate. The policy agenda which is suggested is wide ranging and it calls for appropriate fiscal policy and budget deficits.
2013	Q56 Q58	Chester, Lynne, and Joy Paton. 2013. "The Economic-Environment Relation: Can Post-Keynesians, Regulationists and Polanyians Offer Insights?" <i>European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention</i> , 10(1): 106-21. As the environmental debate has intensified, post-Keynesians, Regulationists and Polanyians remain relatively silent. All treat time as historical, consider economic issues subordinate to politics and have plenty to say about growth, institutions, uncertainty, and path-dependent events. These concepts seem pertinent to understanding the economic-environment problematic. This article explores the 'environmental potential' of these three heterodox economic traditions. We examine the conception of nature underpinning each methodological approach and the ability of their key conceptual tools to explain the economic-environment relation. Methodological pluralism and a project driven by the neoclassical agenda, we posit, seriously weakens the possibility of a post-Keynesian-grounded coherent environmental perspective. On the other hand, the Regulationists and Polanyians provide cogent analytical frameworks to advance explanations of the economic-environment relation and the contemporary environmental challenge.

Table E11.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C51	Model Construction and Estimation*
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D12	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F10	Trade: General
F13	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J23	Labor Demand
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K42	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: General
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O19	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z13	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E11: Balance of Links

193	Links in 2005
43	New links in 2006-2013
586	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E11 is equal to 2.48 AS.

Общий объем раздела E11 — 2,48 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E11.E.

E12 General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian ¹

Table E12.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	43	113	70	2.63	0.62	0.66	General Economics and Teaching
B	1,145	1,937	792	1.69	16.42	11.27	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	39	270	231	6.92	0.56	1.57	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	295	567	272	1.92	4.23	3.30	Microeconomics
E	4,614	11,432	6,818	2.48	66.17	66.51	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	217	659	442	3.04	3.11	3.83	International Economics
G	80	485	405	6.06	1.15	2.82	Financial Economics
H	46	253	207	5.5	0.66	1.47	Public Economics
I	4	18	14	4.5	0.06	0.10	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	76	226	150	2.97	1.09	1.31	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Law and Economics
L	73	159	86	2.18	1.05	0.93	Industrial Organization
M	3	10	7	3.33	0.04	0.06	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	17	79	62	4.65	0.24	0.46	Economic History
O	220	666	446	3.03	3.16	3.87	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	85	204	119	2.4	1.22	1.19	Economic Systems
Q	10	67	57	6.7	0.14	0.39	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	4	30	26	7.5	0.06	0.17	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.05	Other Special Topics
S	6,973	17,188	10,215	2.46	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E12.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	24	61	37	2.54	0.34	0.35	General Economics
A2	17	47	30	2.76	0.24	0.27	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Collective Works
A	43	113	70	2.63	0.62	0.66	General Economics and Teaching
B0	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	General
B1	54	135	81	2.5	0.77	0.79	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	564	868	304	1.54	8.09	5.05	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	393	602	209	1.53	5.64	3.50	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	105	157	52	1.5	1.51	0.91	Economic Methodology
B5	27	172	145	6.37	0.39	1.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	1,145	1,937	792	1.69	16.42	11.27	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	5	14	9	2.8	0.07	0.08	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	3	11	8	3.67	0.04	0.06	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	2	21	19	10.5	0.03	0.12	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	14	162	148	11.57	0.20	0.94	Econometric Modeling
C6	11	53	42	4.82	0.16	0.31	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	39	270	231	6.92	0.56	1.57	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

¹ © American Economic Association (EconLit), 1991—2016.

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	3	12	9	4	0.04	0.07	General
D1	9	28	19	3.11	0.13	0.16	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	16	34	18	2.13	0.23	0.20	Production and Organizations
D3	27	50	23	1.85	0.39	0.29	Distribution
D4	53	67	14	1.26	0.76	0.39	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	64	90	26	1.41	0.92	0.52	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	7	16	9	2.29	0.10	0.09	Welfare Economics
D7	13	30	17	2.31	0.19	0.17	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	95	225	130	2.37	1.36	1.31	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	8	15	7	1.88	0.11	0.09	Intertemporal Choice
D	295	567	272	1.92	4.23	3.30	Microeconomics
E0	13	33	20	2.54	0.19	0.19	General
E1	2,620	5,220	2,600	1.99	37.57	30.37	General Aggregative Models
E2	638	1,692	1,054	2.65	9.15	9.84	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	450	1,620	1,170	3.6	6.45	9.43	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	295	870	575	2.95	4.23	5.06	Money and Interest Rates
E5	359	1280	921	3.57	5.15	7.45	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	239	717	478	3	3.43	4.17	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	4,614	11,432	6,818	2.48	66.17	66.51	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	15	30	15	2	0.22	0.17	General
F1	22	66	44	3	0.32	0.38	Trade
F2	12	18	6	1.5	0.17	0.10	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	91	318	227	3.49	1.31	1.85	International Finance
F4	77	216	139	2.81	1.10	1.26	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.03	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	217	659	442	3.04	3.11	3.83	International Economics
G0	1	175	174	175	0.01	1.02	General
G1	28	101	73	3.61	0.40	0.59	General Financial Markets
G2	37	148	111	4	0.53	0.86	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	14	61	47	4.36	0.20	0.35	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	80	485	405	6.06	1.15	2.82	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	9	23	14	2.56	0.13	0.13	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	6	31	25	5.17	0.09	0.18	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	8	14	6	1.75	0.11	0.08	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	11	52	41	4.73	0.16	0.30	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	11	121	110	11	0.16	0.70	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.04	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Issues
H	46	253	207	5.5	0.66	1.47	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Health
I2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Education and Research Institutions
I3	4	12	8	3	0.06	0.07	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	4	18	14	4.5	0.06	0.10	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	General
J1	4	13	9	3.25	0.06	0.08	Demographic Economics
J2	18	55	37	3.06	0.26	0.32	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	13	42	29	3.23	0.19	0.24	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	13	23	10	1.77	0.19	0.13	Particular Labor Markets
J5	8	20	12	2.5	0.11	0.12	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	19	69	50	3.63	0.27	0.40	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	76	226	150	2.97	1.09	1.31	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Law and Economics
L0	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	General
L1	55	91	36	1.65	0.79	0.53	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	2	22	20	11	0.03	0.13	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	6	23	17	3.83	0.09	0.13	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	7	13	6	1.86	0.10	0.08	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	73	159	86	2.18	1.05	0.93	Industrial Organization
M0	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	General
M1	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Personnel Economics
M	3	10	7	3.33	0.04	0.06	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	General
N1	11	57	46	5.18	0.16	0.33	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.05	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	17	79	62	4.65	0.24	0.46	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	64	239	175	3.73	0.92	1.39	Economic Development
O2	9	79	70	8.78	0.13	0.46	Development Planning and Policy
O3	23	54	31	2.35	0.33	0.31	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	115	279	164	2.43	1.65	1.62	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	9	15	6	1.67	0.13	0.09	Economywide Country Studies
O	220	666	446	3.03	3.16	3.87	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	53	116	63	2.19	0.76	0.67	Capitalist Systems
P2	22	59	37	2.68	0.32	0.34	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	9	24	15	2.67	0.13	0.14	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	85	204	119	2.4	1.22	1.19	Economic Systems
Q0	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	General
Q1	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.02	Agriculture
Q2	8	9	1	1.13	0.11	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	16	16	N	0.00	0.09	Energy
Q5	0	32	32	N	0.00	0.19	Environmental Economics
Q	10	67	57	6.7	0.14	0.39	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	3	9	6	3	0.04	0.05	General Regional Economics
R2	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Household Analysis
R3	0	15	15	N	0.00	0.09	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Regional Government Analysis
R	4	30	26	7.5	0.06	0.17	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.05	Other Special Topics
S	6,973	17,188	10,215	2.46	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E12.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	2	16	14	8	0.03	0.09	General Economics: General
A11	7	24	17	3.43	0.1	0.14	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	8	10	2	1.25	0.11	0.06	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	7	7	0	1	0.1	0.04	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A20	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	15	31	16	2.07	0.22	0.18	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A31	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Collective Volumes
B00	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	3	10	7	3.33	0.04	0.06	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	16	50	34	3.13	0.23	0.29	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	25	44	19	1.76	0.36	0.26	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	5	14	9	2.8	0.07	0.08	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	2	11	9	5.5	0.03	0.06	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	5	10	5	2	0.07	0.06	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	17	21	4	1.24	0.24	0.12	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	514	779	265	1.52	7.37	4.53	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	4	6	2	1.5	0.06	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	13	19	6	1.46	0.19	0.11	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	11	29	18	2.64	0.16	0.17	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	393	596	203	1.52	5.64	3.47	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	6	13	7	2.17	0.09	0.08	Economic Methodology: General
B41	99	144	45	1.45	1.42	0.84	Economic Methodology
B50	7	43	36	6.14	0.1	0.25	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	8	44	36	5.5	0.11	0.26	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	5	59	54	11.8	0.07	0.34	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	7	20	13	2.86	0.1	0.12	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C11	4	10	6	2.5	0.06	0.06	Bayesian Analysis: General
C15	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C22	3	10	7	3.33	0.04	0.06	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C32	2	19	17	9.5	0.03	0.11	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C43	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C51	7	87	80	12.43	0.1	0.51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	3	26	23	8.67	0.04	0.15	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	4	43	39	10.75	0.06	0.25	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	4	8	4	2	0.06	0.05	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.05	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	2	29	27	14.5	0.03	0.17	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C67	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Input-Output Models
C70	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Noncooperative Games
C82	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
D00	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Microeconomics: General
D01	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D10	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Household Behavior: General
D11	6	10	4	1.67	0.09	0.06	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D18	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Consumer Protection
D21	8	17	9	2.13	0.11	0.1	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	6	14	8	2.33	0.09	0.08	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	8	9	1	1.13	0.11	0.05	Distribution: General
D31	16	36	20	2.25	0.23	0.21	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Factor Income Distribution
D40	9	11	2	1.22	0.13	0.06	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	26	34	8	1.31	0.37	0.2	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D45	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Rationing; Licensing
D46	10	12	2	1.2	0.14	0.07	Value Theory
D49	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	37	46	9	1.24	0.53	0.27	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	20	26	6	1.3	0.29	0.15	Exchange and Production Economies
D57	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	5	9	4	1.8	0.07	0.05	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D61	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Externalities
D63	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Altruism; Philanthropy
D70	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	5	15	10	3	0.07	0.09	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.03	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	4	11	7	2.75	0.06	0.06	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	30	41	11	1.37	0.43	0.24	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	13	22	9	1.69	0.19	0.13	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	12	54	42	4.5	0.17	0.31	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	36	95	59	2.64	0.52	0.55	Expectations; Speculations
D90	5	7	2	1.4	0.07	0.04	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E00	12	23	11	1.92	0.17	0.13	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	22	30	8	1.36	0.32	0.17	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	84	146	62	1.74	1.2	0.85	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	2,274	4,506	2,232	1.98	32.61	26.22	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	225	455	230	2.02	3.23	2.65	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	14	82	68	5.86	0.2	0.48	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	22	39	17	1.77	0.32	0.23	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	70	159	89	2.27	1	0.93	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	143	294	151	2.06	2.05	1.71	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	67	441	374	6.58	0.96	2.57	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	282	608	326	2.16	4.04	3.54	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E25	53	128	75	2.42	0.76	0.74	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	1	20	19	20	0.01	0.12	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	5	21	16	4.2	0.07	0.12	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	242	867	625	3.58	3.47	5.04	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	199	693	494	3.48	2.85	4.03	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	4	39	35	9.75	0.06	0.23	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	74	118	44	1.59	1.06	0.69	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	63	88	25	1.4	0.9	0.51	Demand for Money
E42	17	49	32	2.88	0.24	0.29	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	80	326	246	4.08	1.15	1.9	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	57	283	226	4.96	0.82	1.65	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	43	60	17	1.4	0.62	0.35	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	103	178	75	1.73	1.48	1.04	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	175	852	677	4.87	2.51	4.96	Monetary Policy
E58	38	190	152	5	0.54	1.11	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	33	70	37	2.12	0.47	0.41	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	18	45	27	2.5	0.26	0.26	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	117	399	282	3.41	1.68	2.32	Fiscal Policy
E63	51	146	95	2.86	0.73	0.85	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	7	16	9	2.29	0.1	0.09	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	9	28	19	3.11	0.13	0.16	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	4	13	9	3.25	0.06	0.08	General Outlook and Conditions
F00	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	International Economics: General
F01	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Global Outlook
F02	11	25	14	2.27	0.16	0.15	International Economic Order
F10	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Trade: General
F11	7	13	6	1.86	0.1	0.08	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	5	9	4	1.8	0.07	0.05	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	1	23	22	23	0.01	0.13	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	Economic Integration
F16	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F18	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Trade and Environment
F20	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	6	10	4	1.67	0.09	0.06	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	International Migration
F23	4	6	2	1.5	0.06	0.03	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	International Finance: General
F31	28	103	75	3.68	0.4	0.6	Foreign Exchange
F32	26	70	44	2.69	0.37	0.41	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	22	86	64	3.91	0.32	0.5	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	3	16	13	5.33	0.04	0.09	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Foreign Aid
F36	8	33	25	4.13	0.11	0.19	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	58	142	84	2.45	0.83	0.83	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	6	25	19	4.17	0.09	0.15	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	12	32	20	2.67	0.17	0.19	Economic Growth of Open Economies
G00	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Financial Economics: General
G10	5	14	9	2.8	0.07	0.08	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	11	41	30	3.73	0.16	0.24	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G14	1	13	12	13	0.01	0.08	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	5	11	6	2.2	0.07	0.06	International Financial Markets
G18	3	12	9	4	0.04	0.07	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	3	12	9	4	0.04	0.07	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	32	108	76	3.38	0.46	0.63	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G28	2	23	21	11.5	0.03	0.13	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G31	7	26	19	3.71	0.1	0.15	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	5	21	16	4.2	0.07	0.12	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.04	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H11	9	20	11	2.22	0.13	0.12	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.05	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H22	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.05	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H30	7	11	4	1.57	0.1	0.06	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H41	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Public Goods
H50	4	30	26	7.5	0.06	0.17	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H54	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	National Security and War
H60	4	8	4	2	0.06	0.05	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	1	20	19	20	0.01	0.12	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	4	41	37	10.25	0.06	0.24	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	2	52	50	26	0.03	0.3	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
I30	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J11	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J14	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J21	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	7	15	8	2.14	0.1	0.09	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	5	15	10	3	0.07	0.09	Labor Demand
J24	5	18	13	3.6	0.07	0.1	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J30	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	8	36	28	4.5	0.11	0.21	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J33	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	12	19	7	1.58	0.17	0.11	Labor Contracts
J42	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J50	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.03	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	2	8	6	4	0.03	0.05	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J63	1	14	13	14	0.01	0.08	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	12	37	25	3.08	0.17	0.22	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J68	6	9	3	1.5	0.09	0.05	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J71	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Labor Discrimination
K42	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L00	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Industrial Organization: General
L10	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	10	31	21	3.1	0.14	0.18	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L12	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	13	16	3	1.23	0.19	0.09	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L16	30	39	9	1.3	0.43	0.23	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L21	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Business Objectives of the Firm
L25	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.05	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L32	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L51	1	13	12	13	0.01	0.08	Economics of Regulation
L52	5	10	5	2	0.07	0.06	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	7	11	4	1.57	0.1	0.06	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
M00	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M13	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	New Firms; Startups
N01	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N12	3	24	21	8	0.04	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	6	19	13	3.17	0.09	0.11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N34	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N42	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N44	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N77	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
O10	7	13	6	1.86	0.1	0.08	Economic Development: General
O11	34	141	107	4.15	0.49	0.82	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	4	9	5	2.25	0.06	0.05	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	7	32	25	4.57	0.1	0.19	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	2	10	8	5	0.03	0.06	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	7	21	14	3	0.1	0.12	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O23	8	63	55	7.88	0.11	0.37	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.05	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.02	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	14	38	24	2.71	0.2	0.22	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O38	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	18	33	15	1.83	0.26	0.19	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	72	168	96	2.33	1.03	0.98	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	10	18	8	1.8	0.14	0.1	Monetary Growth Models
O47	14	57	43	4.07	0.2	0.33	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O56	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	11	11	0	1	0.16	0.06	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P16	38	96	58	2.53	0.54	0.56	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P17	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	7	38	31	5.43	0.1	0.22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P26	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	4	4	0	1	0.06	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P31	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P36	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P44	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
Q01	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Sustainable Development
Q20	6	6	0	1	0.09	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q28	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q33	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Resource Booms
R11	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R15	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R20	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
S	6,973	16,690	9,717	2.39	100	97.0	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E12.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A14	4	0.02	Sociology of Economics
A23	12	0.07	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A33	3	0.02	Handbooks
B26	4	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B30	6	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B54	2	0.01	Feminist Economics
B59	4	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C12	1	0.01	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	1	0.01	Estimation: General
C14	1	0.01	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C20	1	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C30	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C36	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C44	1	0.01	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C50	5	0.03	Econometric Modeling: General
C54	1	0.01	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C68	2	0.01	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	1	0.01	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C73	1	0.01	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
D02	3	0.02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	4	0.02	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D12	4	0.02	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	8	0.05	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D22	1	0.01	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D52	2	0.01	Incomplete Markets

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D60	3	0.02	Welfare Economics: General
D86	2	0.01	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	6	0.03	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E26	3	0.02	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
F37	1	0.01	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F44	12	0.07	International Business Cycles
F47	1	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F51	1	0.01	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	1	0.01	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F54	2	0.01	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	2	0.01	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	2	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F65	2	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G01	173	1.01	Financial Crises
G23	3	0.02	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	2	0.01	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G30	2	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G35	3	0.02	Payout Policy
G38	1	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H10	1	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	2	0.01	Crisis Management
H21	2	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H25	6	0.03	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H32	1	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	1	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H44	1	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H51	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Health
H70	1	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H72	1	0.01	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H75	1	0.01	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	3	0.02	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	1	0.01	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H87	2	0.01	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I11	2	0.01	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	1	0.01	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I21	1	0.01	Analysis of Education
I23	2	0.01	Higher Education; Research Institutions
J08	2	0.01	Labor Economics Policies
J16	3	0.02	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J20	4	0.02	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J26	2	0.01	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J40	1	0.01	Particular Labor Markets: General
J60	2	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	2	0.01	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J65	5	0.03	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
K22	1	0.01	Business and Securities Law
K34	1	0.01	Tax Law
L14	1	0.01	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L24	2	0.01	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	9	0.05	Entrepreneurship
L66	2	0.01	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L71	1	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L74	1	0.01	Construction
L84	1	0.01	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	1	0.01	Real Estate Services
L94	1	0.01	Electric Utilities

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
M11	1	0.01	Production Management
M14	1	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M30	1	0.01	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	2	0.01	Marketing
M52	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N11	2	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N20	6	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N22	3	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N40	4	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N80	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
O13	4	0.02	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O18	3	0.02	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O20	1	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	5	0.03	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O25	1	0.01	Industrial Policy
O43	1	0.01	Institutions and Growth
O44	1	0.01	Environment and Growth
O52	2	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
P30	1	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P35	3	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P43	2	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
Q11	2	0.01	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	2	0.01	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q24	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q41	9	0.05	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	6	0.03	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	1	0.01	Energy: Government Policy
Q50	2	0.01	Environmental Economics: General
Q54	4	0.02	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	1	0.01	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	5	0.03	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	12	0.07	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	8	0.05	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R14	1	0.01	Land Use Patterns
R23	2	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	1	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	13	0.08	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	1	0.01	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R50	2	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: General
R58	1	0.01	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Y30	1	0.01	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Z12	3	0.02	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	5	0.03	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	498	3.0	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(173), R31(13), A23(12), F44(12), Q57(12), L26(9), Q41(9), D14(8), Q58(8), B30(6), E02(6), H25(6), N20(6), Q43(6), C50(5), J65(5), O21(5), Q56(5), Z13(5), A14(4), B26(4), B59(4), D03(4), D12(4), J20(4), N40(4), O13(4), Q54(4), A33(3), D02(3), D60(3), E26(3), G23(3), G35(3), H76(3), J16(3), N22(3), O18(3), P35(3), Z12(3), B54(2), C68(2), D52(2), D86(2), F54(2), F55(2), F60(2), F65(2), G24(2), G30(2), H12(2), H21(2), H87(2), I11(2), I23(2), J08(2), J26(2), J60(2), J61(2), L24(2), L66(2), M31(2), N11(2), O52(2), P43(2), Q11(2), Q12(2), Q50(2), R23(2), R50(2), C12(1), C13(1), C14(1), C20(1), C30(1), C36(1), C44(1), C54(1), C69(1), C73(1), D22(1), F37(1), F47(1), F51(1), F52(1), F62(1), G38(1), H10(1), H32(1), H40(1), H44(1), H51(1), H70(1), H72(1), H75(1), H77(1), I13(1), I21(1), J40(1), K22(1), K34(1), L14(1), L71(1), L74(1), L84(1), L85(1), L94(1), M11(1), M14(1), M30(1), M52(1), N80(1), O20(1), O25(1), O43(1), O44(1), P30(1), Q24(1), Q48(1), Q55(1), R14(1), R30(1), R32(1), R58(1), Y30(1).

Table E12.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B54	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
D52	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
D60	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
I21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P30	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q58	1	0	0	4	0	1	0	2	8
Z13	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	5
D12	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
E02	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	1	6
N20	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	6
O52	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Q41	0	2	1	2	0	2	1	1	9
Y30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	1	9	28	62	42	31	173
G30	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
H21	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
H25	0	0	2	0	0	1	1	2	6
H77	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H87	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
J61	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
L26	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	5	9
L71	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O21	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	5
Q43	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	6
A23	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	6	12
B30	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	1	6
C13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C44	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D14	0	0	0	1	0	3	2	2	8
G24	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
J16	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	3
J20	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	0	4
J65	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	5
M11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
M31	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
O13	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
O18	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
Q12	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Q48	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q50	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Q54	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
Q55	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q56	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	2	5
Q57	0	0	0	8	0	1	0	3	12
R23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
R31	0	0	0	1	3	3	3	3	13
R50	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
A14	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
C50	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	5
D03	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
D22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F37	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F44	0	0	0	0	1	7	2	2	12
F54	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
G35	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
H51	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H70	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H75	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I11	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
K22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
L66	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
M30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N22	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
N40	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
N80	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R58	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B26	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
B59	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
C14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C54	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C68	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
C73	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D02	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
E26	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
F47	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F65	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
G23	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
G38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H72	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I23	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
J08	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
J26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
J40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L84	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
O20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q11	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
A33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
C12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D86	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
P35	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
R32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
H76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
NL(J)	7	6	11	25	22	29	6	19	125

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E12.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B54	Austen, Siobhan, and Therese Jefferson. 2006. "Comparing Responses to Critical Realism." <i>Journal of Economic Methodology</i>, 13(2): 257-82. This article is a study of the response of two heterodox schools of economic thought to "new" philosophical ideas. Specifically, it considers the response within Post Keynesian and feminist economics to Tony Lawson's recent call for economists to pay greater attention to ontology and for economists to adopt research methods consistent with critical realism. Lawson's arguments were formally introduced to these schools over the space of a few years and continue to generate considerable discussion within their ranks. The focus of analysis in this article is on the debate about Lawson's ideas published in the leading journals associated with two schools of thought: The Journal of Post Keynesian Economics and Feminist Economics. The article contrasts the reception Lawson's ideas received in each of the two journals and suggests some reasons for these differences. It argues that some barriers to the adoption of new ideas exist in each school of thought and that this has implications for the direction and content of economic thought in heterodox schools.
2006	D52	Miller, Marcus, and Lei Zhang. 2006. <i>Fear and Market Failure: Global Imbalances and 'Self-insurance'</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6000. Two key issues are examined in an integrated framework: the emergence of global imbalances and the precautionary motive for accumulating reserves. Standard models of general equilibrium would predict modest current account surpluses in the emerging markets if they face higher risk than the US itself. But, with pronounced Loss Aversion in Emerging Markets, their precautionary savings can generate substantial 'global imbalances', especially if there is an inefficient supply of global 'insurance'. A combination of fear and market failure generates imbalances as a general equilibrium outcome. In

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		principle, lower real interest rates will ensure aggregate demand equals supply at a global level: but disequilibrium may result if the required real interest rate is negative. A precautionary savings glut appears to us to be a temporary phenomenon, however, destined for correction as and when adequate reserve levels are achieved. If the process of correction is triggered by 'Sudden Stop' on capital flows to the US, might this not lead to 'hard landing' that is forecast by several leading macroeconomists? When precautionary saving is combined with financial panic, history offers no guarantee of full employment.
2006	D52 D60	Dubey, Pradeep, and John Geanakoplos. 2006. <i>Money and Production, and Liquidity Trap</i> . Cowles Foundation, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1574. We prove the existence of monetary equilibrium in a finite horizon economy with production. We also show that if agents expect the monetary authority to significantly decrease the supply of bank money available for short term loans in the future, then the economy will fall into a liquidity trap today.
2006	I21	Ouattara, Mama. 2006. "Croissance optimale et choc a apparition aleatoire. (Optimal Growth and Random Timing Shock. With English summary.)." <i>Economie Appliquee</i> , 59(2): 65-87. We present an optimal growth model in which, one of the production factors undergoes a shock which occurs randomly. To illustrate the interest of the problem under study, we make use of HIV/AIDS. We furthermore show that uncertainty impacts negatively the levels of the stock of capital and consumption as well as that of their rates. Furthermore, the paper examines the uncertainty effects on these variables in a state of competitive equilibrium with external effects.
2006	P30 Z13	Marangos, John. 2006. "Developing a Civilised Society in Transition Economies: The Post Keynesian Paradigm." <i>Journal of Socio-Economics</i> , 35(4): 660-81. A Post Keynesian paradigm of transition requires the exposition of what I define as primary elements: economic analysis; definition of a good society; speed; political structure; ideological structure and the role of initial conditions. The next step is to identify secondary elements, the desired changes with respect to: price liberalisation-stabilisation; privatisation; institutional structure; monetary policy and the financial system; fiscal policy; international trade and social policy. It is argued that Post Keynesianism clarifies the reasons why the orthodox model of transition implemented in transition economies was inappropriate and unsuccessful. The Post Keynesian recommendations would have resulted in a more sensible and successful transition.
2006	Q58	Sim, Nicholas C. S. 2006. "Environmental Keynesian Macroeconomics: Some Further Discussion." <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 59(4): 401-05. This paper extends the IS-LM-EE framework first formulated by Heyes (Heyes, A., 2000. A proposal for the greening of textbook macro: 'IS-LM-EE'. <i>Ecol. Econ.</i> 32, 1-7). In his model, exogenous fiscal or monetary shocks are needed so that the intersection of all three schedules is reached. Such independent adjustments are circumvented in this paper, which argues that a naturally adjusting process exists and formalizes this mechanism for the IS-LM-EE framework.
2006	Z13	THE SAME AS P30 Marangos, John. 2006. "Developing a Civilised Society in Transition Economies: The Post Keynesian Paradigm." <i>Journal of Socio-Economics</i> , 35(4): 660-81.
2007		
2007	D12	CV; Miles, David. 2007. "Modelling the Impact of Demographic Change upon the Economy." In <i>New Developments in the Economics of Population Ageing</i> , ed. John Creedy and Ross Guest, 360-95. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 202. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	E02	CV; Ferreira, Jesus, and Felipe Serrano. 2007. "New Institutions for a New Economic Policy." In <i>Money, Distribution and Economic Policy: Alternatives to Orthodox Macroeconomics</i> , ed. Eckhard Hein and Achim Truger, 141-57. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	N20	CV; Bellofiore, Riccardo, and Joseph Halevi. 2007. "You Can't Always Get What You Want: Why Europe Is Not Keynesian-Able While the US New Economy Is Driven by Financial Keynesianism." In <i>Euroland and the World Economy: Global Player or Global Drag?</i> , ed. Jorg Bibow and Andrea Terzi, 215-32. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2007	O52	Lobejon Herrero, Luis Fernando. 2007. "Demanda, crecimiento economico e integracion monetaria: La experiencia italiana. (Demand, Economic Growth and Monetary Integration: The Italian Case. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Mundial</i> , 0(17): 175-94. Italy was among the most dynamic European countries during the first decades after the Second World War. Nowadays, however, its GDP growth is really low. This paper examines this experience, using a methodology connected with the Keynesian tradition, especially with some studies focused on the impact of exports on growth. A new econometric model based on this Keynesian framework shows that not only exports, but all exogenous components of demand have had an important effect on Italian economic evolution. It also shows that the controversial participation of Italy on the process of building up the European monetary integration might have had a negative impact on that evolution.
2007	Q41	Snowden, Brian. 2007. "The New Classical Counter-Revolution: False Path or Illuminating Complement?" <i>Eastern Economic Journal</i> , 33(4): 541-62. In this paper the author responds to Laurence Seidman's recent article, 'The New Classical Counter-Revolution: A False Path for Macroeconomics'. The author challenges the view that new classical macroeconomics has been a false path and provides a critique of Seidman's arguments with respect to his interpretation of the 1970s 'stagflation', the relevance of new classical macroeconomics for practical policymaking, the contribution of real business cycle theory, and the new classical content of contemporary macroeconomic textbooks. The author concludes that the new classical counter-revolution has had an extremely productive influence on the current mainstream new neoclassical synthesis framework.
2007	Q41	Seidman, Laurence S. 2007. "The New Classical Counter-Revolution: False Path or Illuminating Complement? Reply." <i>Eastern Economic Journal</i> , 33(4): 563-65. The picture of economic well-being depends crucially on how it is measured. We introduce a new measure of economic well-being that includes public consumption, income from wealth, and household production. The differences in scope and method between our measure and standard income lead to substantially different findings regarding economic well-being. The average U.S. household appears to be much better off in 2001 relative to 1989 according to our measure in comparison to money income. In contrast to official measures, our measure shows that racial disparity increased. The increase in measured inequality was higher than indicated by the official measures.
2007	Y30	Arnone, M. 2007. "Macroeconomia e Autorganizzazione: Un nuovo contributo [Review Article]. (With English summary.)." <i>Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali</i> , 115(4). This discussion paper critically reviews a new book by Aoki and Yokishawa and presents some of the techniques adopted by the authors as a new approach to the foundations of macroeconomics. The paper discusses some of the main techniques of statistical mechanics relevant in this context, namely the Master Equation and the Polya Urn. The former is a key instrument for deriving some Keynesian results throughout the book, in particular the role of effective demand in stimulating the economy; additionally, it is used to assess the role and significance of uncertainty and to re-

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		examine so-called "policy ineffectiveness", showing instead the positive contribution of an active economic policy. The Polya Urn is used to show demand saturation as a growth limiting factor and demand for new products as a growth-enhancing one, with the clear objective of linking the Keynesian principle of effective demand (short term) with a long-term growth theory.
2008		
2008	G01	Prascevic, Aleksandra. 2008. "The Return to Keynesianism in Overcoming Cyclical Fluctuations?" <i>Economic Annals</i>, 0(177): 30-58. The problems faced by the American economy in the second half of 2007, which intensified in 2008, have once again asked economic science, and even more so economic policy, questions relating to business cycles--the reasons for cyclical fluctuations, the character of business cycles and, naturally, economic policy measures that can be implemented to alleviate and overcome an economic recession. Since the 1970s, business cycle theories have been intensively developed--ranging from monetary theories, developed within monetarism and the first phase of New Classical Macroeconomics, to the real business cycle theory of New Classical Macroeconomics. Consequently, the triggers for the beginning of a cycle can be monetary (monetary theories) or real in the form of technological shocks (real business cycles). In essence economic policy conducted since the 1970s, has rejected the Keynesian explanations of the functioning of the economic system, and thus the policy of aggregate demand management. However, the measures that are now being implemented in the USA point to a return to Keynesianism. This refers, above all, to attempts to compensate for the inefficiency of monetary policy with fiscal expansion. All three psychological propensities (propensity to consume, propensity to invest and liquidity preference) in Keynes's theory and applied in Keynesian economic policy, are still the significant determinants of monetary and fiscal policies. The return to Keynesianism points to the depth of the crisis faced by the USA, but also confirms the vitality of Keynesian economics and affirms the view that--although Keynes wished to present his theory as being "general"--it is actually the theory of economic depression.
2008	G30	Orhangazi, Ozgur. 2008. "Keynesgil finansal duzenlemelerden finansallasmaya: Iktisat literaturu ve ABD ekonomisinin finansallasmasina tarihsel bir bakis. (From Keynesian Financial Regulations to Financialization: A Historical View to Literature and the Financialization of the US Economy. With English summary.)." <i>Middle East Technical University Studies in Development</i>, 35(1): 133-59. In the last twenty-twenty five years, the size and significance of financial markets, relations, institutions, and operations have enormously increased in all economies, especially in the US economy. Consequently, the current stage of capitalism is now defined by the concept of 'financialization,' which found its place next to the commonly used concepts of globalization and neoliberalism. This article analyzes the causes and consequences of the transition from the regulated financial system of the Keynesian accumulation era to the financialization process of today in the context of the US economy. It presents a historical perspective on the evolution of financialization and its proximate causes and implications for the nonfinancial corporations, while analyzing the empirical trends in the US economy.
2008	H21 H25	Fuster, Luisa, Ayse Imrohorglu, and Selahattin Imrohorglu. 2008. "Altruism, Incomplete Markets, and Tax Reform." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 55(1): 65-90. We compute the welfare effects of different revenue-neutral tax reforms that eliminate capital income taxation in two general equilibrium models calibrated to the U.S. economy. In our dynamic model, the reform with the largest welfare gain is the one that eliminates all income taxation and increases the consumption tax to 35%; 75% of the population alive at the time of the reform benefit from it. Individuals use inter vivos transfers and bequests to redistribute the long-run benefits. In a pure life-cycle economy that lacks this redistribution technology, we find that the same reform would benefit only 9% of the population.
2008	H21 H25	Abraham, Arpad. 2008. "Comment On: "Altruism, Incomplete Markets, and Tax Reform" by Fuster, Imrohorglu and Imrohorglu." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 55(1): 91-97.
2008	H77	Backhaus, Ursula. 2008. "Wilhelm Roepke's Focus on the Municipality." <i>Journal of Public Finance and Public Choice/Economia delle Scelte Pubbliche</i>, 26(2-3): 143-54. To Wilhelm Roepke 1899-1966], small circles are important for a humane economy and society. At the local level, the economic, social, and cultural interaction of people prevents the loss of traditions and civic values, and is an antidote to alienation from work, boredom, loneliness, crime, neglect of children, and other dangers of a modern mass society. Roepke's call for decentralization applies to the state aggregate level as well. While he is an advocate of decentralized architectural design of municipalities in order to fight pitfalls of modern mass society, he is also an advocate of decentralization in the design of economic policies in order to prevent political dictatorship. An example of his decentralized proposals are the German deficit-based recovery policies, which were designed under his guidance in the Brauns Commission [1930-1931]. In contrast to what Keynes had suggested, these policies have been designed as municipal policies, and not as centralized (aggregate) state policies.
2008	H87	Colciago, Andrea, Tiziano Ropele, V. Anton Muscatelli, and Patrizio Tirelli. 2008. "Global Economic Imbalances: Prospects and Remedies: The Role of Fiscal Policy in a Monetary Union: Are National Automatic Stabilizers Effective?" <i>Review of International Economics</i>, 16(3): 591-610. We assess the role of national fiscal policies, as automatic stabilizers, within a monetary union. We use a two-country New Keynesian DSGE model, incorporating non-Ricardian consumers and a home bias in national consumption. Fiscal policy directly stabilizes non-Ricardian agents' consumption. By doing so it contributes to the reduction in the volatility of variables such as output, wage inflation, and real interest rates. Our analysis of country-specific shocks does not suggest potential inter-country conflicts (as long as policies are constrained within the automatic stabilizers framework). However, we detect a potential conflict between the two consumer groups, because fiscal policy may raise optimizing agents' consumption volatility.
2008	J61	Bentolila, Samuel, Juan J. Dolado, and Juan F. Jimeno. 2008. "Does Immigration Affect the Phillips Curve? Some Evidence for Spain." <i>European Economic Review</i>, 52(8): 1398-1423. The Phillips curve has flattened in Spain over 1995-2006: unemployment has fallen by 15 percentage points, with roughly constant inflation. This change has been much more pronounced than elsewhere. We argue that this stems from the immigration boom in Spain over this period. We show that the New Keynesian Phillips curve is shifted by immigration if natives' and immigrants' labor supply elasticities and bargaining power differ. Estimation of this curve for Spain indicates that the fall in unemployment since 1995 would have led to an annual increase in inflation of 2.5 percentage points if it had not been largely offset by immigration.
2008	L26	CV; Richardson, Colin, and Jerry Courvisanos. 2008. "Modeling Keynes with Kalecki." In <i>Keynes and Macroeconomics after 70 Years: Critical Assessments of The General Theory</i>, ed. L. Randall Wray and Mathew Forstater, 99-122. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L71 Q43	Dib, Ali. 2008. "Oil Prices, U.S. Dollar Fluctuations, and Monetary Policy in a Small Open Oil Exporting Economy." <i>Les Cahiers du CREAD</i>, 0(85-86): 5-44. We develop a New-Keynesian model of a small, open oil-exporting economy to quantify the dynamic effects of oil price and U.S. dollar fluctuations. Two alternative monetary policies are considered: Taylor-type and money supply rules. Oil, priced in the U.S. dollar, is the only commodity to export and the country borrows and mainly imports in terms of the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		euro. The country is, therefore, facing two exchange rates: The euro/U.S. dollar and U.S. dollar/Algerian dinar. Simulation results suggest that depreciations of the U.S. dollar have implied large country's terms of trade and current account deteriorations, because of external debt valuation, interest payments, and import prices. However, parallel increases in oil prices have offset these negative effects and led to large improvement of the country's net debt position and current account. Moreover, monetary authority may successfully manage the value of its currency and/or adjust the short-run nominal interest rate to isolate the Algerian economy from these external shocks.
2008	O21	CV ; Gala, Paulo. 2008. "Real Exchange Rate Levels, Investment and Growth: A Keynesian Perspective." In <i>Keynes and Macroeconomics after 70 Years: Critical Assessments of The General Theory</i> , ed. L. Randall Wray and Mathew Forstater, 234-44. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	Q43	THE SAME AS L71 Dib, Ali. 2008. "Oil Prices, U.S. Dollar Fluctuations, and Monetary Policy in a Small Open Oil Exporting Economy." <i>Les Cahiers du CREAD</i> , 0(85-86): 5-44.
2009		
2009	A23	Heer, Burkhard, and Alfred Maussner. 2009. <i>Dynamic General Equilibrium Modeling: Computational Methods and Applications</i> , Second edition. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer. Revised and expanded second edition of a graduate or advanced undergraduate textbook examines how to compute dynamic general equilibrium models. Discusses basic models; perturbation methods; the deterministic extended path; discrete state space methods; parameterized expectations; projection methods; computation of stationary distributions; dynamics of the distribution function; deterministic overlapping generations models; stochastic overlapping generations models; numerical methods; and various other tools. Includes end-of-chapter exercises.
2009	B30	Ponsot, Jean-Francois, and Sergio Rossi, eds. 2009. <i>The Political Economy of Monetary Circuits: Tradition and Change in Post-Keynesian Economics</i> , New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan. Ten papers offer a modern approach to monetary macroeconomics that is deeply rooted in the post-Keynesian tradition outside mainstream economics. Papers discuss circuit theory supplementing John Maynard Keynes's genuine analysis of the monetary economy of production (Claude Gnos); bridging the gap between monetary circuit theory and post-Keynesian monetary theory (Jesper Jespersen); monetary circuit theory and money emissions (Sergio Rossi); the existence of profits within the monetary circuit--some unanswered questions revisited (Louis-Philippe Rochon); saving, firms' self-financing, and fixed capital formation in the monetary circuit (Jean-Luc Bailly); finance and the realization problem in Rosa Luxemburg--a "circuitist" reappraisal (Riccardo Bellofiore and Marco Passarella); money, capital turnover, and the leisure class--Thorstein Veblen's tips for a monetary theory of production (Guglielmo Forges Davanzati and Riccardo Realfonzo); from Wicksell to Keynes--some thoughts on the role of a central bank in the tradition of monetary circuit theory (Stefano Figuera); the dynamics of the monetary circuit (Steve Keen); and the financialization of modern economies in monetary circuit theory (Marc Pilkington).
2009	C13 C20 C30	Moon, Hyungsik Roger, and Frank Schorfheide. 2009. "Estimation with Overidentifying Inequality Moment Conditions." <i>Journal of Econometrics</i> , 153(2): 136-54. This paper derives limit distributions of empirical likelihood estimators for models in which inequality moment conditions provide overidentifying information. We show that the use of this information leads to a reduction of the asymptotic mean-squared estimation error and propose asymptotically uniformly valid tests and confidence sets for the parameters of interest. While inequality moment conditions arise in many important economic models, we use a dynamic macroeconomic model as a data generating process and illustrate our methods with instrumental variable estimators of monetary policy rules. The results obtained in this paper extend to conventional GMM estimators.
2009	C44	Dennis, Richard, Kai Leitemo, and Ulf Soderstrom. 2009. "Methods for Robust Control." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 33(8): 1604-16. Robust control allows policymakers to formulate policies that guard against model misspecification. The principal tools used to solve robust control problems are state-space methods [see Hansen, L. P., Sargent T. J., 2008. Robustness. Princeton University Press; Giordani, P., Soderlind, P., 2004. Solution of macromodels with Hansen-Sargent robust policies: some extensions. <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> 28 (12), 2367-2397]. In this paper, we show that the structural-form methods developed by Dennis [2007. Optimal policy rules in rational-expectations models: new solution algorithms. <i>Macroeconomic Dynamics</i> 11 (1), 31-55] to solve control problems with rational expectations can also be applied to robust control problems, with the advantage that they bypass the task, often onerous, of having to express the reference model in state-space form. In addition, we show how to implement two different timing assumptions with distinct implications for the robust policy and the economy. We apply our methods to a New Keynesian Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium model and find that robustness has important effects on policy and the economy.
2009	D14	Charpe, Matthieu, Peter Flaschel, Christian Proano, and Willi Semmler. 2009. "Overconsumption, Credit Rationing and Bailout Monetary Policy: A Minskyan Perspective." <i>Intervention: European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies</i> , 6(2): 247-70. We consider a Keynes-Goodwin model of effective demand and the distributive cycle where workers purchase goods and houses with a marginal propensity significantly larger than one. They therefore need credit, supplied from asset holders, and have to pay interest on their outstanding debt. In this initial situation, the steady state is attracting, while a marginal propensity closer to one makes it repelling. The stable excessive overconsumption case can easily turn from a stable boom to explosiveness and from there through induced processes of credit rationing into a devastating bust. In such a situation the central bank may prevent the worst by acting as creditor of last resort, purchasing loans where otherwise debt default (and bankruptcy regarding house ownership) would occur. This bail-out policy can stabilize the economy and also reduces the loss of homes of worker families.
2009	G24	Raines, J. Patrick, Heather R. Richardson, and Charles G. Leathers. 2009. "Where Bernanke Is Taking the Federal Reserve: A Post Keynesian and Institutional Perspective." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 31(3): 367-82. We develop a perspective on where Bernanke is taking the Federal Reserve by drawing from Paul Davidson's Post Keynesian analyses of the current financial crisis and the Federal Reserve as an effective market maker and Thorstein Veblen's perception that the Federal Reserve was supporting credit-inflation by large investment banks in the 1920s. New Deal legislation restricted the ability of investment banks to create credit-inflation and left the Federal Reserve with only an indirect relationship with investment banks. Financial deregulation and financial derivatives resulted in a new and larger form of credit-inflation by underwriter-bank conglomerates. Bernanke's responses to the inevitable financial crisis are bringing the Federal Reserve into an even closer relationship with underwriter-bank conglomerates than Veblen envisioned.
2009	J16	Todorova, Zdravka. 2009. <i>Money and Households in a Capitalist Economy: A Gendered Post Keynesian-Institutional Analysis</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Examines households in capitalist society, utilizing a combination of post-Keynesian, institutional, and gender analysis. Discusses the place of households in the post-Keynesian theory of monetary production; introducing gender in post-Keynesian economics; the move toward a gendered post-Keynesian-institutional analysis;

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		institutional change, households, and the state; and social intelligence and households under capitalism--conclusions and further explanations.
2009	J20	Zanetti, Francesco. 2009. "Effects of Product and Labor Market Regulation on Macroeconomic Outcomes." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 31(2): 320-32. This paper develops a New Keynesian model with labor search to investigate the effects of product and labor market regulation on macroeconomic outcomes. Product market regulation is proxied by the firm's price markup, and labor market regulation by the worker's bargaining power over the real wage. The results indicate that an increase in both types of regulation leads to a decline in macroeconomic fluctuations, and increases the importance of technology shocks in explaining movements in labor market tightness and employment.
2009	J65	Thomas, Carlos, and Francesco Zanetti. 2009. "Labor Market Reform and Price Stability: An Application to the Euro Area." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i> , 56(6): 885-99. Central bankers frequently suggest that labor market reform may be beneficial for inflation management. This paper investigates this topic by simulating the effects of reductions in firing costs and unemployment benefits on inflation volatility in the Euro Area, using an estimated New Keynesian model with search and matching frictions. Qualitatively, changes in labor market policies alter the volatility of inflation in response to shocks, by affecting the volatility of the three components of real marginal costs (hiring costs, firing costs, and wage costs). Quantitatively, we find, however, that neither policy is likely to have an important effect on inflation volatility, due to the small contribution of hiring and firing costs to inflation dynamics.
2009	M11 M31	Heim, John J. 2009. <i>Determinants Of Demand For Different Types Of Investment Goods</i> . Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics. This paper compares the demand for the three individual components of aggregate investment demand: (1) demand by businesses for plant and equipment, (2) business inventory investment and (3) residential housing construction. The models tested are largely based on Keynesian theories of business investment demand, with some allowance for residential housing demand being more driven by Keynes' consumer demand variables. Other possible determinants of investment are also tested, including "crowd out" effects of government deficits on business investment and demographic effects on the residential construction market. Annual data for the U.S., 1960-2000, are tested using two stage least squares regression techniques modified to eliminate heteroskedasticity in the data. The models are estimated in "first differences", rather than levels of the data to reduce the effects of multicollinearity, non stationarity and autocorrelation. The models explain about 90% of the variance in plant and equipment demand, 85% of the variance in residential housing demand for and 67% of inventory demand. The results indicate that demand for each of these three types of investment goods is driven by different combinations of variables Business investment in plant and equipment appears determined by how much the overall economy is growing (the accelerator effect), the availability of credit (crowd out), the availability of depreciation reserves, the prime interest rate lagged three years, business profits and stock values lagged one year, and the effects of an exchange rate change over the four year period following the change. Inventory investment seems mainly determined by availability of depreciation reserves, crowd out, interest rates, unexpected changes in consumer demand and the accelerator. Residential construction demand seems mainly driven by disposable income, the effect of general growth in the economy on consumer spending (the accelerator), credit availability (crowd out), current year mortgage rates, and prior year consumer wealth levels.
2009	O13 Q48	Alarco Tosoni, German. 2009. "Impactos macroeconomicos de los precios de los energeticos en Mexico con un modelo de equilibrio general poskeynesiano. (Macroeconomic Impacts of Energy Prices in Mexico Using a Post-Keynesian General Equilibrium Model. With English summary.)" <i>Analisis Economico</i> , 24(56): 7-35. The study shows the elements of justification for current energy policy prices, which likely originated from the traditional adjustment programs aimed at improving the results of public and current account balances. An ad-hoc input-output matrix is developed for the oil, electricity, maquila export industries, and the other production activities, taking year 2003 as baseline. An impact assessment is also made for different price scenarios considering a post-Keynesian general equilibrium model. The article concludes that the relevance of macroeconomic impacts in price changes should promote the elimination of some of the current practices for others that could allow maximizing the contribution of the different productive sectors to economic growth.
2009	O18 R50	Menezes, Melissa Silva, and Marco Aurelio Crocco. 2009. "Sistemas de moeda local: Uma investigacao sobre seus potenciais a partir do caso do Banco Bem em Vitoria/ES. (Local Money Systems: An Investigation towards Its Potentialities Based on the Study of the Banco Bem in Vitoria, Brazil. With English summary.)" <i>Economia e Sociedade</i> , 18(2): 371-98. The aim of this paper is to investigate towards a relatively unexplored area: the local money systems (LMS), that are, in short, an agreement amongst the population of a community to use a mean of payment which is valid only in that particular space where they live. To achieve such objectives, it was made a survey of the existent national and international bibliography on this topic, an exercise of theorization based on the post-Keynesian theory and an exploratory study of a Brazilian case, the Banco Bem located in the city of Vitoria/ES. The goal was not to infer concluding results--which would be precipitate because of its early character--but to expand its understanding and to indicate its potentialities and limits.
2009	Q12	Elbers, Chris, Jan Willem Gunning, and Melinda Vigh. 2009. <i>Investment under Risk with Discrete and Continuous Assets</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 09-054/2. This paper considers a general class of stochastic dynamic choice models with discrete and continuous decision variables. This class contains a variety of models that are useful for modeling intertemporal household decisions under risk. Our examples are drawn from the field of development economics. We formalize this class as a dynamic programming problem, then propose a solution method that relies on value function iteration. Finally, in an example we show how our algorithm can be applied to solve and estimate a dynamic model with discrete and continuous controls.
2009	Q48	THE SAME AS O13 Alarco Tosoni, German. 2009. "Impactos macroeconomicos de los precios de los energeticos en Mexico con un modelo de equilibrio general poskeynesiano. (Macroeconomic Impacts of Energy Prices in Mexico Using a Post-Keynesian General Equilibrium Model. With English summary.)" <i>Analisis Economico</i> , 24(56): 7-35.
2009	Q50 Q57	CV: Mearman, Andrew. 2009. "Recent Developments in Post Keynesian Methodology and Their Relevance for Understanding Environmental Issues." In <i>Post Keynesian and Ecological Economics: Confronting Environmental Issues</i> , ed. Richard P. F. Holt, Steven Pressman and Clive L. Spash, 27-46. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q50	CV: Spash, Clive L., and Heinz Schandl. 2009. "Challenges for Post Keynesian Growth Theory: Utopia Meets Environmental and Social Reality." In <i>Post Keynesian and Ecological Economics: Confronting Environmental Issues</i> , ed. Richard P. F. Holt, Steven Pressman and Clive L. Spash, 47-76. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q54	Courvisanos, Jerry, Anthony J. Laramie, and Douglas Mair. 2009. "Tax Policy and Innovation: A Search for Common Ground." <i>Intervention: European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies</i> , 6(2): 271-87. The paper is motivated by a desire to find common ground between mainstream and post-Keynesian approaches to fiscal policy. A post-Keynesian approach with

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		origins in Kalecki offers a promising line of enquiry which is developed here. The paper identifies the principal differences between the Keynesian and Kaleckian approaches. The possibilities are explored of finding accommodation between the mainstream and Kaleckian approaches to the taxation of greenhouse gases. The macroeconomic implications of taxing greenhouse gases are identified. However, these may be thwarted by the emergence of "political aspects of innovation", akin to Kalecki's "political aspects of full employment". A Kaleckian balanced budget approach allied to fiscal incentives to innovate offers some prospect of common ground with the mainstream.
2009	Q55	CV: Juniper, James. 2009. "Environmental Innovation: A Post Keynesian Interpretation." In <i>Post Keynesian and Ecological Economics: Confronting Environmental Issues</i> , ed. Richard P. F. Holt, Steven Pressman and Clive L. Spash, 237-55. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q56 Q57	CV: Holt, Richard P. F., and Clive L. Spash. 2009. "Post Keynesian and Ecological Economics: Alternative Perspectives on Sustainability and Environmental Economics." In <i>Post Keynesian and Ecological Economics: Confronting Environmental Issues</i> , ed. Richard P. F. Holt, Steven Pressman and Clive L. Spash, 3-24. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q56	Berr, Eric. 2009. "Le developpement soutenable dans une perspective post-keynesienne: Retour aux sources de l'ecodeveloppement. (Sustainable Development in a Post-Keynesian Perspective: Return to Basis of Eco-development. With English summary)." <i>Economie Appliquee</i> , 62(3): 221-44. While sustainable development is a unanimously accepted watchword today, we wish to show that the post-Keynesian school, even if it did not emphasize on environmental issues and, generally speaking, on sustainable development as such, has tools that make it relevant on this topic. Indeed, post-Keynesian sustainable development can be close to Sachs' eco-development, which is inspired by Kalecki. Thus, post-Keynesianism and eco-development share the same position related to economic growth. They meet, via the concept of radical uncertainty, on the importance of the precautionary principle. If the implications of the principle of effective demand seem to oppose them, these divergences can be easily overcome.
2009	Q57	THE SAME AS Q50 CV: Mearman, Andrew. 2009. "Recent Developments in Post Keynesian Methodology and Their Relevance for Understanding Environmental Issues."
2009	Q57	THE SAME AS Q56 CV: Holt, Richard P. F., and Clive L. Spash. 2009. "Post Keynesian and Ecological Economics: Alternative Perspectives on Sustainability and Environmental Economics."
2009	Q57	CV: Scott, Robert H., III. 2009. "The Post Keynesian/Ecological Economics of Kenneth Boulding." In <i>Post Keynesian and Ecological Economics: Confronting Environmental Issues</i> , ed. Richard P. F. Holt, Steven Pressman and Clive L. Spash, 99-113. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q57	CV: Vatn, Arild. 2009. "Combining Post Keynesian, Ecological and Institutional Economics Perspectives." In <i>Post Keynesian and Ecological Economics: Confronting Environmental Issues</i> , ed. Richard P. F. Holt, Steven Pressman and Clive L. Spash, 114-38. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q57	CV: Lavoie, Marc. 2009. "Post Keynesian Consumer Choice Theory and Ecological Economics." In <i>Post Keynesian and Ecological Economics: Confronting Environmental Issues</i> , ed. Richard P. F. Holt, Steven Pressman and Clive L. Spash, 141-57. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q57	CV: Rosser, J. Barkley, Jr. 2009. "Theoretical and Policy Issues in Complex Post Keynesian Ecological Economics." In <i>Post Keynesian and Ecological Economics: Confronting Environmental Issues</i> , ed. Richard P. F. Holt, Steven Pressman and Clive L. Spash, 221-36. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q57	Holt, Richard P. F., Steven Pressman, and Clive L. Spash, eds. 2009. <i>Post Keynesian and Ecological Economics: Confronting Environmental Issues</i> . Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Thirteen papers explore how and where ecological economics and post-Keynesian economics share common ground concerning environmental problems. Papers discuss recent developments in post-Keynesian methodology and their relevance for understanding environmental issues; challenges for post-Keynesian growth theory--Utopia meeting environmental and social reality; the environmental case for a collective assessment of economism; the post-Keynesian/ecological economics of Kenneth Boulding; combining post-Keynesian, ecological, and institutional economics perspectives; post-Keynesian consumer choice theory and ecological economics; price-based versus standards-based approaches to reducing car addiction and other environmentally destructive activities; the sociopsychology of achieving sustainable consumption--an example using mass communication; incorporating biophysical foundations in a hierarchical model of societal metabolism; theoretical and policy issues in complex post-Keynesian ecological economics; environmental innovation--a post-Keynesian interpretation; the sustainable economic development of traditional peoples; and optimize versus satisfice--two approaches to an investment policy in sustainable development.
2009	Q57	CV: Courvisanos, Jerry. 2009. "Optimize versus Satisfice: Two Approaches to an Investment Policy in Sustainable Development." In <i>Post Keynesian and Ecological Economics: Confronting Environmental Issues</i> , ed. Richard P. F. Holt, Steven Pressman and Clive L. Spash, 279-300. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	R23	Pappa, Evi. 2009. "The Effects of Fiscal Shocks on Employment and the Real Wage." <i>International Economic Review</i> , 50(1): 217-44. We study the transmission of fiscal shocks in the labor market. We employ a structural VAR and base identification on the restrictions that shocks to government consumption, investment, and employment must raise output and deficits. These restrictions hold in both prototype Real Business Cycle (RBC) and New Keynesian models. Shocks to government consumption and investment increase real wages and employment contemporaneously, both at state level and in the aggregate. The dynamics in response to employment shocks are mixed: increases in government employment raise the real wage and total employment in the aggregate. However, in one third of the states they reduce total employment.
2009	R31	Stojanov, Dragoljub. 2009. "Keynes and Economic Crisis: Some Reconsiderations." <i>Zbornik Radova Ekonomskog Fakulteta u Rijeci: Casopis za Ekonomsku Teoriju i Praksu/Proceedings of Rijeka School of Economics: Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 27(2): 293-310. In this paper, we read Keynes's "General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" from the point of view of the main causes of the economic crisis in general and particularly the present world economic crisis. We compare Keynes's approach to the crisis with the work of contemporary distinguished economists. We conclude that a drop of marginal efficiency of capital is the main cause of the economic crisis and depression, and that such a drop is an unavoidable consequence of functioning of a market capitalist economy. Such a view differs significantly from the deliberations of many economists who hold insufficient demand as the main cause of the crisis. We think that insufficient demand appears on the surface as a cause of the crisis. However, insufficient demand is just a consequence of a previously overheated economy faced with the drop of MEC. Consequently, a crisis cannot be prevented by expansive financial policy. Therefore it should come as a surprise that Keynes in the last year of his life retreated from his ideas expressed in "General Theory" and declared himself as not Keynesian any more (Hutchison, 1981). We

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		think that major systemic--institutional as well as structural changes--need to be taken in the majority of developed economies in order to cope efficiently with present and future crisis.
2009	R50	THE SAME AS O18 Menezes, Melissa Silva, and Marco Aurelio Crocco. 2009. "Sistemas de moeda local: Uma investigacao sobre seus potenciais a partir do caso do Banco Bem em Vitoria/ES. (Local Money Systems: An Investigation towards Its Potentialities Based on the Study of the Banco Bem in Vitoria, Brazil. With English summary)." <i>Economia e Sociedade</i> , 18(2): 371-98.
2010		
2010	A14 L14 L66 M30 N80	Young, Andrew T., and Daniel Levy. 2010. <i>Explicit Evidence on an Implicit Contract</i> . Department of Economics, West Virginia University, Working Papers: 10-07] We offer the first direct evidence of an implicit contract in a goods market. The evidence we offer comes from the market for Coca-Cola. We demonstrate that the Coca-Cola Company left a substantial amount of written evidence of its implicit contract with its consumers--a very explicit form of an implicit contract. The contract represented the promise of a five cent (nominal) price and adherence to the "Secret Formula". In general, the implicit nature of such contracts makes observation difficult. To overcome this difficulty, we adopt a narrative approach. Based on the analysis of a large number of historical documents obtained from the Coca-Cola Archives and other sources, we offer evidence of the Coca-Cola Company both acknowledging and acting on this implicit contract. We also make another unique contribution by exploring quality as a margin of adjustment available to Coca-Cola. The implicit contract included a promise not only of a constant nominal price but also a constant quality (i.e., 6.5 oz. of the Secret Formula). During a period of over 70 years, we find evidence of only a single case of true quality change. By studying the margin of adjustment the Coca-Cola Company chose in response to changes in market conditions, we demonstrate that the perceived costs of breaking the implicit contract were large. We argue that one piece of direct evidence on the magnitude of these costs is the aftermath "New Coke's" introduction in 1985.
2010	C50	Heim, John J. 2010. <i>Do Government Deficits Crowd Out Consumer And Investment Spending?</i> . Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics. This paper econometrically tests whether deficits financed by government borrowing "crowd out" business and consumer spending reductions by reducing credit availability. To test the hypothesis, the government deficit variables are added to consumption and investment models to see if they increase explained variance, negatively impact consumption and investment spending, and are statistically significant. U.S. data for 1960-2000 is tested. A demand-driven econometric model, patterned after the work of Klein and Fair and containing eight behavioral equations is used to estimate crowd out effects. Demand models seemed appropriate because they, "provide the foundation of much of our current understanding of economic fluctuations "(Mankiw (2007), because demand fluctuations appear to have caused the recent economic crisis (Romer 2010), and because the fiscal policy prescriptions of demand models clearly lose some or all of their effectiveness if crowd out simultaneously reduces consumption and investment spending by reducing private credit. The findings indicate government deficits financed by borrowing systematically crowd out private consumption and investment spending. The findings also indicate that increases the savings components of M2 can offset part of this crowd out effect. Finally, consumption and investment functions with crowd out explanatory variables predict generally Keynesian "IS" curve coefficients model more accurately than models without them. The sign of the tax variable in actual econometric tests of IS curve was positive, contrary to predictions from no-crowd out Keynesian models The sign of the tax variable in the IS curve could only be accurately predicted from econometric estimates of consumption and investment equations containing crowd out. Findings for the government spending variable also showed crowd out markedly reduced its stimulus effect, in some model completely offsetting it.
2010	D03	Jefferson, Therese, and J. E. King. 2010. "Can Post Keynesians Make Better Use of Behavioral Economics?" <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 33(2): 211-34. In recent decades, there has been a growth in economic research programs loosely described as behavioral economics. Despite calls for closer engagement between behavioral and Post Keynesian economics, the impact of behavioral economics on the Post Keynesian literature remains relatively limited. In this paper, we examine the nature of behavioral economics and the case made by those who claim or demonstrate that it can make a contribution to Post Keynesianism. We also consider why to date behavioral economics has had such a restricted effect. We conclude that there is scope for further successful engagement between behavioral economics and Post Keynesian economics if it is based on explicitly stated common ground, defined in terms of methodology.
2010	D03	Fung, Matthew V. 2010. "Comments on "Can Post Keynesians Make Better Use of Behavioral Economics?"." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 33(2): 235-49. The paper "Can Post Keynesians Make Better Use of Behavioral Economics?" argues that "there is scope for a successful engagement between behavioral economics and Post Keynesian economics if it is based on explicitly stated common ground defined in terms of methodology." That argument limits the ways Post Keynesians can engage with behavioral economics. I suggest that Post Keynesians should also engage with behavioral economics on a theoretical level and discuss some ways Post Keynesians have already done so.
2010	D03	Davidson, Paul. 2010. "Behavioral Economists Should Make a Turn and Learn from Keynes and Post Keynesian Economics." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 33(2): 251-54. This paper indicates that Keynes's General Theory provided many examples of actual behavior that differed from that predicted by classical theory--the mainstream economics of Keynes's time. This behavior included herd behavior in financial markets, the use of conventions, decisions made under uncertainty that differ from decisions made under probabilistic risk, and so forth. Recent MRI evidence by neural scientists indicates that different parts of the brain are involved when decisions are made under risk conditions (with probabilities of outcomes known) and uncertainty conditions (where no probabilities of outcomes are known). Keynes was the first behavioral scientist!
2010	D03	D'Orlando, Fabio, and Eleonora Sanfilippo. 2010. "Behavioral Foundations for the Keynesian Consumption Function." <i>Journal of Economic Psychology</i> , 31(6): 1035-46. This paper has two main goals. The first is to investigate the role that behavioral principles play in the micro-foundation of Keynes's consumption theory, the second to discuss the possibility of grounding a Keynesian-type aggregate consumption function on the basis of (some of) the principles underlying contemporary behavioral models.
2010	D22	Alexiou, Constantinos. 2010. "A Keynesian-Kaleckian Model of Investment Determination: A Panel Data Investigation." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 32(3): 427-43. The undertaken study purports to assess the empirical merits of the Post Keynesian doctrine as this is reflected by both the Keynesian as well as the Kaleckian theoretical approaches to investment determination. In doing so, a generalized method of moments panel data methodology provides the econometric platform upon which the respective models have been vigorously tested. Annual time-series data were used, spanning from 1970 to 2005, for the G7 economies. The generated evidence confirms previous analyses insofar as capacity utilization and profits assume a key role in the determination of investment.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	F37	Gupta, Rangan, and Alain Kabundi. 2010. "Forecasting Macroeconomic Variables in a Small Open Economy: A Comparison between Small- and Large-Scale Models." <i>Journal of Forecasting</i> , 29(1-2): 168-85. This paper compares the forecasting ability of five alternative types of models in predicting four key macroeconomic variables, namely, per capita growth rate, the CPI inflation, the money market rate, and the growth rate of the nominal effective exchange rate for the South African economy. Unlike the theoretical small open economy new Keynesian dynamic stochastic general equilibrium, the unrestricted VAR, and the small-scale Bayesian vector autoregressive models, which are estimated based on four variables, dynamic factor models and the large-scale BVAR models use information from a data-rich environment containing 266 macroeconomic time series observed over the period 1983:01 to 2002:04. The results, based on root mean square errors, for one- to eight-quarter-ahead out-of-sample forecasts over the horizon of 2003:01 to 2006:04, show that, except for the growth rate of the nominal effective exchange rate, large-scale BVARs outperform the other four types of models consistently and, generally, significantly.
2010	F44	Altug, Sumru G. 2010. <i>Business Cycles: Fact, Fallacy and Fantasy</i> , Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific. Explores new developments in the field of business cycles. Discusses facts about business cycles; models of business cycles; international business cycles; new Keynesian models; business cycles in emerging market economies; matching the model to the data; and future areas for research.
2010	F54	CV: Lapavistas, Costas. 2010. "Systemic Failure of Private Banking: A Case for Public Banks." In <i>21st Century Keynesian Economics</i> , ed. Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sawyer, 162-201. International Papers in Political Economy Series. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	G35	Wei, Chao. 2010. "Inflation and Stock Prices: No Illusion." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 42(2-3): 325-45. Campbell and Vuolteenaho (2004) use VAR results to advocate inflation illusion as the explanation for the positive association between inflation and dividend yields. Using a structural approach, we find that a fully rational dynamic general equilibrium model can generate a positive correlation between dividend yields and inflation as observed in the data. The paper describes a channel by which the technology shock moves both inflation and dividend yields in the same direction, resulting in a positive correlation between the two.
2010	H51 H75 I11	Narayan, Paresh Kumar. 2010. "Modelling Health and Output at Business Cycle Horizons for the USA." <i>Health Economics</i> , 19(7): 872-80. In this paper, we employ a theoretical framework--a simple macro model augmented with health--that draws guidance from the Keynesian view of business cycles to examine the relative importance of permanent and transitory shocks in explaining variations in health expenditure and output at business cycle horizons for the USA. The variance decomposition analysis of shocks reveals that at business cycle horizons permanent shocks explain the bulk of the variations in output, while transitory shocks explain the bulk of the variations in health expenditures. We undertake a shock decomposition analysis for private health expenditures versus public health expenditures and interestingly find that while transitory shocks are more important for private sector expenditures, permanent shocks dominate public health expenditures.
2010	H70 N40	CV: Tymoigne, Eric. 2010. "Minsky and Economic Policy: "Keynesianism" All Over Again?." In <i>The Elgar Companion to Hyman Minsky</i> , ed. Dimitri B. Papadimitriou and L. Randall Wray, 47-83. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	H75	THE SAME AS H51 Narayan, Paresh Kumar. 2010. "Modelling Health and Output at Business Cycle Horizons for the USA." <i>Health Economics</i> , 19(7): 872-80.
2010	I11	THE SAME AS H51 Narayan, Paresh Kumar.
2010	K22	CV: Davidson, Paul. 2010. "How Does a Capitalist Economy Work in the Real World?." In <i>Macroeconomics, Finance and Money: Essays in Honour of Philip Arestis</i> . Philip Arestis, 163-76. Edited by Giuseppe Fontana, John McCombie, and Malcolm Sawyer. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	L14	THE SAME AS A14 Young, Andrew T., and Daniel Levy. 2010. <i>Explicit Evidence on an Implicit Contract</i> . Department of Economics, West Virginia University, Working Papers: 10-07.
2010	L24	CV: Tabb, William K. 2010. "Financialization in the Contemporary Social Structure of Accumulation." In <i>Contemporary Capitalism and Its Crises: Social Structure of Accumulation Theory for the 21st Century</i> , ed. Terrence McDonough, Michael Reich and David M. Kotz, 145-67. Cambridge and London: Cambridge University Press.
2010	L66	THE SAME AS A14 Young, Andrew T., and Daniel Levy. 2010. <i>Explicit Evidence on an Implicit Contract</i> . Department of Economics, West Virginia University, Working Papers: 10-07.
2010	M30	THE SAME AS A14 Young
2010	M52	CV: Lima, Gilberto Tadeu. 2010. "Profit Sharing, Capacity Utilization and Growth in a Post-Keynesian Macromodel." In <i>Handbook of Alternative Theories of Economic Growth</i> , ed. Mark Setterfield, 344-59. Northampton, Mass. and Cheltenham, U.K.: Elgar.
2010	N22	Bhaduri, Amit. 2010. <i>A Contribution to the Theory of Financial Fragility and Crises</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. The paper examines three aspects of a financial crisis of domestic origin. The first section studies the evolution of a debt-financed consumption boom supported by rising asset prices, leading to a credit crunch and fluctuations in the real economy, and, ultimately, to debt deflation. The next section extends the analysis to trace gradual evolution toward Ponzi finance and its consequences. The final section explains the link between the financial and the real sector of the economy, pointing to an inherent liquidity problem. The paper concludes with comments on the interactions between the three aspects.
2010	N40	THE SAME AS H70 CV: Tymoigne, Eric. 2010. "Minsky and Economic Policy: "Keynesianism" All Over Again?."
2010	N80	THE SAME AS A14 Young, Andrew T., and Daniel Levy. 2010. <i>Explicit Evidence on an Implicit Contract</i> . Department of Economics, West Virginia University, Working Papers: 10-07.
2010	R58	Matei, Lucica, and Stoica Angheliescu. 2010. "Keynesian Substantiation of the Marketing Policies in Local Development." <i>Theoretical and Applied Economics</i> , 17(6): 59-74. The local development means the existence of several goods and services and their performance, expressed through adequate marketing policies, thus determining the overall development performance. The paper approaches the economic fundamental issues of local development and in this context it determines the basic components of public service marketing, relevant for local development: price, multiplier of revenues/expenditures, respectively the export multiplier. Those elements will express the ratios between resources and outcomes and their balance is based on a Keynesian model in an open economy.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011		
2011	B26	Sheng, Andrew. 2011. "Central Banking in an Era of Quantitative Easing". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper reviews the key insights of Hyman P. Minsky in arguing why finance cannot be left to free markets, drawing on the East Asian development experience. The paper suggests that Minsky's more complete stock-flow consistent analytical framework, by putting finance at the center of analysis of economic and financial system stability, is much more pragmatic and realistic compared to the prevailing neoclassical analysis. Drawing upon the East Asian experience, the paper finds that Minsky's analysis has a system-wide slant and correctly identifies Big Government and investment as driving employment and profits, respectively. Specifically, his two-price system can aid policymakers in correcting the systemic vulnerability posed by asset bubbles. By concentrating on cash-flow analysis and funding behaviors, Minsky's analysis provides the link between cash flows and changes in balance sheets, and therefore can help identify unsustainable Ponzi processes. Overall, his multidimensional analytical framework is found to be more relevant than ever in understanding the Asian crisis, the 2008 global financial crisis, and policymaking in the postcrisis world.
2011	B26	Labye, Agnes. 2011. "La crise financière actuelle: Une application du modèle de Minsky? (The Current Financial Crisis: An Application of Minsky Model? With English summary)." <i>Revue d'Economie Financière</i>, 0(102): 263-84. The currently observed turmoil in financial markets, which is believed to have been ignited by the collapse of the American subprime mortgage market, has recently brought to prominence the ideas of Hyman Minsky, member of the post-Keynesian school of economics. Many commentators are of the view that Minsky's framework of thinking accurately anticipated the current financial crisis. The key mechanism that pushes the economy towards a crisis is the accumulation of debt during the period of prosperity. So, the economy becomes more and more fragile. Financial innovations and deregulation in a context of globalisation are responsible of this situation. It's an important point of his analysis. It's an aspect of the "financial instability hypothesis" (FIH). Another aspect of FIH is that during good times, banks and other intermediaries try to lure investors to buy debt by means of sophisticated innovations. So the major role of financial intermediaries in a process of crisis is showed. Definitely, it's possible to show that the current crisis is an application of Minsky's model.
2011	B59	Kesting, Stefan. 2011. "What Is 'Green' in the Green New Deal—Criteria from Ecofeminist and Post-Keynesian Economics." <i>International Journal of Green Economics</i>, 5(1): 49-64. This article aims in general at further fulfilling the ambition of green economics to be a holistic paradigm synthesising and integrating a diverse set of heterodox economic approaches and philosophies. In particular, it addresses the current lack of macroeconomic and more specifically post-Keynesian short run theories in green economics. This new paradigm is in its essence a radical ecofeminist approach to economics. From this vantage point, the ecofeminist framework of (re)productivity developed by Biesecker and Hofmeister is indeed very congruent with green economics. Moreover, the goal of the article is to develop normative (ecofeminist) criteria for green stimulus packages. This could improve green economic policy formulation and real-world implementation [Turk, (2008), p.267].
2011	C14	Eusepi, Stefano, Bart Hobijn, and Andrea Tambalotti. 2011. "CONDI: A Cost-of-Nominal-Distortions Index." <i>American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics</i>, 3(3): 53-91. We construct a PCE-based price index whose weights minimize the welfare costs of nominal distortions: a cost-of-nominal-distortions index. We compute these weights in a multi-sector New Keynesian model, calibrated to match US data on price stickiness, labor shares, and inflation across sectors. The CONDI weights mostly depend on price stickiness. Moreover, CONDI stabilization leads to negligible welfare losses compared to the optimal policy and is better approximated by core rather than headline inflation targeting. An even better approximation can be obtained with an adjusted core index.
2011	C54	Aruoba, S. Boragan, and Frank Schorfheide. 2011. "Sticky Prices versus Monetary Frictions: An Estimation of Policy Trade-Offs." <i>American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics</i>, 3(1): 60-90. We develop a two-sector monetary model with a centralized and decentralized market. Activities in the centralized market resemble those in a standard New Keynesian economy with price rigidities. In the decentralized market, agents engage in bilateral exchanges for which money is essential. This paper is the first to formally estimate such a model, evaluate its fit based on postwar US data, and assess its money demand properties. Steady-state welfare calculations reveal that the distortions created by the monetary friction may be of similar magnitude as the distortions created by the New Keynesian friction.
2011	C68	Jaaskela, Jarkko P., and Kristoffer Nimark. 2011. "A Medium-Scale New Keynesian Open Economy Model of Australia." <i>Economic Record</i>, 87(276): 11-36. We estimate a new Keynesian open economy dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model of Australia with a large number of shocks, frictions and rigidities, matching a large number of observable time series. We find that both foreign and domestic shocks are important drivers of the Australian business cycle. We also find that the initial impact on inflation of an increase in demand for Australian commodities is negative, because of an improvement in the real exchange rate, although there is a persistent positive effect on inflation that dominates at longer horizons.
2011	C73	Soromenho, Jorge Eduardo de Castro, and Jaylson Jair da Silveira. 2011. "Desemprego e Flexibilidade de Salários em um Contexto Evolucionário. (Unemployment and Wage Flexibility in an Evolutionary Setting. With English summary)." <i>Estudos Economicos</i>, 41(2): 269-96. We make use of an evolutionary game approach to study the relation between wage flexibility and unemployment in an economy with decentralized wage bargains. In our model, labor unions pick a nominal wage out of a finite set with cardinality in each period, while firms choose employment levels that maximize their profits. We are able to show that: 1) the economy presents multiple equilibria, some are characterized by homogeneity of nominal wages (pure strategy equilibrium) and others by heterogeneity of nominal wages (mixed strategy equilibrium); 2) the medium-run equilibrium is selected by a social learning process, given by a replicator dynamics; and 3) the selected medium-run equilibrium may not be the full employment equilibrium.
2011	D02 J08	CV: Howell, David R. 2011. "Institutions, Aggregate Demand and Cross-Country Employment Performance: Alternative Theoretical Perspectives and the Evidence." In <i>A Modern Guide to Keynesian Macroeconomics and Economic Policies</i> , ed. Eckhard Hein and Engelbert Stockhammer, 165-90. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	E26	Figuera, Stefano. 2011. "Alcune considerazioni sullo Shadow Banking System. (Some Thoughts on the Shadow Banking System. With English summary)." <i>Studi Economici</i>, 66(104): 69-87. The financial intermediation system has been characterized by the emergence of new subjects and instruments modifying its organization. The development of the shadow banking system parallel to the traditional one has led to the demand, during the recent period of financial crisis, for a more efficient control to weather the growing systemic risk. This changing context leads the author to consider some essential profiles of the monetary nature of the capitalist economy. Specifically, a need is perceived to reinterpret recent events in the light of the credit nature of money and the endogenous character of its supply, aspects on which scholars of the Keynesian school have long focused their attention. The author considers particularly useful the indications deriving from the monetary production theory, especially with reference to the distinction among the various forms of financing, to understand such changes and adopt suitable strategies to handle them.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	E26	Forges Davanzati, Guglielmo. 2011. "Sussidi di disoccupazione ed economia sommersa: Un'analisi keynesiano-istituzionalista. (With English summary.)." <i>Studi e Note di Economia</i> , 16(3): 321-38. The aim of this paper is to analyse the role of social and moral norms in the underground economy, within a Keynesian-Institutionalist theoretical framework. In particular, it is shown that the existence of illegal behaviours can be explained in the light of the persistence of social and moral norms which constrain individual choices. Moreover, the effect of increased unemployment benefits in reducing the size of the underground economy is explored, and, on theoretical grounds, it is suggested that this increases aggregate demand and thus employment in the 'regular' sector, while also reducing the labour supply in the underground sector.
2011	F47	Herve, Karine, Nigel Pain, Pete Richardson, Franck Sedillot, and Pierre-Olivier Beffy. 2011. "The OECD's New Global Model." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 28(1-2): 589-601. This paper provides a summary of the OECD's new global macroeconomic model, including an overview of model structure and a selection of simulations illustrating its main properties. Compared with its predecessors, the new model is more compact and regionally aggregated, but gives more weight to the focus of policy interests in global trade and financial linkages. The country model structures typically combine short-term Keynesian-type dynamics with a consistent long-run neo-classical supply-side. While retaining a conventional treatment of international trade and payments linkages, the model has a greater degree of stock-flow consistency, with explicit modelling of domestic and international assets, liabilities, and associated income streams. Account is also taken of the influence of financial and housing market developments on asset valuation and domestic expenditures via house and equity prices, interest rates, and exchange rates. As a result, the model gives more prominence to wealth and wealth effects in determining longer-term outcomes and the role of asset prices in the transmission of international shocks both to goods and financial markets.
2011	F55	CV; Ulrich, Fernando. 2011. "Fiscal Stimulus, Financial Ruin." In <i>Institutions in Crisis: European Perspectives on the Recession</i> , ed. David Howden, 142-63. New Thinking in Political Economy series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	F60	CV; Ruccio, David F., and Serap A. Kayatekin. 2011. "Global Fragments: Subjectivity and Class Politics in Discourses of Globalization." In <i>Development and Globalization: A Marxian Class Analysis</i> . David F. Ruccio, 331-52. Economics as Social Theory series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2011	F65	CV; Passaris, Constantine E. 2011. "Economic Governance and Full Employment." In <i>Does Economic Governance Matter? Governance Institutions and Outcomes</i> , ed. Mehmet Ugur and David Sunderland, 168-83. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	G23	CV; Liang, Yan. 2011. "Money-Manager Capitalism, Capital Flows and Development in Emerging Market Economies: A Post-Keynesian Institutionalist Analysis." In <i>Financial Instability and Economic Security after the Great Recession</i> , ed. Charles J. Whalen, 179-201. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	G38	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. " <i>Lessons We Should Have Learned from the Global Financial Crisis but Didn't</i> ". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. In this paper, I first quickly recount the causes and consequences of the global financial crisis (GFC). Of course, the triggering event was the unfolding of the subprime crisis; however, I argue that the financial system was already so fragile that just about anything could have caused the collapse. I then move on to an assessment of the lessons we should have learned. Briefly, these include: (a) the GFC was not a liquidity crisis, (b) underwriting matters, (c) unregulated and unsupervised financial institutions naturally evolve into control frauds, and (d) the worst part is the cover-up of the crimes. I argue that we cannot resolve the crisis until we begin going after the fraud. Finally, I outline an agenda for reform, along the lines suggested by the work of Hyman P. Minsky.
2011	H10 H40 H44	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. " <i>Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly</i> ". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. In this paper I first provide an overview of alternative approaches to money, contrasting the orthodox approach, in which money is neutral, at least in the long run; and the Marx-Veblen-Keynes approach, or the monetary theory of production. I then focus in more detail on two main categories: the orthodox approach that views money as an efficiency-enhancing innovation of markets, and the Chartalist approach that defines money as a creature of the state. As the state's "creature," money should be seen as a public monopoly. I then move on to the implications of viewing money as a public monopoly and link that view back to Keynes, arguing that extending Keynes along these lines would bring his theory up to date.
2011	H32	Edge, Rochelle M., and Jeremy B. Rudd. 2011. "General-Equilibrium Effects of Investment Tax Incentives." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i> , 58(6-8): 564-77. A new Keynesian model with a nominal tax system is developed and used to study the macroeconomic effects of temporary tax-based investment incentives. Two claims regarding the effects of these incentives are examined: first that they are overstated in partial-equilibrium frameworks; and second that repeated use of such incentives by policymakers can ultimately be destabilizing. The results contradict the first claim and imply that the second claim is not general. The model is also used to compute the predicted effects of an investment tax incentive that has figured prominently in recent fiscal stimulus packages.
2011	H40	THE SAME AS H10 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. " <i>Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly</i> ". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive
2011	H44	THE SAME AS H10 Wray
2011	H72	CV; Zalewski, David A., and Charles J. Whalen. 2011. "Towards a More Rapid Recovery: Incorporating Subsidiarity into Macroeconomic Policy." In <i>Financial Instability and Economic Security after the Great Recession</i> , ed. Charles J. Whalen, 93-113. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	I23	CV; Dimand, Robert W., and Masazumi Wakatabe. 2011. "The Kyoto University Economic Review (1926-44) as Importer and Exporter of Economic Ideas: Bringing Lausanne, Cambridge, Vienna and Marx to Japan." In <i>The Dissemination of Economic Ideas</i> , ed. Heinz D. Kurz, Tamotsu Nishizawa and Keith Tribe, 260-91. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J08	THE SAME AS D02 CV; Howell, David R. 2011. "Institutions, Aggregate Demand and Cross-Country Employment Performance: Alternative Theoretical Perspectives and the Evidence."
2011	J26	Helppie McFall, Brooke. 2011. "Crash and Wait? The Impact of the Great Recession on the Retirement Plans of Older Americans." <i>American Economic Review</i> , 101(3): 40-44. This study uses data from pre- and post-crash surveys from the Cognitive Economics study to examine the impact of recent stock and labor market wealth losses on the planned retirement ages of older Americans. Regression estimates imply that the average wealth loss between July 2008 and May/June 2009 is associated with an increase in planned retirement age of approximately 2.5 months. Furthermore, pessimism about future stock market returns is found to amplify the impact of wealth losses on retirement timing.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	J40	Jarmolowicz, Wacław, and Magdalena Knapinska. 2011. "Labour Market Theories in Contemporary Economics." <i>Transformations in Business and Economics</i>, 10(2): 268-80. The subject of this article is a synthetic presentation, analysis, and evaluation of contemporary labour market theories, especially based on the achievements of the authors of the neo-classical and Keynesian schools. First, there is presented the genesis and main concepts of the traditional views and then the newest theories of the main stream of economy referring to the functioning of the labour market in developed countries are presented. Special attention is paid to the issue of work force mobility and flows. The review of chosen contemporary labour market theories has been conducted in three areas. The first one emphasizes mainly the structural and institutional factors as the ones causing unbalance on the labour market, which is exemplified by the segmentation theory. In the second one it is stressed that unbalance may be caused by interferences in long-term adjustment processes on the labour market, and which is presented in the human capital theory, natural rate of unemployment theory or the job search theory. The third area of discussion concerns the idea that unbalance on the labour market may result from the inflexibility of wage, which has been assumed in the efficient wage theory and in the insider-outsider theory.
2011	J60	Schmitt, John, and Kris Warner. 2011. <i>Deconstructing Structural Unemployment</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Some economic observers argue "structural unemployment" has increased in the wake of the Great Recession, but in this paper we find little support for either of two arguments that suggest that structural unemployment has been on the rise. The first argument focuses on the large increase in unemployment among construction workers. The second argument is that falling house prices have reduced the mobility of unemployed workers--creating a "housing lock" in which unemployed workers, who would otherwise relocate to regions with jobs, are stuck in high unemployment areas.
2011	L84	Braunstein, Elissa, Irene van Staveren, and Daniele Tavani. 2011. "Embedding Care and Unpaid Work in Macroeconomic Modeling: A Structuralist Approach." <i>Feminist Economics</i>, 17(4): 5-31. This study embeds paid and unpaid care work in a structuralist macroeconomic model. Care work is formally modeled as a gendered input into the market production process via its impact on the current and future labor force, with altruistic motivations determining both how much support people give one another and the economic effectiveness of that support. This study uses the model to distinguish between two types of economies--a "selfish" versus an "altruistic" economy--and seeks to understand how different macroeconomic conditions and events play out in the two cases. Whether and how women and men share the financial and time costs of care condition the results of the comparison with more equal sharing of care responsibilities making the "altruistic" case more likely.
2011	N11	CV; Rasmus, Jack. 2011. "Epic Recession and Economic Theory." In <i>The First Great Recession of the 21st Century: Competing Explanations</i>, ed. Oscar DeJuan, Eladio Febrero and Maria Cristina Marcuzzo, 128-45. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	O20	Bresser-Pereira, Luiz Carlos. 2011. "Uma escola de pensamento keynesiano-estruturalista no Brasil? (A New Keynesian-Structuralist School of Thought Is Emerging in Brazil. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Política/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i>, 31(2): 305-14. A new Keynesian-structuralist school of thought is emerging in Brazil. It is formed by a Structuralist Development Macroeconomics that offers scientific explanation to New Developmentalism--a national development strategy. In this intervention the author delineates its main theoretical claims and policies.
2011	O44	Ganelli, Giovanni, and Juha Tervala. 2011. "International Transmission of Environmental Policy: A New Keynesian Perspective." <i>Ecological Economics</i>, 70(11): 2070-82. In this paper, we examine the international transmission of environmental policy using a New Keynesian model of the global economy. We first consider the case in which the quality of the environment affects utility, but not productivity. This allows us to look at the trade-off between environmental quality and output. We then consider the case in which the quality of the environment increases productivity but does not affect utility. Our main results show that in both cases a unilateral implementation of a more stringent environmental policy by the domestic country raises foreign welfare under a benchmark parameterization. Our modeling strategy allows an analysis of how nominal rigidities interact with the implementation of environmental reforms, by allowing the domestic country to shift, through exchange rate depreciation, parts of the costs of more stringent environmental policies to the foreign one.
2011	Q11	Maruyama, Yoshihiro, and Tadashi Sonoda. 2011. <i>A Theory of the Producer-Consumer Household: The New Keynesian Perspective on Self-Employment</i>. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan. Explores the effect of positive aggregate-demand externalities on the self-employment sectors of Asian economies, focusing on their ability to stabilize aggregate economic fluctuations and on family firms of self-employing producer households. Discusses a prototype model of the producer-consumer household; the behavioral transformation of producer-consumer households through the development of competitive markets; effects of the internal wage rate on output supply--a structural estimation for Japanese rice farmers; the economic differentiation of producer-consumer households; the structure of labor supply; demand for capital service--consumption good in the production of household goods; a dual economy of the New Keynesian type with self-employment included; the sectoral productivity and the behavior of the economy in which the home production of household goods is inevitable; and the positive aggregate-demand externalities of producer-consumer households to stabilize aggregate economic fluctuations--a comparison between Japan and the United States.
2011	Q11	Goyal, Ashima, and Shruti Tripathi. 2011. "New Keynesian Aggregate Supply in the Tropics: Food Prices, Wages and Inflation." <i>International Journal of Monetary Economics and Finance</i>, 4(4): 330-54. Since consumer prices are a weighted average of domestic and imported goods prices, domestic price inflation (WPII) should cause consumer price inflation (CPII). But at low per capita incomes average wages respond to food prices, raising costs, and hence domestic prices. Then CPII, for which food is the dominant component, should Granger cause WPII. This reverse causality is derived and finds support in an estimated new Keynesian aggregate supply (AS) framework with the wage-price link. The AS and the identity both hold as long-run cointegrating relationships. The AS is elastic but food prices and the exchange rate are important for inflation.
2012		
2012	A33	King, J. E., ed. 2012. <i>The Elgar Companion to Post Keynesian Economics, Second Edition</i>. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Provides an alphabetical guide to post-Keynesian methodology, theory, and policy prescriptions. Entries discuss agency; Australia; the Austrian school of economics; the Babylonian mode of thought; balance-of-payments-constrained economic growth; banking; "Bastard Keynesianism"; behavioral economics; Brazil; Bretton Woods; budget deficits; business cycles; the Cambridge economic tradition; capital theory; central banks; chartalism; choice under uncertainty; circuit theory; competition; consumer debt; consumer theory; consumption; conventions; credit rationing; critical realism; development finance; econometrics; economic development; economic policy; effective demand; efficient markets hypothesis; employer of last resort; employment; environmental economics; environmental policy; equilibrium and nonequilibrium; exchange rates; expectations; export-led

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		growth; the financial instability hypothesis; financial markets; financial reform; financialization; fiscal policy; full employment; fundamentalist Keynesians; John Kenneth Galbraith's economics; gender; Germany and Austria; the global financial crisis; growth and income distribution; growth theory; households; income distribution; inflation; innovation; institutionalism; international economics; international financial reform; investment; Italy; Japan; Joan Robinson's economics; the Journal of Post Keynesian Economics; Kaldorian economics; Kaleckian economics; John Maynard Keynes's General Theory; Keynes's Treatise on Money; Keynes's Treatise on Probability; Latin American structuralism; liquidity preference; macroeconomic methodology; marginalism; market governance; microfoundations; monetary policy; money; money manager capitalism; the multiplier; New Classical economics; New Keynesian economics; the New Neoclassical synthesis; nonergodicity; open systems; pluralism in economics; price rigidity; prices and pricing; production; profits; the rate of interest; regional monetary policy; saving; Say's law; socialism; Straffian economics; stagflation; stock-flow consistent modeling; sustainable development; technology and innovation; time in economic theory; time-series econometrics; the Tobin tax; transition economies; the traverse; uncertainty; underconsumption; unemployment; the University of Missouri, Kansas City; wage deflation; wages and profit-led regimes; Walrasian economics; and welfare economics.
2012	C12	Liu, Chungping, and Patrick Minford. 2012. <i>How important is the credit channel? An empirical study of the US banking crisis. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9142.</i> We examine whether by adding a credit channel to the standard New Keynesian model we can account better for the behaviour of US macroeconomic data up to and including the banking crisis. We use the method of indirect inference which evaluates statistically how far a model's simulated behaviour mimics the behaviour of the data. We find that the model with credit dominates the standard model by a substantial margin. The credit channel is the main contributor to the variation in the output gap during the crisis.
2012	C36	Hall, Alastair R., Sanggohn Han, and Otilia Boldea. 2012. "Inference Regarding Multiple Structural Changes in Linear Models with Endogenous Regressors." <i>Journal of Econometrics</i>, 170(2): 281-302. This paper considers the linear model with endogenous regressors and multiple changes in the parameters at unknown times. It is shown that minimization of a Generalized Method of Moments criterion yields inconsistent estimators of the break fractions, but minimization of the Two Stage Least Squares (2SLS) criterion yields consistent estimators of these parameters. We develop a methodology for estimation and inference of the parameters of the model based on 2SLS. The analysis covers the cases where the reduced form is either stable or unstable. The methodology is illustrated via an application to the New Keynesian Phillips Curve for the US.
2012	D86	Carlsson, Mikael, and Oskar Nordstrom Skans. 2012. "Evaluating Microfoundations for Aggregate Price Rigidities: Evidence from Matched Firm-Level Data on Product Prices and Unit Labor Cost." <i>American Economic Review</i>, 102(4): 1571-95. Using matched data on product-level prices and the producing firm's unit labor cost, we find a moderate pass-through of current idiosyncratic marginal-cost changes. Also, the response does not vary across firms facing very different idiosyncratic shock variances, but identical aggregate conditions. These results do not fit the predictions of Mackowiak and Wiederholt (2009). Neither do firms react strongly to predictable marginal-cost changes, as expected from Mankiw and Reis (2002). We find that firms consider both current and expected future marginal cost when setting prices. This points toward impediments to continuous price adjustments as a key driver of monetary non-neutrality.
2012	P35	CV; Sergo, Zdravko, Amorino Propat, and Ana Budimir. 2012. "The Twin Deficits Hypothesis--A Case Study of Croatia." In <i>Sixth International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: Corporate Governance and Public Policy--Path to Sustainable Future: Proceedings</i>, ed. Lovorka Galetic and Jurica Simurina, 40-41. Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2012	P35	CV; Ma, Jing, and Lihui Tian. 2012. "Weathering the Financial Storms: The Government of China." In <i>Asian Responses to the Global Financial Crisis: The Impact of Regionalism and the Role of the G20</i>, ed. Jehoon Park, T. J. Pempel and Geng Xiao, 55-66. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	R32	CV; Eklund, Johan E., and Johan P. Larsson. 2012. "The Use of Knowledge in Investment Theory." In <i>The Spatial Market Process</i>, ed. David Emanuel Andersson, 335-51. Advances in Austrian Economics, vol. 16. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2013		
2013	C69	Caverzasi, Eugenio, and Antoine Godin. 2013. "Stock-flow Consistent Modeling through the Ages". <i>Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive</i>. The aim of the paper is to provide an overview of the current stock-flow consistent (SFC) literature. Indeed, we feel the SFC approach has recently led to a blossoming literature, requiring a new summary after the work of Dos Santos (2006) and, above all, after the publication of the main reference work on the methodology, Godley and Lavoie's Stock-flow Consistent Approach (2007). The paper is developed along the following lines. First, a brief historical analysis investigates the roots of this class of models that can be traced as far back as 1949 and the work of Copeland. Second, the competing points of view regarding some of its main controversial aspects are underlined and used to classify the different methodological approaches followed in using these models. Namely, we discuss (1) how the models are solved, (2) the treatment of time and its implication, and (3) the need-or not-of microfoundations. These results are then used in the third section of the paper to develop a bifocal perspective, which allows us to divide the literature reviewed according to both its subject and the methodology. We explore various topics such as financialization, exchange rate modeling, policy implication, the need for a common framework within the post-Keynesian literature, and the empirical use of SFC models. Finally, the conclusions present some hypotheses (and wishes) over the possible lines of development of the stock-flow consistent models.
2013	F51	CV; Dunne, J. Paul. 2013. "Military Keynesianism: An Assessment." In <i>Cooperation for a Peaceful and Sustainable World. Part 2</i>, ed. Junsheng Li, Bo Chen and Na Hou, 117-29. Contributions to Conflict Management, Peace Economics and Development, vol. 20. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2013	F52	Schmeder, Genevieve. 2013. "Le casse-tete economique des depenses militaires. Le cas des Etats-Unis. (The Economic Puzzle in Military Spending: The Case of the United States. With English summary.)." <i>Innovations</i>, 0(42): 17-38. The first part of the paper presents the two main approaches, liberal and Keynesian, of the question of whether, in peacetime, military spending is good or bad for the economy, an issue on which the multiplicity and complexity of the relationship between defense and growth forbids providing a unique answer. The second part examines the case of the United States where, for decades, the two parties sharing power have made military Keynesianism a cornerstone of public policy as well as the national economy. This policy, however, cannot be considered as a sustainable one.
2013	F62	Diss; Zaniboni, Nicola. 2013. Essays in International Economics. PhD diss. Princeton University. The first chapter of this dissertation investigates the impact of globalization on inflation in the context of a two-country New Keynesian model. Three

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		questions have been raised in the recent literature: Has globalization lowered long-run inflation? Has globalization affected short-run dynamics of inflation? Has globalization been a source of shocks for the inflation process? Here, these questions are framed in terms of the effects of increased openness on different aspects of open-economy Phillips curves, considering different scenarios for the measure of inflation, and for the assumed export-pricing behavior of firms. The main qualitative prediction of the model is that globalization makes Phillips curves flatter. Quantitatively, the effects of globalization on inflation are modest: increased openness only slightly decreases the slope of Phillips curves, domestic factors are still the main determinants of inflation, and globalization does not lead to a substantial increase in the volatility of shocks to the inflation process. The second chapter explores another angle for the impact of openness. Many studies have estimated the so-called New Keynesian Phillips curve (NKPC), with mixed results. This chapter thus investigates whether several dimensions of openness to international trade, in particular the distinction between traded and nontraded goods, affect the specification of the NKPC that can be brought to the data. More specifically, which additional control variables should be included in estimating the NKPC, relative to its closed-economy counterpart? We ask this question for both domestically produced goods' and consumption expenditure's inflation, considering different scenarios for nontradability, in final goods and intermediate inputs, and for the assumed export-pricing behavior of firms, namely Producer Currency Pricing and Local Currency Pricing. We find that nontradability matters: estimation of the NKPC not accounting for these aspects is likely to produce biased results. The third and last chapter, co-authored with Alexis Antoniadis, studies exchange rate pass-through and its determinants using scanner data on about 85% of the fast moving consumer goods (FMCGs) sold by 1,041 outlets in the United Arab Emirates between January of 2005 and December of 2010. The data, reported at the barcode level at each outlet, are augmented with Country-of-Origin (COO) information that was collected from the products' labels. At the aggregate level, we find exchange rate pass-through on imported consumer goods to be 3% in the short-run and 20% in the long-run. We then show that exchange rate pass-through is correlated positively with retailer market share, negatively with product quality, and negatively with the elasticity of substitution of the products within specific FMCGs categories.
2013	H12	CV: Jessop, Bob. 2013. "The North Atlantic Financial Crisis and Varieties of Capitalism: A Minsky and/or Marx Moment? And Perhaps Max Weber Too?." In <i>Financial Crisis, Labour Markets and Institutions</i> , ed. Sebastiano Fadda and Pasquale Tridico, 40-59. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	H12	CV: Sawyer, Malcolm. 2013. "The Problematic Nature of the Economic and Monetary Union." In <i>Financial Crisis, Labour Markets and Institutions</i> , ed. Sebastiano Fadda and Pasquale Tridico, 79-97. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	H76	CV: Leduc, Sylvain, and Daniel Wilson. 2013. "Roads to Prosperity or Bridges to Nowhere? Theory and Evidence on the Impact of Public Infrastructure Investment." In <i>NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2012</i> , ed. Daron Acemoglu, Jonathan Parker and Michael Woodford, 89-142. Number 27. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	H76	CV: Giavazzi, Francesco. 2013. "Roads to Prosperity or Bridges to Nowhere? Theory and Evidence on the Impact of Public Infrastructure Investment: Comment." In <i>NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2012</i> , ed. Daron Acemoglu, Jonathan Parker and Michael Woodford, 143-46. Number 27. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	H76	CV: Ramey, Valerie. 2013. "Roads to Prosperity or Bridges to Nowhere? Theory and Evidence on the Impact of Public Infrastructure Investment: Comment." In <i>NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2012</i> , ed. Daron Acemoglu, Jonathan Parker and Michael Woodford, 147-53. Number 27. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	I13	Yasar, Yavuz. 2013. "The Crisis in the Turkish Pension System: A Post Keynesian Perspective." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i>, 36(1): 131-52. The Turkish pension system began experiencing some structural and fiscal difficulties in the mid-1990s: increasing dependency ratio (e.g., number of beneficiaries per active contributors) and budget transfers to close the deficit in the system. These trends resulted in a crisis in the system, and it thus underwent a major transformation as reforms moved the traditional pay-as-you-go (PAYG) scheme significantly toward privatization and personal responsibility for assuming risk. These changes reflect the interests of business (e.g., ITO, 1999; TISK, 1995; TOSIAD, 1997, 1999, 2004) and international financial institutions (e.g., Government of Turkey, 2004; ILO, 1995; World Bank, 1994). This article establishes the overlooked underlying causes of the crisis by analyzing the Turkish pension data from a post Keynesian macroeconomic perspective. It argues that the problems of the Turkish pension system do not lie in the design of the traditional system (i.e., PAYG) but in the changes that have taken place in industrial relations (i.e., increasing unemployment, informal employment, and low wages) and social policy (i.e., narrowing the base and extent of social protection and financing health care and education via market mechanisms) in line with neoliberal policies pursued since the 1980s.
2013	K34	Kalbasi Anaraki, Nahid. 2013. "The U.S. Corporate Tax Reform and Its Macroeconomic Outcomes." <i>Research in World Economy</i>, 4(1): 14-21. The corporate tax reform has been among the most controversial issues during the past U.S. presidential debates. Though much has been said about the adverse macroeconomic effects of the corporate tax hike, less attention has been paid to the magnitude of such effects. This study attempts to measure the adverse effects of the corporate tax hike on macroeconomic variables such as investment, real GDP, productivity growth, hourly wages, unemployment rate, natural rate of unemployment, and consumer price index (CPI). The estimated regression results with quarterly data from 1960 to 2010 suggest that a 10% increase in the effective corporate tax rate reduces private investment by 3.1%, real GDP by 1.5%, productivity by 2.6%, and hourly wages by 4%. The results also indicate that this increase in the effective corporate tax rate raises short-term unemployment rate by 0.5%, the natural rate of unemployment by 1%, and the consumer price index (CPI) by 0.9%.
2013	L74 L85	Miranda de Melo, Marcelo. 2013. "Is There Bubble Price in the Real Estate of Ceara? A Post-Keynesian Approach." <i>Transnational Corporations Review</i>, 5(4): 96-103. This research is to investigate the evidence of a bubble price formation in the real estate sector of Ceara between the period of 2007 and 2010. The research applied for the post-Keynesian theory based on the asset bubble speculative definition. By using the time series co-integration, the augmented Dickey-Fuller test (ADF) identifies the unit root in all variables. However all variables are stationary when integrated in first order. The Johansen test identified one co-integrating vector between the average selling price per square meter and the average construction cost per square meter. This result, according to the post-Keynesian theory, was rejected evidence of real estate price bubble formation in the regions studied. The Johansen test also detected co-integration between home credit and the average selling price per square meter, indicating that home credit has kept stable for real estate price increase.
2013	L94	Dejuan, Oscar, Luis Antonio Lopez, Maria Angeles Tobarra, and Jorge Zafrilla. 2013. "A Post-Keynesian Age Model to Forecast Energy Demand in Spain." <i>Economic Systems Research</i>, 25(3): 321-40. This paper develops an extended input-output model for the estimation of energy demand and related issues. It is built on the last Spanish Symmetric Input-Output Table (IOT, 2005). It has been tested for the period 2005-2008 and used for forecasting energy demand for the years 2009-2012 under different economic scenarios. The model shares some traits of the computable and applied general equilibrium models where quantity and price systems are interwoven. The differences lie in the theories explaining output and prices. Our quantity system is based on Keynes'

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		principle of effective demand (broad energy multipliers are derived). The price system is based on the classical (Sraffian) theory of prices of production, akin to post-Keynesian full-cost prices. The general price system can be manipulated to account for the specificities of energy prices. Historical trends of energy coefficients are computed by extrapolation of past IOTs and calibration.
2013	M14	Verde, Melania. 2013. "Il dibattito sulla "responsabilita sociale di impresa": Una classificazione dicotomica. (With English summary.)." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i> , 102(7-9): 227-59. The paper tries to assess an exhaustive literature review about social responsibility, through examining two different analytical perspectives. Starting from the question: "What does characterize business/entrepreneurship?" we identify two schools of thought, the neoclassic one which sees in profit maximization what strongly characterizes a firm, and the institutionalist school which addresses the equilibrium of a set of values and interests that a firm is able to represent as its social purpose. The task is made more actual when considering the emerging debate about the evolution of the concept of the nature of firm towards less classical ideas.
2013	O25	Torres, Daniela Almeida Raposo, and Marco Flavio da Cunha Resende. 2013. "Causacao circular do crescimento das economias em desenvolvimento: Uma ponte entre as abordagens evolucionaria e pos keynesiana. (The Circular Causation of Growth in Developing Economies. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 33(2): 240-59. Based on the Post Keynesian approach and on the Evolutionary literature, this study seeks to demonstrate the causal relationships between the National Innovation System and the national and international financial systems. This study shows that there is a circular causation in the less developed economies that contributes to the immaturity of its National Innovation System and to its structural external vulnerability. Conclusions highlight that the cycles in the less developed economies mirror the cycles of international liquidity.
2013	O43	Rozmainsky, Ivan V. 2013. "A Simple Post Keynesian Model of Investor Myopia and Economic Growth." <i>Montenegrin Journal of Economics</i> , 9(3): 45-56. The paper contains an attempt to develop investor myopia theory of economic growth. Investor myopia takes place when agents do not take long-term outcomes of their activity into account. This phenomenon, can, of course, lead to underinvestment. The outcome is negative rates of economic growth. Such negative growth, as it known, had hit Russia, Ukraine and some other transitional economies in the 1990s. Investor myopia can be treated as the long-run phenomenon which is concerned with serious defects of institutional environment. The main practical conclusion is that the State is responsible for overcoming of investor myopia. This phenomenon can be considered as the key to many fundamental economic problems of developing and transitional economies.
2013	P43 Z12	Suzuki, Yasushi. 2013. "A Post-Keynesian Perspective on Islamic Prohibition of Gharar." <i>International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management</i> , 6(3): 200-210. Purpose--This paper aims to draw the wisdom of the prohibition of Gharar through the lens of institutional and Post-Keynesian economics. Design/methodology/approach--This research applies the theoretical contributions of the Post-Keynesian economics and the new institutional economics to clarify the dimensions of Islamic Gharar. This research attempts to see the divergence between theory and practice, looking at empirical data including the information from an interview with one of Indonesian Islamic banks. Findings--The lens of institutional and Post-Keynesian economics is useful to clarify two dimensions of Gharar; incompleteness of contracting and fundamental uncertainty associated with business. As for the latter dimension of Gharar, the tradition of Post-Keynesian economics can distinguish "animal spirit in speculation" and "animal spirit in enterprise", the latter of which should be carefully considered. However, the interview reveals a kind of difficulty for Islamic financial institutions to tackle "Murabaha syndrome".
2013	Q24 R14	While, Aidan, David Gibbs, and Andrew E. G. Jonas. 2013. "The Competition State, City-Regions, and the Territorial Politics of Growth Facilitation." <i>Environment and Planning A</i> , 45(10): 2379-98. As urban centres of agglomeration expand and compete for investment, new demands may arise for additional housing, infrastructure, and services. Failure to meet these demands imposes costs on firms and workers, stifles expansion, and potentially compromises the long-run economic competitiveness of the growth area. Drawing on evidence from Germany (Munich), Sweden (Stockholm), and the UK (Cambridge) this paper examines the organisational and political challenges of growth facilitation in the context of post-Keynesian political and economic restructuring. Particular emphasis is placed on tensions arising from changes in the form and function of European state social regulation. These tensions are not simply a matter of neoliberal regulatory deficit but reflect broader societal cleavages in relation to the uneven spatial impact of local economic growth. Deploying the concept of territorial structures of growth facilitation provides a conceptual framework for taking forward research on the relationship between state spatial regulation, state restructuring, and the competitiveness of city-regions.
2013	R30	Ashiya, Noriko. 2013. "Perfect' Real Estate Liquidity and Adjustment Paths to Long-Run Equilibrium." <i>Journal of International Economic Studies</i> , 0(27): 61-76. The purpose of this paper is to formulate an example of the international macroeconomic climate with 'perfect' real estate liquidity and identify the crucial implications brought about by such extreme degrees of real estate liquidity, or 'financial' real estate. For this, we will extend the traditional Keynesian international macroeconomic model, revisited and modified in the study of Branson and Buiter (1983), and construct a simple analytical framework with reference to the recent economic climate with extreme degrees of real estate liquidity. It will be shown that, after the increase in the foreign interest rate, real estate liquidity may help reduce the fluctuations of home output along an adjustment path between one equilibrium position and another. This finding suggests that real estate liquidity may serve as a buffer against influences from foreign countries, although within the setting of a theoretical perfect market.
2013	Z12	THE SAME AS P43 Suzuki, Yasushi. 2013. "A Post-Keynesian Perspective on Islamic Prohibition of Gharar." <i>International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management</i> , 6(3): 200-210.

Table E12.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A39	Collective Works: Other
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics*
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C71	Cooperative Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D44	Auctions
D47	Market Design
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F19	Trade: Other
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I12	Health Production
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining; Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M10	Business Administration: General
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O22	Project Analysis
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O39	Technological Change: Other
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E12: Balance of Links

280	Links in 2005
125	New links in 2006-2013
417	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E12 is equal to 4.54 AS.
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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E12.E.

E13 General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical ¹

Table E13.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	10	40	30	4	0.30	0.38	General Economics and Teaching
B	230	401	171	1.74	6.82	3.86	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	125	462	337	3.7	3.71	4.45	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	250	715	465	2.86	7.41	6.88	Microeconomics
E	2,217	6,428	4,211	2.9	65.75	61.86	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	118	457	339	3.87	3.50	4.40	International Economics
G	29	248	219	8.55	0.86	2.39	Financial Economics
H	52	295	243	5.67	1.54	2.84	Public Economics
I	8	53	45	6.63	0.24	0.51	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	55	250	195	4.55	1.63	2.41	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.08	Law and Economics
L	10	75	65	7.5	0.30	0.72	Industrial Organization
M	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.08	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	3	46	43	15.33	0.09	0.44	Economic History
O	208	652	444	3.13	6.17	6.27	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	23	66	43	2.87	0.68	0.64	Economic Systems
Q	25	130	105	5.2	0.74	1.25	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	5	51	46	10.2	0.15	0.49	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	6	6	N	0	0	Other Special Topics
S	3,372	10,391	7,019	3.08	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E13.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	7	25	18	3.57	0.21	0.24	General Economics
A2	3	15	12	5	0.09	0.14	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	10	40	30	4	0.30	0.38	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
B1	31	43	12	1.39	0.92	0.41	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	105	178	73	1.7	3.11	1.71	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	41	75	34	1.83	1.22	0.72	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	42	67	25	1.6	1.25	0.64	Economic Methodology
B5	11	37	26	3.36	0.33	0.36	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	230	401	171	1.74	6.82	3.86	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
C1	7	14	7	2	0.21	0.13	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	9	20	11	2.22	0.27	0.19	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	6	41	35	6.83	0.18	0.39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	59	235	176	3.98	1.75	2.26	Econometric Modeling
C6	38	133	95	3.5	1.13	1.28	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.09	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	125	462	337	3.7	3.71	4.45	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	4	8	4	2	0.12	0.08	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	7	34	27	4.86	0.21	0.33	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	5	18	13	3.6	0.15	0.17	Production and Organizations
D3	7	33	26	4.71	0.21	0.32	Distribution
D4	15	22	7	1.47	0.44	0.21	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	41	111	70	2.71	1.22	1.07	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	13	44	31	3.38	0.39	0.42	Welfare Economics
D7	2	13	11	6.5	0.06	0.13	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	107	325	218	3.04	3.17	3.13	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	49	107	58	2.18	1.45	1.03	Intertemporal Choice
D	250	715	465	2.86	7.41	6.88	Microeconomics
E0	8	19	11	2.38	0.24	0.18	General
E1	1,276	3,279	2,003	2.57	37.84	31.56	General Aggregative Models
E2	214	828	614	3.87	6.35	7.97	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	296	1,014	718	3.43	8.78	9.76	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	109	377	268	3.46	3.23	3.63	Money and Interest Rates
E5	194	585	391	3.02	5.75	5.63	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	120	326	206	2.72	3.56	3.14	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	2,217	6,428	4,211	2.9	65.75	61.86	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	General
F1	29	110	81	3.79	0.86	1.06	Trade
F2	18	32	14	1.78	0.53	0.31	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	27	148	121	5.48	0.80	1.42	International Finance
F4	43	162	119	3.77	1.28	1.56	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	118	457	339	3.87	3.50	4.40	International Economics
G0	1	64	63	64	0.03	0.62	General
G1	22	98	76	4.45	0.65	0.94	General Financial Markets
G2	6	50	44	8.33	0.18	0.48	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	0	36	36	N	0.00	0.35	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	29	248	219	8.55	0.86	2.39	Financial Economics
H0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
H1	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.08	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	18	121	103	6.72	0.53	1.16	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	4	14	10	3.5	0.12	0.13	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.06	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	14	83	69	5.93	0.42	0.80	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	12	56	44	4.67	0.36	0.54	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.05	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Issues
H	52	295	243	5.67	1.54	2.84	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	5	33	28	6.6	0.15	0.32	Health
I2	3	11	8	3.67	0.09	0.11	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.09	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	8	53	45	6.63	0.24	0.51	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	10	84	74	8.4	0.30	0.81	Demographic Economics
J2	23	84	61	3.65	0.68	0.81	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	6	27	21	4.5	0.18	0.26	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	7	19	12	2.71	0.21	0.18	Particular Labor Markets
J5	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	8	30	22	3.75	0.24	0.29	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Labor Standards: National and International
J	55	250	195	4.55	1.63	2.41	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.08	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	7	39	32	5.57	0.21	0.38	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	13	13	N	0.00	0.13	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.04	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	3	7	4	2.33	0.09	0.07	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.09	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	10	75	65	7.5	0.30	0.72	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.04	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.08	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	General
N1	3	30	27	10	0.09	0.29	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.07	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Regional and Urban History
N	3	46	43	15.33	0.09	0.44	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	49	197	148	4.02	1.45	1.90	Economic Development
O2	7	56	49	8	0.21	0.54	Development Planning and Policy
O3	26	79	53	3.04	0.77	0.76	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	117	306	189	2.62	3.47	2.94	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	9	14	5	1.56	0.27	0.13	Economywide Country Studies
O	208	652	444	3.13	6.17	6.27	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	6	14	8	2.33	0.18	0.13	Capitalist Systems
P2	12	35	23	2.92	0.36	0.34	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	4	14	10	3.5	0.12	0.13	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Other Economic Systems
P5	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	23	66	43	2.87	0.68	0.64	Economic Systems
Q0	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	General
Q1	5	15	10	3	0.15	0.14	Agriculture
Q2	7	12	5	1.71	0.21	0.12	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	2	10	8	5	0.06	0.10	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	2	28	26	14	0.06	0.27	Energy
Q5	8	61	53	7.63	0.24	0.59	Environmental Economics
Q	25	130	105	5.2	0.74	1.25	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	4	14	10	3.5	0.12	0.13	General Regional Economics
R2	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.09	Household Analysis
R3	1	27	26	27	0.03	0.26	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	5	51	46	10.2	0.15	0.49	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.06	Other Special Topics
S	3,372	10,391	7,019	3.08	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E13.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.06	General Economics: General
A11	3	14	11	4.67	0.09	0.13	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A22	2	8	6	4	0.06	0.08	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.07	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B10	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B12	8	13	5	1.63	0.24	0.13	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	19	26	7	1.37	0.56	0.25	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B19	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	4	5	1	1.25	0.12	0.05	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	11	11	0	1	0.33	0.11	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	83	146	63	1.76	2.46	1.41	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B25	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.07	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B31	41	73	32	1.78	1.22	0.7	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.06	Economic Methodology: General
B41	39	61	22	1.56	1.16	0.59	Economic Methodology
B50	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.08	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	4	5	1	1.25	0.12	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	4	13	9	3.25	0.12	0.13	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C11	5	11	6	2.2	0.15	0.11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C13	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Estimation: General
C15	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C21	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	5	15	10	3	0.15	0.14	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C32	6	40	34	6.67	0.18	0.38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C43	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C50	3	5	2	1.67	0.09	0.05	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	11	92	81	8.36	0.33	0.89	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	20	62	42	3.1	0.59	0.6	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	25	70	45	2.8	0.74	0.67	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	9	25	16	2.78	0.27	0.24	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	8	42	34	5.25	0.24	0.4	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	17	53	36	3.12	0.5	0.51	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C68	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.06	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C72	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	Noncooperative Games
C87	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Econometric Software
C88	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
D00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Microeconomics: General
D01	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.04	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D10	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Household Behavior: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D11	5	12	7	2.4	0.15	0.12	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D21	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.09	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Distribution: General
D31	4	27	23	6.75	0.12	0.26	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Factor Income Distribution
D40	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	4	5	1	1.25	0.12	0.05	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D43	6	10	4	1.67	0.18	0.1	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D46	4	4	0	1	0.12	0.04	Value Theory
D50	13	22	9	1.69	0.39	0.21	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	21	39	18	1.86	0.62	0.38	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	4	19	15	4.75	0.12	0.18	Incomplete Markets
D58	3	21	18	7	0.09	0.2	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	2	8	6	4	0.06	0.08	Welfare Economics: General
D62	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.08	Externalities
D63	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.07	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	8	18	10	2.25	0.24	0.17	Altruism; Philanthropy
D71	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	1	10	9	10	0.03	0.1	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D80	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	4	25	21	6.25	0.12	0.24	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	4	23	19	5.75	0.12	0.22	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	19	90	71	4.74	0.56	0.87	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	79	180	101	2.28	2.34	1.73	Expectations; Speculations
D90	23	42	19	1.83	0.68	0.4	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	25	63	38	2.52	0.74	0.61	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	8	15	7	1.88	0.24	0.14	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E10	10	21	11	2.1	0.3	0.2	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	26	33	7	1.27	0.77	0.32	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	225	455	230	2.02	6.67	4.38	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	986	2,670	1,684	2.71	29.24	25.7	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	29	99	70	3.41	0.86	0.95	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	4	16	12	4	0.12	0.15	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	35	151	116	4.31	1.04	1.45	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	47	159	112	3.38	1.39	1.53	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	28	227	199	8.11	0.83	2.18	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	85	238	153	2.8	2.52	2.29	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	9	17	8	1.89	0.27	0.16	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	5	8	3	1.6	0.15	0.08	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	1	12	11	12	0.03	0.12	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	3	9	6	3	0.09	0.09	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	96	300	204	3.13	2.85	2.89	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	197	681	484	3.46	5.84	6.55	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	33	57	24	1.73	0.98	0.55	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	23	39	16	1.7	0.68	0.38	Demand for Money
E42	8	15	7	1.88	0.24	0.14	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	23	123	100	5.35	0.68	1.18	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	19	137	118	7.21	0.56	1.32	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.06	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	14	21	7	1.5	0.42	0.2	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	49	97	48	1.98	1.45	0.93	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	116	404	288	3.48	3.44	3.89	Monetary Policy
E58	15	63	48	4.2	0.44	0.61	Central Banks and Their Policies

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E60	13	30	17	2.31	0.39	0.29	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	26	35	9	1.35	0.77	0.34	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	57	208	151	3.65	1.69	2	Fiscal Policy
E63	23	41	18	1.78	0.68	0.39	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.09	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
F02	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	International Economic Order
F11	10	18	8	1.8	0.3	0.17	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	4	19	15	4.75	0.12	0.18	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	5	36	31	7.2	0.15	0.35	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	7	24	17	3.43	0.21	0.23	Economic Integration
F16	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F18	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Trade and Environment
F20	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.02	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	6	13	7	2.17	0.18	0.13	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	8	13	5	1.63	0.24	0.13	International Migration
F23	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.07	International Finance: General
F31	9	57	48	6.33	0.27	0.55	Foreign Exchange
F32	10	27	17	2.7	0.3	0.26	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	2	30	28	15	0.06	0.29	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F35	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Foreign Aid
F36	4	16	12	4	0.12	0.15	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F41	25	103	78	4.12	0.74	0.99	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.09	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	16	26	10	1.63	0.47	0.25	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
G00	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Financial Economics: General
G11	4	12	8	3	0.12	0.12	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	15	59	44	3.93	0.44	0.57	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G14	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.09	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	2	12	10	6	0.06	0.12	International Financial Markets
G21	4	37	33	9.25	0.12	0.36	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G23	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G28	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.08	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
H11	3	7	4	2.33	0.09	0.07	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	2	11	9	5.5	0.06	0.11	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	4	22	18	5.5	0.12	0.21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	7	31	24	4.43	0.21	0.3	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	3	25	22	8.33	0.09	0.24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	2	27	25	13.5	0.06	0.26	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H30	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.07	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H43	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	6	17	11	2.83	0.18	0.16	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H54	1	11	10	11	0.03	0.11	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	7	45	38	6.43	0.21	0.43	Social Security and Public Pensions
H60	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.06	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.08	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	4	13	9	3.25	0.12	0.13	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	5	29	24	5.8	0.15	0.28	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
I10	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Health: General
I12	3	17	14	5.67	0.09	0.16	Health Production
I18	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.08	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	Analysis of Education
I29	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Education: Other
J11	1	30	29	30	0.03	0.29	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	5	11	6	2.2	0.15	0.11	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J13	1	20	19	20	0.03	0.19	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	1	12	11	12	0.03	0.12	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J16	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J20	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J22	10	34	24	3.4	0.3	0.33	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	2	8	6	4	0.06	0.08	Labor Demand
J24	6	30	24	5	0.18	0.29	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	3	7	4	2.33	0.09	0.07	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J31	5	21	16	4.2	0.15	0.2	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J38	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	6	13	7	2.17	0.18	0.13	Labor Contracts
J42	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J51	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J62	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	3	12	9	4	0.09	0.12	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.06	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
K32	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	International Law
K42	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L13	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.04	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L16	5	20	15	4	0.15	0.19	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L60	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.06	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
M13	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	New Firms; Startups
N11	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	1	12	11	12	0.03	0.12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N16	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
O10	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.06	Economic Development: General
O11	25	107	82	4.28	0.74	1.03	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	4	13	9	3.25	0.12	0.13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	1	11	10	11	0.03	0.11	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	3	10	7	3.33	0.09	0.1	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	2	17	15	8.5	0.06	0.16	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.05	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	8	22	14	2.75	0.24	0.21	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O21	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	5	40	35	8	0.15	0.38	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	1	12	11	12	0.03	0.12	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	6	10	4	1.67	0.18	0.1	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.06	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	19	59	40	3.11	0.56	0.57	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O40	14	27	13	1.93	0.42	0.26	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	80	191	111	2.39	2.37	1.84	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	8	17	9	2.13	0.24	0.16	Monetary Growth Models
O47	15	60	45	4	0.44	0.58	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: General
O52	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O57	5	8	3	1.6	0.15	0.08	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P16	5	11	6	2.2	0.15	0.11	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P21	4	5	1	1.25	0.12	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	2	18	16	9	0.06	0.17	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P26	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	4	4	0	1	0.12	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P31	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.06	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P36	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P51	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q01	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Sustainable Development
Q10	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.03	Agriculture: General
Q17	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	3	5	2	1.67	0.09	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q24	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q28	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q30	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q33	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Resource Booms
Q43	2	11	9	5.5	0.06	0.11	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q53	1	13	12	13	0.03	0.13	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q56	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.08	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	5	19	14	3.8	0.15	0.18	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.07	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R15	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R31	1	27	26	27	0.03	0.26	Housing Supply and Markets
S	3,372	9,896	6,524	2.93	100	95.3	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E13.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B00	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B23	2	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Stalfian
B26	3	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B30	2	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B52	11	0.11	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C02	1	0.01	Mathematical Methods
C20	1	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C33	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C46	1	0.01	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C54	4	0.04	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C58	2	0.02	Financial Econometrics
C70	2	0.02	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C78	5	0.05	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C82	1	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
D02	2	0.02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	1	0.01	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D12	4	0.04	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	9	0.09	Household Saving; Personal Finance

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D22	1	0.01	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D42	1	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D44	1	0.01	Auctions
D53	9	0.09	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	1	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D61	3	0.03	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D74	1	0.01	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	1	0.01	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D85	2	0.02	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	3	0.03	Economics of Contract: Theory
E01	1	0.01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	3	0.03	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	1	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E37	24	0.23	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E64	1	0.01	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E66	2	0.02	General Outlook and Conditions
F00	1	0.01	International Economics: General
F10	3	0.03	Trade: General
F12	2	0.02	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F17	1	0.01	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F34	7	0.07	International Lending and Debt Problems
F40	4	0.04	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F44	15	0.14	International Business Cycles
F53	1	0.01	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F59	1	0.01	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
G01	61	0.59	Financial Crises
G10	4	0.04	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G13	2	0.02	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G20	1	0.01	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G22	2	0.02	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G31	9	0.09	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	18	0.17	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	1	0.01	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	3	0.03	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	4	0.04	Payout Policy
G38	1	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H00	1	0.01	Public Economics: General
H12	1	0.01	Crisis Management
H22	1	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H26	3	0.03	Tax Evasion
H27	1	0.01	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H31	5	0.05	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	2	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H41	3	0.03	Public Goods
H51	7	0.07	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H56	1	0.01	National Security and War
H71	2	0.02	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	1	0.01	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	1	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	1	0.01	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H87	1	0.01	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I11	2	0.02	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I15	1	0.01	Health and Economic Development
I20	2	0.02	Education and Research Institutions: General
I25	1	0.01	Education and Economic Development
I28	2	0.02	Education: Government Policy
I30	1	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	0.01	General Welfare; Well-Being

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
I32	1	0.01	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	6	0.06	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J10	6	0.06	Demographic Economics: General
J18	1	0.01	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J21	2	0.02	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J32	4	0.04	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J40	1	0.01	Particular Labor Markets: General
J45	2	0.02	Public Sector Labor Markets
J60	1	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	2	0.02	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J88	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K11	1	0.01	Property Law
K41	1	0.01	Litigation Process
L11	14	0.13	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L14	1	0.01	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L25	7	0.07	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	6	0.06	Entrepreneurship
L51	4	0.04	Economics of Regulation
L65	1	0.01	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L71	1	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L80	3	0.03	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	2	0.02	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	4	0.04	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L91	2	0.02	Transportation: General
M12	2	0.02	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	1	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M31	3	0.03	Marketing
M37	1	0.01	Advertising
N00	2	0.02	Economic History: General
N01	1	0.01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	7	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N14	7	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N22	2	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N30	2	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N32	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	2	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N70	2	0.02	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N93	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
O31	3	0.03	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O34	1	0.01	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O43	5	0.05	Institutions and Growth
O44	6	0.06	Environment and Growth
P10	1	0.01	Capitalist Systems: General
P14	1	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P25	2	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P28	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P34	2	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	2	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P40	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: General
P44	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
Q11	3	0.03	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	1	0.01	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	1	0.01	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q15	1	0.01	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	1	0.01	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q21	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q23	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q31	1	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q37	1	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	1	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	1	0.01	Energy: General
Q41	9	0.09	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	2	0.02	Alternative Energy Sources
Q48	5	0.05	Energy: Government Policy
Q50	2	0.02	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	3	0.03	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	1	0.01	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q54	13	0.13	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
R21	5	0.05	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	2	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	2	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R52	1	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
Z12	2	0.02	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	4	0.04	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	495	4.7	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(61), E37(24), G32(18), F44(15), L11(14), Q54(13), B52(11), D14(9), D53(9), G31(9), Q41(9), F34(7), H51(7), L25(7), N10(7), N14(7), I38(6), J10(6), L26(6), O44(6), C78(5), H31(5), O43(5), Q48(5), R21(5), C54(4), D12(4), F40(4), G10(4), G35(4), J32(4), L51(4), L83(4), Z13(4), B26(3), D61(3), D86(3), E02(3), F10(3), G34(3), H26(3), H41(3), L80(3), M31(3), O31(3), Q11(3), Q51(3), B23(2), B30(2), C58(2), C70(2), D02(2), D85(2), E66(2), F12(2), G13(2), G22(2), H32(2), H71(2), I11(2), I20(2), I28(2), J21(2), J45(2), J61(2), L81(2), L91(2), M12(2), N00(2), N22(2), N30(2), N33(2), N70(2), P25(2), P34(2), P35(2), Q42(2), Q50(2), R23(2), R28(2), Z12(2), B00(1), B24(1), C02(1), C20(1), C33(1), C46(1), C82(1), D03(1), D22(1), D42(1), D44(1), D57(1), D74(1), D78(1), E01(1), E16(1), E64(1), F00(1), F17(1), F53(1), F59(1), F60(1), G20(1), G33(1), G38(1), H00(1), H12(1), H22(1), H27(1), H52(1), H53(1), H56(1), H72(1), H73(1), H77(1), H87(1), I15(1), I25(1), I30(1), I31(1), I32(1), J18(1), J40(1), J60(1), J88(1), K11(1), K41(1), L14(1), L65(1), L71(1), M14(1), M37(1), N01(1), N32(1), N34(1), N35(1), N93(1), N94(1), O34(1), P10(1), P14(1), P28(1), P40(1), P44(1), Q12(1), Q13(1), Q15(1), Q16(1), Q21(1), Q23(1), Q31(1), Q37(1), Q38(1), Q40(1), Q52(1), R52(1).

Table E13.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B52	1	3	1	1	1	1	1	2	11
D44	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D53	1	0	0	0	1	3	2	2	9
E37	1	2	4	2	4	3	4	4	24
G13	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
H51	1	0	0	1	2	1	2	0	7
H52	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J10	2	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	6
N14	1	2	2	0	1	1	0	0	7
N33	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
B23	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
C82	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D14	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	3	9
E02	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
F59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
Q41	0	3	0	0	1	1	2	2	9
B24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C70	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
C78	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	5
D61	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
D86	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
E01	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F10	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
F34	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	3	7
G10	0	0	1	0	2	0	1	0	4
G22	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
G31	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	3	9
G32	0	0	1	0	2	0	7	8	18
H26	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
H31	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	2	5
I28	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
I31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J21	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
J32	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
L11	0	0	1	3	3	2	2	3	14
L65	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N10	0	0	2	2	0	1	0	2	7
N22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
N30	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
O43	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	2	5
Z13	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4
D02	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
D78	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E64	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F44	0	0	0	1	0	2	6	6	15
G01	0	0	0	2	10	22	18	9	61
G34	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
G38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H71	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
H72	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H73	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
I38	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3	6
J45	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
J61	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
L25	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	2	7
L80	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
N01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P25	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Q48	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	0	5
Q54	0	0	0	3	4	3	1	2	13
R23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
B26	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
C54	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	1	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D12	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
D85	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
E66	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
F12	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
F40	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
F53	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4
I11	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
I25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J88	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K41	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L26	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	6
L51	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
N00	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
N35	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N70	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
O31	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
O34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O44	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	4	6
P28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q42	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Q51	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
Z12	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
B00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B30	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
C33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C46	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
D74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H41	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
H56	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I20	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
J40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L81	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
L83	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
M31	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
N32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N93	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N94	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
P44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
Q40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q50	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
R21	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	5
R28	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
C02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D57	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
P35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
P40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D03	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
H77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
M37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	10	8	25	20	26	30	15	23	157

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E13.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B52	CV ; Niggle, Chris. 2006. "Institutionalist-Post Keynesian Economics and the Post Monetarist New Consensus." In <i>Complexity, Endogenous Money and Macroeconomic Theory: Essays in Honour of Basil J. Moore</i> , ed. Mark Setterfield, 368-88. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass: Elgar.
2006	D44	Reny, Philip J., and Motty Perry. 2006. "Toward a Strategic Foundation for Rational Expectations Equilibrium." <i>Econometrica</i> , 74(5): 1231-69. A step toward a strategic foundation for rational expectations equilibrium is taken by considering a double auction with n buyers and m sellers with interdependent values and affiliated private information. If there are sufficiently many buyers and sellers, and their bids are restricted to a sufficiently fine discrete set of prices, then, generically, there is an equilibrium in nondecreasing bidding functions that is arbitrarily close to the unique fully revealing rational expectations equilibrium of the limit market with unrestricted bids and a continuum of agents. In particular, the large double-auction equilibrium is almost efficient and almost fully aggregates the agents' information.
2006	D53	Constantinides, George M. 2006. "Market Organization and the Prices of Financial Assets." <i>Manchester School</i> , 74(0): 1-23. Several empirical regularities in the prices of financial assets are at odds with the predictions of standard economic theory. I address these regularities and explore the extent to which they are resolved in the context of two markets organized in very different ways. The first setting is a neoclassical economy with incomplete markets and heterogeneous agents. Market incompleteness naturally arises because of the non-existence of markets in which consumers or households can co-insure idiosyncratic income shocks for obvious moral hazard reasons. The second setting is an overlapping generations economy with three generations in which the young generation is constrained from borrowing and investing in equities. The borrowing constraints naturally arise because human capital alone does not collateralize major loans in modern economies for reasons of moral hazard and adverse selection.
2006	E37	Kehoe, Patrick J. 2006. <i>How to Advance Theory with Structural VARs: Use the Sims-Cogley-Nason Approach</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12575. The common approach to evaluating a model in the structural VAR literature is to compare the impulse responses from structural VARs run on the data to the theoretical impulse responses from the model. The Sims-Cogley-Nason approach instead compares the structural VARs run on the data to identical structural VARs run on data from the model of the same length as the actual data. Chari, Kehoe, and McGrattan (2006) argue that the inappropriate comparison made by the common approach is the root of the problems in the SVAR literature. In practice, the problems can be solved simply. Switching from the common approach to the Sims-Cogley-Nason approach basically involves changing a few lines of computer code and a few lines of text. This switch will vastly increase the value of the structural VAR literature for economic theory.
2006	G13	Pavlov, Vlad. 2006. "The Equity Premium in an Overlapping-Generations Economy." <i>North American Journal of Economics and Finance</i> , 17(2): 155-72. In a recent paper, Constantinides, Donaldson and Mehra (CDM) present a convincing economic story that could simultaneously explain a high equity premium and a low risk-free rate. The argument is based on the effect of a borrowing restriction in an overlapping-generations model (OLG) with three generations. This paper investigates the effect of borrowing restrictions on the size of the equity premium in a model similar to CDM, but with a complete structure of contingent claims. The main conclusion of the analysis is that the results obtained by CDM follow from the particular market structure adopted in the model rather than the effects of the life cycle. Once the markets are completed, the equity premium and the risk-free rate in the OLG economy are identical to those obtained in a representative-agent (RA) economy.
2006	H51	Ponthiere, Gregory. 2006. <i>Growth, Longevity and Public Policy</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1780. This paper studies the optimal long-run public intervention in a two-period OLG model where the probability of surviving the first period and the length of the second period can be influenced by distinct policies. While the optimal size of public intervention depends on the extra-productivity of public spendings in longevity, its optimal structure is determined by (1) differences in the productivity of each policy; (2) how growth would influence each longevity aspect under laissez-faire; (3) the dependence of each longevity aspect on past achievements. Given competing effects, the optimal intervention can hardly, under additive expected lifetime utility, be strongly unbalanced.
2006	H52	Allgood, Sam, and Arthur Snow. 2006. "Marginal Welfare Costs of Taxation with Human and Physical Capital." <i>Economic Inquiry</i> , 44(3): 451-64. We develop a perfect foresight, overlapping generations model with intragenerational inequality and endogenous human and physical capital investment, and we calculate welfare costs for marginal reforms of taxation and public spending. Welfare costs are uniformly lower than in the equivalent static model where human and physical capital are fixed. Most of the upward bias in static estimates arises from fixed human capital because welfare cost is predominantly tax leakage from lower effective labor supply, but reallocating time between education and labor can leave effective labor supply unchanged. Hence, adjustments in human capital have an important mitigating influence on marginal welfare costs.
2006	J10 N33	DE LA CROIX, David, and Alessandro SOMMACAL. 2006. <i>A theory of medicine effectiveness, differential mortality, income inequality and growth for pre-industrial England</i> . Universite catholique de Louvain, Center for Operations Research and Econometrics (CORE). CORE Discussion Papers: 2006045. We study how mortality, health care, and income growth interact, looking at their relationship prior to the Industrial Revolution, when income per capita was stagnant. We first present a model of individual medical spending giving a rationale for individual health expenditures even when medicine was not effective in postponing death. We then explain the rise of effective medicine by a learning process function of expenditures in health. The rise in effective medicine can then be linked to the take-off of the eighteenth century through life expectancy increases, and fostered capital accumulation. The rise of effective medicine has also an impact on the relation between growth and inequality and on the intergenerational persistence of differences in income. These channels are operative through differential mortality induced by medicine effectiveness that turns out to determine a differential in the propensity to save among income groups.
2006	N14	Tsakalotos, Euclid. 2006. "Social Conflict and the Effectiveness of Aggregate Demand Management Policies." <i>Review of Radical Political Economics</i> , 38(2): 214-42. This article examines the role of social conflict in explaining macroeconomic phenomena and, especially, the effectiveness of aggregate demand policies as a means of raising real output. The social conflict approach is compared with a traditional Keynesian view along with Ball, Mankiw, and Romer's and Lucas's models of the determinants of the effectiveness of aggregate demand policies. Empirical analysis during the period from the 1950s to the 1990s for fifteen OECD countries provides significant evidence that the social conflict view of inflation has much to offer in explaining differences in the effectiveness of aggregate demand policies both across countries and through time.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	N33	THE SAME AS J10 DE LA CROIX, David, and Alessandro SOMMACAL. 2006. <i>A theory of medicine effectiveness, differential mortality, income inequality and growth for pre-industrial England</i> . Universite catholique de Louvain, Center for Operations Research and Econometrics (CORE), CORE Discussion Papers: 2006045.
2007		
2007	B23	De Vroey, Michel, and Pierre Malgrange. 2007. "Theorie et modelisation macro-economiques, d'hier a aujourd'hui. (The Evolution of Macroeconomic Theory and Modelling along the Last Fifty Years. With English summary)." <i>Revue Francaise d'Economie</i> , 21(3): 3-38. An outline of the evolution from the birth up to present days of the macroeconomics is laid out, its emergence during the thirties, then the period of the domination of the Keynesian macroeconomics of the years 1950 to 1970. The following stage of the evolution has been the attack from Milton Friedman and Robert Lucas against Keynesian macroeconomics. We consider the works of these authors deserve the label of a "scientific revolution a la Kuhn", with the emergence of the dynamic and stochastic macroeconomics. Associated with this, the focus of macroeconomics has shifted. Themes linked to market failures, and especially to unemployment disappear, in favour of cycle and growth analysis, these last being studied from the postulate of efficient working of the system. These last years have seen the emergence of a "New Neoclassical Synthesis" mimicking the old synthesis in combining Keynesian and classical elements, while adopting the new methodology of equilibrium discipline and of agents rational behaviour.
2007	C82	Gomme, Paul, and Peter Rupert. 2007. "Theory, Measurement and Calibration of Macroeconomic Models." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i> , 54(2): 460-97. Calibration has become a standard tool of macroeconomics. This paper extends and refines the calibration methodology along several important dimensions. First, accounting for home production is important both in measuring calibration targets and in organizing the data in a model-consistent fashion. For this reason, thinking about home production is important even if the model under consideration does not include home production. Second, investment-specific technological change is included because of its strong balanced growth parameter restrictions. Third, the measurement strategy is laid out as transparently as possible so that others can easily replicate the underlying calculations. The data and calculations used in this paper are available at http://clevelandfed.org/research/Models/rbc/Index.cfm .
2007	D14	Silos, Pedro. 2007. "Housing, Portfolio Choice and the Macroeconomy." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 31(8): 2774-2801. This paper investigates the properties of the wealth distribution and the portfolio composition regarding housing and equity holdings, and their relationship to macroeconomic shocks. To this end, I construct a business cycle model in which agents differ in age, income and wealth. Housing provides shelter services and serves as collateral for loans. The model is consistent with several facts such as the life-cycle pattern of housing-to-wealth ratios, the larger degree of concentration for non-housing wealth, the smaller weight of housing in richer households' portfolios as well as the larger housing-to-wealth ratios in recessions. In addition, the model shows that while relaxing the collateral constraint does not impact the business cycle dynamics for the entire economy, it significantly alters the behavior of residential and business investment for the younger and poorer fraction of the population.
2007	E02	CV; Ferreiro, Jesus, and Felipe Serrano. 2007. "New Institutions for a New Economic Policy." In <i>Money, Distribution and Economic Policy: Alternatives to Orthodox Macroeconomics</i> , ed. Eckhard Hein and Achim Truger, 141-57. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	F59	Conesa, Juan Carlos, Timothy J. Kehoe, and Kim J. Ruhl. 2007. <i>Modeling Great Depressions: The Depression in Finland in the 1990s</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13591. This paper is a primer on the great depressions methodology developed by Cole and Ohanian (1999, 2007) and Kehoe and Prescott (2002, 2007). We use growth accounting and simple dynamic general equilibrium models to study the depression that occurred in Finland in the early 1990s. We find that the sharp drop in real GDP over the period 1990-93 was driven by a combination of a drop in total factor productivity (TFP) during 1990-92 and of increases in taxes on labor and consumption and increases in government consumption during 1989-94, which drove down hours worked in Finland. We attempt to endogenize the drop in TFP in variants of the model with an investment sector and with terms-of-trade shocks but are unsuccessful.
2007	M14	Nelson, Julie A. 2007. "Economics for Humans: Conscience, Care, and Commerce?" <i>Challenge</i> , 50(4): 17-25. Has neoclassical economics gone too far? This economist says yes. She provides some telling examples.
2007	Q12	CV; Magnani, Riccardo, Eleonora Matteazzi, and Federico Perali. 2007. "Microsimulation and Macroeconomic Analysis: An Integrated Approach: An Application for Evaluating Reforms in the Italian Agricultural Sector." In <i>Microsimulation as a Tool for the Evaluation of Public Policies: Methods and Applications</i> , ed. Amedeo Spadaro, 245-91. Bilbao: Fundacion BBVA.
2007	Q41	CV; Labandeira, Xavier, Jose M. Labeaga, and Miguel Rodriguez. 2007. "Microsimulation in the Analysis of Environmental Tax Reforms: An Application for Spain." In <i>Microsimulation as a Tool for the Evaluation of Public Policies: Methods and Applications</i> , ed. Amedeo Spadaro, 149-76. Bilbao: Fundacion BBVA.
2007	Q41	Snowden, Brian. 2007. "The New Classical Counter-Revolution: False Path or Illuminating Complement?" <i>Eastern Economic Journal</i> , 33(4): 541-62. In this paper the author responds to Laurence Seidman's recent article, 'The New Classical Counter-Revolution: A False Path for Macroeconomics'. The author challenges the view that new classical macroeconomics has been a false path and provides a critique of Seidman's arguments with respect to his interpretation of the 1970s 'stagflation', the relevance of new classical macroeconomics for practical policymaking, the contribution of real business cycle theory, and the new classical content of contemporary macroeconomic textbooks. The author concludes that the new classical counter-revolution has had an extremely productive influence on the current mainstream new neoclassical synthesis framework.
2007	Q41	Seidman, Laurence S. 2007. "The New Classical Counter-Revolution: False Path or Illuminating Complement? Reply." <i>Eastern Economic Journal</i> , 33(4): 563-65. The picture of economic well-being depends crucially on how it is measured. We introduce a new measure of economic well-being that includes public consumption, income from wealth, and household production. The differences in scope and method between our measure and standard income lead to substantially different findings regarding economic well-being. The average U.S. household appears to be much better off in 2001 relative to 1989 according to our measure in comparison to money income. In contrast to official measures, our measure shows that racial disparity increased. The increase in measured inequality was higher than indicated by the official measures.
2008		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	B24	CV; Ioannides, Stavros. 2008. "The Problem of Knowledge in Economics: Prices, Contracts and Organizations." In <i>Advances in Evolutionary Institutional Economics: Evolutionary Mechanisms, Non-Knowledge and Strategy</i> , ed. Hardy Hanappi and Wolfram Elsner, 209-33. Studies in Evolutionary Political Economy. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	C70	Hansen, Lars Peter, and Thomas J. Sargent. 2008. <i>Robustness</i>, Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press. Examines mathematical methods for making decisions in dynamic situations where decisionmakers do not fully trust their models. Discusses basic ideas and methods; a stochastic formulation; linear control theory; the Kalman filter; a static multiplier and constraint games; time domain games for attaining robustness; frequency domain games and criteria for robustness; calibrating misspecification fears with detection error probabilities; a permanent income model; competitive equilibria without robustness; competitive equilibria with robustness; asset pricing; risk sensitivity, model uncertainty, and asset pricing; Markov perfect equilibria with robustness; robustness in forward-looking models; robust filtering with commitment; robust filtering without commitment; and alternative approaches.
2008	C78	Gertler, Mark, Luca Sala, and Antonella Trigari. 2008. "An Estimated Monetary DSGE Model with Unemployment and Staggered Nominal Wage Bargaining." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i>, 40(8): 1713-64. We develop and estimate a medium scale macroeconomic model that allows for unemployment and staggered nominal wage contracting. In contrast to most existing quantitative models, employment adjustment is on the extensive margin and the employment of existing workers is efficient. Wage rigidity, however, affects the hiring of new workers. The former is introduced via the staggered Nash bargaining setup of Gertler and Trigari (2006). A robust finding is that the model with wage rigidity provides a better description of the data than does a flexible wage version. Overall, the model fits the data roughly as well as existing quantitative macroeconomic models, such as Smets and Wouters (2007) or Christiano, Eichenbaum, and Evans (2005). More work is necessary, however, to ensure a robust identification of the key labor market parameters.
2008	D61	Hara, Chiaki. 2008. "Complete Monotonicity of the Representative Consumer's Discount Factor." <i>Journal of Mathematical Economics</i>, 44(12): 1321-31. A univariate real-valued function is said to be completely monotone if it takes positive values and alternate the signs of its higher order derivatives, starting from everywhere negative first derivatives. We prove that the representative consumer's discount factor of a continuous-time economy under uncertainty is a power function of some completely monotone function of time satisfying certain boundary conditions if and only if it may be derived from a group of consumers having constant and equal relative risk aversion, and constant and yet possibly unequal discount rates.
2008	D86	CV; Ioannides, Stavros. 2008. "The Problem of Knowledge in Economics: Prices, Contracts and Organizations." In <i>Advances in Evolutionary Institutional Economics: Evolutionary Mechanisms, Non-Knowledge and Strategy</i> , ed. Hardy Hanappi and Wolfram Elsner, 209-33. Studies in Evolutionary Political Economy. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	E01	Gomme, Paul, B. Ravikumar, and Peter Rupert. 2008. <i>The Return to Capital and the Business Cycle</i>. Concordia University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 08002. We measure the return to capital directly from the NIPA and BEA data and examine the return implications of the real business cycle model. Specifically, we construct a quarterly time series of the after-tax return to business capital. The business cycle properties of this return differs considerably from those of the S&P 500 returns. First, its volatility is considerably smaller than that of S&P 500 returns. Second, our measured return is procyclical and leads output by one quarter; S&P 500 returns are countercyclical and lead the cycle by four quarters. The standard business cycle model captures almost 50% of the volatility in the return to capital (relative to the volatility of output), and does well in capturing the lead-lag pattern. We consider several departures from the benchmark model; the model with stochastic taxes captures nearly 85% of the relative volatility in the return to capital and the model with high risk aversion captures 80% of the relative volatility. We then include capital gains in our measurement and use a model with investment specific technological change to address the higher volatility in the return to capital. This model accounts for more than 80% of the return volatility, and essentially all of the relative volatility.
2008	F10	Jones, Ronald W. 2008. "The Aggregate Elasticity of Factor Substitution with Middle Products." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 30(2): 633-40. The elasticity of substitution between factors in production relates the change in the ratio of factors used in a production process to a given change in the factor price ratio. An aggregate concept of such an elasticity relates a change in overall factor endowments to the resulting change in factor prices. For a closed economy the behavior of consumers is an important part of such an aggregate elasticity, since endowment changes can bring about changes in commodity prices and resulting adjustments to factor prices. For a small open economy, commodity prices in typical models are exogenous. In the model with middle products, all final consumer goods are non-traded, so that local consumer behavior can affect factor prices. The aggregate elasticity of substitution is shown to be an average of production elasticities and demand elasticity even for a small open economy.
2008	F10	Miyagiwa, Kaz. 2008. "The Endogenous Aggregate Elasticity of Substitution for a Small Open Economy: Comment." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 30(2): 641-44. This note applies the approach of Miyagiwa and Papageorgiou [Miyagiwa, K. and Papageorgiou, C., 2007. Endogenous aggregate elasticity of substitution. <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> 31, 2899-2919] to provide simple frameworks for endogenizing the aggregate elasticity of substitution between capital and labor for a growing small open economy.
2008	F34	Kehoe, Timothy J., and Kim J. Ruhl. 2008. <i>Sudden Stops, Sectoral Reallocations, and the Real Exchange Rate</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14395. A sudden stop of capital flows into a developing country tends to be followed by a rapid switch from trade deficits to surpluses, a depreciation of the real exchange rate, and decreases in output and total factor productivity. Substantial reallocation takes place from the nontraded sector to the traded sector. We construct a multisector growth model, calibrate it to the Mexican economy, and use it to analyze Mexico's 1994-95 crisis. When subjected to a sudden stop, the model accounts for the trade balance reversal and the real exchange rate depreciation, but it cannot account for the decreases in GDP and TFP. Extending the model to include labor frictions and variable capital utilization, we still find that it cannot quantitatively account for the dynamics of output and productivity without losing the ability to account for the movements of other variables.
2008	F34	Chen, David Y. 2008. "Foreign International Reserves Reversal on U.S. Debt and Exchange Rate." <i>Global Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 5(2): 127-44. This paper uses a simple dynamic stochastic model of five equations to examine relationships among central banking fundamentals: large quantities of foreign international reserves held by major US trade partners in Asia, dollar exchange rate, current account balance, federal government budget deficits and public debt. In this model, issuance of US debt instrument incorporates past and future exchange rate which is represented by a one-step ahead rational expectations component. This model, built on DSGE framework, is solved by means of Sims' QZ decomposition method. Results suggest that reversals in foreign international reserves exert minor negative impact on exchange rate. Twin deficits have even smaller impact on exchange rate. Foreign international reserves indeed exert positive impact on national debt.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	G10 G32 N22	De Graeve, Ferre. 2008. "The External Finance Premium and the Macroeconomy: US Post-WWII Evidence." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 32(11): 3415-40. The central variable of theories of financial frictions--the external finance premium--is unobservable. This paper distils the external finance premium from a Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium (DSGE) model estimated on US macroeconomic data covering the period 1954 to 2004. Within the DSGE framework, movements in the premium can be given an interpretation in terms of shocks driving business cycles. A key result is that the estimate--based solely on non-financial macroeconomic data--picks up over 70% of the dynamics of lower grade corporate bond spreads. The paper also identifies a gain in fitting key macroeconomic aggregates by including financial frictions in the model and documents how shock transmission is affected.
2008	G22	CV: Bovenberg, Lans, and Harald Uhlig. 2008. "Pension Systems and the Allocation of Macroeconomic Risk." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2006</i> , ed. Lucrezia Reichlin and Kenneth West, 241-323. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2008	G31	Gaggero, Alberto A. 2008. "Optimal Investment in the Presence of Investment Shock and Congestion." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i> , 164(2): 327-42. This paper develops a dynamic overlapping-generations model in the presence of investment shocks and aims to understand how social welfare is affected by the investment decision of the firm and by the time of demand of the consumers. By simulating the model, I find that to maximize social welfare a considerable proportion of consumers should postpone their demand. Rational consumers, in fact, react to congestion by shifting their demand to the next period, whenever there is a positive shock affecting the investment function. However, policy-makers should consider policies favouring investment very carefully, since investment affects social welfare via a bell-shaped function.
2008	G32	THE SAME AS G10 De Graeve, Ferre. 2008. "The External Finance Premium and the Macroeconomy: US Post-WWII Evidence." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 32(11): 3415-40.
2008	H26	CV: Dabla-Norris, Era, and Andrew Feltenstein. 2008. "The Underground Economy and Its Macroeconomic Consequences." In <i>The Economics of the Hidden Economy. Volume 1</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 385-406. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 227. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	H31 J32	Creedy, John, and Ross Guest. 2008. "Changes in the Taxation of Private Pensions: Macroeconomic and Welfare Effects." <i>Journal of Policy Modeling</i> , 30(5): 693-712. This paper provides an applied general equilibrium analysis of several alternative taxation regimes applying to private pensions. The analysis focuses on the implications of this and other pension tax regimes for intergenerational equity, national living standards, labour supply, saving and social welfare. The method of analysis is simulation of an open economy overlapping generations CGE model. The model is calibrated to Australia and is used to examine the decision, announced by the Australian Government in its 2006 Budget, to exempt from tax all superannuation (the Australian term for superannuation) benefits received by recipients over 60 years of age.
2008	I28	Futagami, Koichi, and Mitsuyoshi Yanagihara. 2008. "Private and Public Education: Human Capital Accumulation under Parental Teaching." <i>Japanese Economic Review</i> , 59(3): 275-91. This paper examines a simple overlapping generations model of human capital accumulation under both the public and private education regimes. Both young individuals and their parents allocate time to human capital accumulation. Under the public education regime, the government collects tax to finance expenditure for education resources. We show that there exists a level of tax which maximizes the speed of human capital accumulation because of parental teaching; and, if the government chooses tax rates adequately, human capital grows faster and welfare levels become higher under the public education regime than under the private.
2008	I31	Wirl, Franz, Andreas J. Novak, and Franz X. Hof. 2008. "Happiness Due to Consumption and Its Increases, Wealth and Status." <i>Studies in Nonlinear Dynamics and Econometrics</i> , 12(4). This paper departs from the standard open-economy Ramsey model and introduces additional concerns for wealth, status and Easterlin's (2001) hypothesis that consumption changes, in particular increases, are important and not only the level. These extensions induce first of all interior steady states, which are lacking in the standard model, multiple steady states (separated by thresholds leading to history dependence) and limit cycles. The existence of cyclical consumption patterns could provide a so far ignored source for real business cycles. Surprisingly, introducing status conferred by private wealth or conspicuous consumption has no effect despite the involved externalities (the outcomes are observationally equivalent) as long as the social influence associated with the status externalities remains moderate.
2008	J21	Santos Monteiro, Paulo. 2008. <i>Family Labor Supply and Aggregate Saving</i> . University of Warwick, Department of Economics, The Warwick Economics Research Paper Series (TWERPS). I study the impact of idiosyncratic risk on savings and employment in a small open economy populated by two-member families. Families incur a fixed cost of participation when both members are employed. Because of market incompleteness and information asymmetries, this cost coupled with labor market frictions can generate multiple equilibria. In particular, there might be one equilibrium with high employment and low saving and another one with low employment and high saving. The model predicts that aggregate saving and employment rates are negatively correlated across countries. I present empirical evidence that supports the general equilibrium prediction of the model
2008	J32	Verbic, Miroslav. 2008. "Modelling the Pension System in an Overlapping-Generations General Equilibrium Modelling Framework." <i>Economic and Business Review</i> , 10(2): 117-52. This article presents a theoretical contribution to the field of overlapping-generations general equilibrium modelling, i.e., an upgrade of this branch of models with a pension system. Within the pension block we model both the first pension pillar, financed on a pay-as-you-go basis, and the fully-funded second pillar of the Slovenian pension system. The modelling of the first pension pillar is based on cash flows of the mandatory pension insurance institution, the relationship between the pension base and the pension, and the process of harmonising pension growth to wage growth. The modelling of the second pillar centres on implementation of the liquidity constraint. Use was made of supplementary pension profiles, and the ratio between premia paid and pensions paid out from supplementary pension insurance. The category of total pension was also introduced, and the model ensured that at every point households adjusted the scope of labour supply and their current consumption towards the target total pension.
2008	J32	THE SAME AS H31 Creedy, John, and Ross Guest. 2008. "Changes in the Taxation of Private Pensions: Macroeconomic and Welfare Effects." <i>Journal of Policy Modeling</i> , 30(5): 693-712.
2008	L11	Samaniego, Roberto M. 2008. "Entry, Exit and Business Cycles in a General Equilibrium Model." <i>Review of Economic Dynamics</i> , 11(3): 529-41. This paper studies the role of entry and exit in the short run behavior of a general equilibrium model with industry dynamics. For tractability, and to preserve potential asymmetries in the impulse responses, I focus on the transition dynamics of the economy after shocks. Entry and exit are found to be insensitive to productivity shocks of reasonable magnitude. Moreover, the dynamics of GDP are insensitive to fluctuations in entry and exit rates, and any asymmetries are negligible. As an application

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of the model, the paper also asks whether firing costs may interact with entry and exit to affect transition dynamics after shocks, finding that they do not.
2008	L65	CV: Ventelou, Bruno, Yann Videau, and Jean-Paul Moatti. 2008. "Fragility: A Macro-dynamic Motive to Offer Quick and General Access to ART in LDC." In <i>The Political Economy of HIV/AIDS in Developing Countries: TRIPS, Public Health Systems and Free Access</i> , ed. Benjamin Coriat, 212-24. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	N10	Chen, Ping. 2008. "Equilibrium Illusion, Economic Complexity and Evolutionary Foundation in Economic Analysis." <i>Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review</i> , 5(1): 81-127. It is widely believed that an equilibrium framework based on simple models, such as the representative agent and bilateral bargaining, in a frictionless economy provides a consistent framework in micro, macro, finance, and institutional economics. However, equilibrium believes in self-stabilizing market and institutional convergence broken down when inherent instability and non-predictable uncertainty emerge under nonlinear and social interactions. Equilibrium illusions in economics and econometrics are pretty in math modeling but dangerous in policy decision. Known examples are the Frisch model of noise-driven cycles, the Lucas model of microfoundations, and the Coasian world of zero transactions. These models not only violate basic laws in science but also lack evidence in economic history. Their common problem is associated with linear Hamiltonian economics with symmetric information without history. Economics are dissipative systems in nature, characterized by symmetry breaking, information flow, a time arrow, and history. The many-body problem is fundamentally different from the one-body and two-body problem in mathematics. Both computational and natural experiments, such as a stock market crash and a transitional depression, reveal the severe limitations of equilibrium thinking and structural changes from evolutionary dynamics. The new science of complexity offers new tools of nonlinear dynamics and non-stationary time series analysis. Existing puzzles in equilibrium economics, such as persistent cycles, interruptive crises, market resilience, social movements, and organizational diversity, can be better understood by nonlinear dynamic models. Like the paradigm shift after Einstein in physics, the evolutionary perspective provides a general framework, while equilibrium models serve as its special cases, since the equilibrium picture is an approximation of economic complexity in a short-time window taken from a long-term historical current.
2008	N10	Temin, Peter. 2008. "Real Business Cycle Views of the Great Depression and Recent Events: A Review of Timothy J. Kehoe and Edward C. Prescott's <i>Great Depressions of the Twentieth Century</i> ." <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i> , 46(3): 669-84. This book collects essays, most of which were published earlier, into an advertisement for real business cycle (RBC) analysis. Half of the essays discuss the Great Depression; half discuss events of the 1980s and 1990s. They all use the general equilibrium model of economic growth to analyze short-run fluctuations in the rate of economic growth of various countries. I find that the use of closed economy models without frictions is not useful for the analysis of short-run variations in the rate of economic growth. Almost all of these essays end by claiming that variations in the rate of GDP growth were due to changes in the rate of total factor productivity (TFP) growth. They do not provide any explanation for fluctuations in the rate of TFP growth, leaving the reader no closer to understanding these periods of depression and slow growth. I discuss in turn the essays on the Great Depression, the essays on more recent fluctuations, and the definition of "great depressions" used in this volume.
2008	N22	THE SAME AS G10 De Graeve, Ferre. 2008. "The External Finance Premium and the Macroeconomy: US Post-WWII Evidence." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 32(11): 3415-40.
2008	N30 O43	Doepke, Matthias, and Michele Tertilt. 2008. <i>Women's Liberation: What's in It for Men?</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13919. The nineteenth century witnessed dramatic improvements in the legal rights of married women. Given that these changes took place long before women gained the right to vote, they amounted to a voluntary renouncement of power by men. In this paper, we investigate men's incentives for sharing power with women. In our model, women's legal rights set the marital bargaining power of husbands and wives. We show that men face a tradeoff between the rights they want for their own wives (namely none) and the rights of other women in the economy. Men prefer other men's wives to have rights because men care about their own daughters and because an expansion of women's rights increases educational investments in children. We show that men may agree to relinquish some of their power once technological change increases the importance of human capital. We corroborate our argument with historical evidence on the expansion of women's rights in England and the United States.
2008	Z13	CV: Weil, Philippe. 2008. "Pension Systems and the Allocation of Macroeconomic Risk: Comment." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2006</i> , ed. Lucrezia Reichlin and Kenneth West, 338-44. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2009		
2009	D02	CV: Ferreira, Jesus, and Felipe Serrano. 2009. "Institutions, Expectations and Aggregate Demand." In <i>Macroeconomic Theory and Macroeconomic Pedagogy</i> , ed. Giuseppe Fontana and Mark Setterfield, 309-22. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	D78	Dennis, Richard, Kai Leitemo, and Ulf Soderstrom. 2009. "Methods for Robust Control." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 33(8): 1604-16. Robust control allows policymakers to formulate policies that guard against model misspecification. The principal tools used to solve robust control problems are state-space methods [see Hansen, L. P., Sargent T. J., 2008. Robustness. Princeton University Press; Giordani, P., Soderlind, P., 2004. Solution of macromodels with Hansen-Sargent robust policies: some extensions. <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> 28 (12), 2367-2397]. In this paper, we show that the structural-form methods developed by Dennis [2007. Optimal policy rules in rational-expectations models: new solution algorithms. <i>Macroeconomic Dynamics</i> 11 (1), 31-55] to solve control problems with rational expectations can also be applied to robust control problems, with the advantage that they bypass the task, often onerous, of having to express the reference model in state-space form. In addition, we show how to implement two different timing assumptions with distinct implications for the robust policy and the economy. We apply our methods to a New Keynesian Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium model and find that robustness has important effects on policy and the economy.
2009	E64	Setterfield, Mark. 2009. "Macroeconomics without the LM Curve: An Alternative View." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i> , 33(2): 273-93. This paper develops a 'fully articulated' post-Keynesian alternative to the 'New Consensus' macroeconomic model, based on explicitly post-Keynesian hypotheses about the inflation process, the income-generating process and the appropriate conduct of monetary policy. The paper demonstrates how the equilibrium configuration of this model can be manipulated by non-monetary policy interventions, including fiscal policy and incomes policy. One (perhaps surprising) result that emerges from the analysis is that in the context of the proper policy environment, inflation targeting can have a positive impact on real economic performance.
2009	F44	Diss: Davis, (Jonathan) Scott. 2009. Globalization and the Business Cycle. PhD diss. Vanderbilt University. This dissertation studies the effect of globalization, specifically increased international trade and financial integration, on various aspects of the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		international business cycle. The second chapter, "Globalization and International Business Cycle Co-movement", investigates the links between bilateral trade integration, financial integration, industrial specialization, and business cycle correlation. Using a reduced form empirical approach, and an international real business cycle model with endogenous trade integration, financial integration, industrial specialization, and cyclical co-movement, I show that a model based on classical assumptions can replicate some of the causal channels that we see in the data, but it fails to match others. I then speculate as to what features are missing from the real business cycle model that could explain these empirical irregularities. The third chapter, "Globalization and the Phillips Curve", attempts to find the effect of increasing trade integration on the short run tradeoff between output and inflation. Specifically, we try to answer two closely related questions. Will increased international trade integration make inflation less sensitive to movements in the domestic output gap, and will inflation become more sensitive to movements in the foreign output gap? This paper answers these questions using a sticky price DSGE model. We find that trade integration leads to a slight reduction in the sensitivity of inflation to the domestic output gap. Also, inflation is somewhat sensitive to the foreign output gap, and this sensitivity increases with the level of trade integration. The fourth chapter, "Variable Markups and International Business Cycle Co-movement", incorporates endogenous markup variability into a real business cycle model to evaluate the impact of markup variability on international business cycle co-movement. We show both the qualitative and quantitative significance of markup variability on cyclical co-movement, and we show that introducing markup variability can help reconcile the positive effect of trade on co-movement found in the data with the negative effect predicted by the real business cycle model (the trade-comovement puzzle). Thus this paper shows how strategic production decisions by individual firms can have a significant effect on the co-movement of aggregate production across countries.
2009	G01	Ng, Yew-Kwang. 2009. "Why Is a Financial Crisis Important? The Significance of the Relaxation of the Assumption of Perfect Competition." <i>International Journal of Business and Economics</i> , 8(2): 91-114. Under the usual assumption of perfect competition, we have money being neutral and changes in nominal aggregate demand cannot affect the real economic variables. If so, a financial crisis cannot be very important. However, the real world is characterized more by non-perfect competition when changes in nominal demand can affect real variables. This paper shows the important differences and explains the crux of these differences from both the demand and cost sides. It also provides a simplified general-equilibrium analysis of the economy and shows that, by concentrating on a representative firm and on how this firm is affected by macro variables and simplified interaction with other firms, macro analysis of the economy without assuming perfect competition is manageable with more realistic and richer results.
2009	G01	McKibbin, Warwick J., and Andrew Stoeckel. 2009. "Modelling the Global Financial Crisis." <i>Oxford Review of Economic Policy</i> , 25(4): 581-607. This paper models the global financial crisis as a combination of shocks to global housing markets and sharp increases in risk premia of firms, households, and international investors in an intertemporal (dynamic stochastic general equilibrium or DSGE) global model. The model has six sectors of production and trade in 15 major economies and regions. The paper shows that a 'switching' of expectations about risk premia shocks in financial markets can easily generate the severe economic contraction in global trade and production currently being experienced in 2009 and subsequent events. The results show that the future of the global economy depends critically on whether the shocks to risk are expected to be permanent or temporary. The best representation of the crisis may be one where initial long-lasting pessimism about risk is unexpectedly revised to a more moderate scenario. This suggests a rapid recovery in countries not experiencing a balance sheet adjustment problem.
2009	G34 G38	CV; Chisari, Omar O., and Gustavo Ferro. 2009. "Gains and Losses of Adopting New Standards of Corporate Governance: A CGE Analysis of Argentina." In <i>Corporate Governance and Development: Reform, Financial Systems and Legal Frameworks</i> , ed. Thankom Gopinath Arun and John Turner, 7-22. CRC Series on Competition, Regulation and Development. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	H71 H73	Batina, Raymond G. 2009. "Local Capital Tax Competition and Coordinated Tax Reform in an Overlapping Generations Economy." <i>Regional Science and Urban Economics</i> , 39(4): 472-78. We extend the classic capital tax competition model to an overlapping generations economy and study the effects of a coordinated reform where capital tax rates across all locations are increased to alleviate the policy externality. Welfare across generations is examined and several new effects are derived. Simulations calibrated to US data indicate these effects may be as large as the spending effect of the classic model. The initial old generation, however, may not be better off, and an additional transfer from the initial young to the initial old may be required for the reform to be a Pareto improvement.
2009	H72 P25	Yang, Guang. 2009. "Local Government Expenditure, RBC Model and Regional Business Cycle in China--Take Tianjin for Example." <i>Frontiers of Economics in China</i> , 4(4): 588-600. In this paper, the actual economy in Tianjin Municipal city are simulated with RBC model through introducing local government expenditure. From the works review and stylized facts, it is easy to find that government expenditure will have important influence on economy. Then this paper provides new evidence to support this judgment by DCC theory. After concluding the stylized facts of Tianjin city, a regional RBC model with local government expenditure is developed. Next, this paper starts to solve this RBC model, get log-linearization of the solution and estimate all parameters. A program on Matlab is made to simulate actual economy in Tianjin city with this RBC model. The result is the RBC model with local government expenditure has better performance than that without local government expenditure. Therefore, it will be necessary to consider local government expenditure, if regional economy is researched.
2009	H73	THE SAME AS H71 Batina, Raymond G. 2009. "Local Capital Tax Competition and Coordinated Tax Reform in an Overlapping Generations Economy." <i>Regional Science and Urban Economics</i> , 39(4): 472-78.
2009	I38	CV; Azariadis, Costas, and Raphael W. K. Lam. 2009. "Efficient Inflation Targets for Distorted Dynamic Economies." In <i>Monetary Policy in Low-Inflation Economies</i> , ed. David E. Altig and Ed Nosal, 61-80. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	I38	CV; Fisher, Eric O'N. 2009. "Efficient Inflation Targets for Distorted Dynamic Economies: Commentary." In <i>Monetary Policy in Low-Inflation Economies</i> , ed. David E. Altig and Ed Nosal, 81-83. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	I38	CV; Goodfriend, Marvin. 2009. "Efficient Inflation Targets for Distorted Dynamic Economies: Commentary." In <i>Monetary Policy in Low-Inflation Economies</i> , ed. David E. Altig and Ed Nosal, 84-87. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	J45	Linnemann, Ludger. 2009. "Macroeconomic Effects of Shocks to Public Employment." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 31(2): 252-67. The paper discusses the short-run relation between public and private employment. Empirical evidence is presented suggesting that in aggregate US time series, increases in government employment appear to generate temporarily positive responses of private employment and real output. Unlike in the case of shocks to government spending on goods, this contradicts the predictions of business cycle models based on the neoclassical growth model. It is explored in how far a model which includes the production of useful public services can potentially explain the qualitative properties of the evidence.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	J61	Palivos, Theodore. 2009. "Welfare Effects of Illegal Immigration." <i>Journal of Population Economics</i> , 22(1): 131-44. This paper analyzes the welfare effect of illegal immigration on the host country within a dynamic general equilibrium framework and shows that it is positive for two reasons. First, immigrants are paid less than their marginal product, and second, after an increase in immigration, domestic households find it optimal to increase their holdings of capital. It is also shown that dynamic inefficiency may arise, despite the fact that the model is of the Ramsey type. Nevertheless, the introduction of a minimum wage, which leads to job competition between domestic unskilled workers and immigrants reverses all of the above results.
2009	L25	Green, Edward J. 2009. "Heterogeneous Producers Facing Common Shocks: An Overlapping-Generations Example." <i>Journal of Economic Theory</i> , 144(6): 2266-76. An analytically tractable model of a competitive, full-information economy is provided in which, for some parameter values, entry and exit over the course of the business cycle is concentrated among small firms. This model is intended to make the logical point that the relatively high sensitivity of small firms to business-cycle fluctuations does not necessarily indicate the presence of informational or incentive constraints in financial markets.
2009	L25	Correa, Romar. 2009. "Stability through Financial Embeddedness." <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i> , 36(9-10): 1021-33. The purpose of this paper is to appraise the transition from bank-based systems to universal banking. The Wynne Godley and Francis Cripps macroeconomic framework is used to structure the argument. It is shown that the activity of oligopolistic firms leads, through their build-up of inventories, to an unstable system. However, the industrial structure of an economy might be embedded in a network of inter-bank linkages. The coupling of real and credit activities delivers a weak stability.
2009	L80	CV; Deardorff, Alan V., and Robert M. Stern. 2009. "Empirical Analysis of Barriers to International Services Transactions and the Consequences of Liberalization." In <i>Globalization and International Trade Policies</i> . Robert M. Stern, 523-95. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 9. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2009	N01	PENSIEROSO, Luca. 2009. <i>Real Business Cycle Models of the Great Depression</i> . Universite catholique de Louvain, Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (IRES), Discussion Papers (IRES - Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales); 2009034. This paper presents and assesses the recent application of models in the Real Business Cycle (RBC) tradition to the analysis of the Great Depression of the 1930s. The main conclusion is that the breaking of the depression taboo has been a desirable completion of the cliometric revolution: no historic event should be exempt from a dispassionate quantitative analysis. On the other hand, the substantive contribution of RBC models is not yet sufficient to establish a new historiography of the Great Depression.
2009	P25	THE SAME AS H72 Yang, Guang. 2009. "Local Government Expenditure, RBC Model and Regional Business Cycle in China--Take Tianjin for Example." <i>Frontiers of Economics in China</i> , 4(4): 588-600.
2009	Q48 Q54	CV; Sue Wing, Ian. 2009. "Computable General Equilibrium Models for the Analysis of Energy and Climate Policies." In <i>International Handbook on the Economics of Energy</i> , ed. Joanne Evans and Leter C. Hunt, 332-66. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q48 Q54	CV; Bohringer, Christoph, Andreas Loschel, and Thomas F. Rutherford. 2009. "Policy Analysis Based on Computable Equilibrium (PACE)." In <i>Modelling Sustainable Development: Transitions to a Sustainable Future</i> , ed. Valentina Bosetti, Reyer Gerlagh and Stefan P. Schleicher, 202-18. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei Series on Economics, the Environment and Sustainable Development. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	Q54	CV; Boyd, Roy, and Maria E. Ibarraran. 2009. "Income Distribution Effects of Policies to Mitigate Greenhouse Gases: The Case of Mexico." In <i>Distributional Impacts of Climate Change and Disasters: Concepts and Cases</i> , ed. Matthias Ruth and Maria E. Ibarraran, 103-23. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	R23	Pappa, Evi. 2009. "The Effects of Fiscal Shocks on Employment and the Real Wage." <i>International Economic Review</i> , 50(1): 217-44. We study the transmission of fiscal shocks in the labor market. We employ a structural VAR and base identification on the restrictions that shocks to government consumption, investment, and employment must raise output and deficits. These restrictions hold in both prototype Real Business Cycle (RBC) and New Keynesian models. Shocks to government consumption and investment increase real wages and employment contemporaneously, both at state level and in the aggregate. The dynamics in response to employment shocks are mixed: increases in government employment raise the real wage and total employment in the aggregate. However, in one third of the states they reduce total employment.
2010		
2010	B26	Wickens, M. R. 2010. "What's Wrong with Modern Macroeconomics? Why Its Critics Have Missed the Point." <i>CESifo Economic Studies</i> , 56(4): 536-53. The blame for the recent financial crisis has been attributed to modern macroeconomic theory rather than banking and finance. This article defends modern macroeconomics against its critics arguing that the critics have missed the point of why macroeconomics is carried out in the way it is. It also defends finance from some criticisms, especially of the efficient markets hypothesis. It is claimed that, far from being in a state of crisis as a result of recent events, modern macroeconomics has received a huge stimulus, and that the financial crisis was brought about more by a failure to employ modern macroeconomics than by the failings of macroeconomics.
2010	C54	Edge, Rochelle M., Thomas Laubach, and John C. Williams. 2010. "Welfare-Maximizing Monetary Policy under Parameter Uncertainty." <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i> , 25(1): 129-43. This paper examines welfare-maximizing monetary policy in an estimated micro-founded general equilibrium model of the US economy where the policymaker faces uncertainty about model parameters. Uncertainty about parameters describing preferences and technology implies uncertainty about the model's dynamics, utility-based welfare criterion and the natural rates of output and interest that would prevail absent nominal rigidities. We estimate the degree of uncertainty regarding natural rates due to parameter uncertainty. We find that optimal Taylor rules under parameter uncertainty respond less to the output gap and more to price inflation than would be optimal absent parameter uncertainty. We also show that policy rules that focus solely on stabilizing wages and prices yield welfare outcomes very close to the first-best.
2010	C54	Onatski, Alexei, and Noah Williams. 2010. "Empirical and Policy Performance of a Forward-Looking Monetary Model." <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i> , 25(1): 145-76. In this paper we consider the implications of a fully specified dynamic general equilibrium model, developed by Smets and Wouters (2003). This is a relatively large-scale forward-looking model, which was shown to provide a good fit to the data. We show that systematically accounting for prior uncertainty may lead to substantially different parameter estimates. However many of the qualitative features of the model remain similar under the alternative estimates that we find. We then formulate and analyze optimal policy rules in the model, focusing on a simple loss function which is commonly used and is independent of the estimates. We determine the optimal equilibrium dynamics for our estimates as well as those of Smets and Wouters, and find that they imply largely similar behavior. We then analyze simple policy rules, finding that these rules perform

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		relatively well and are robust to our different sets of parameter estimates. Overall, our results suggest that the model may be relatively robust in its ability to capture certain aspects of the data. However some caution should be exercised in basing inference on the structural estimates, as these seem to be only weakly identified.
2010	C54	Lubik, Thomas A., and Paolo Surico. 2010. "The Lucas Critique and the Stability of Empirical Models." <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i>, 25(1): 177-94. This paper reconsiders the empirical relevance of the Lucas critique using a DSGE sticky price model in which a weak central bank response to inflation generates equilibrium indeterminacy. The model is calibrated to capture the magnitude of the historical shift in the Federal Reserve's policy rule. Using Monte Carlo simulations and a backward-looking model of aggregate supply and demand, we find that shifts in the policy rule induce breaks in both the reduced-form coefficients and the reduced-form error variances. When the instability of the reduced-form error variances is accounted for, the Lucas critique is found to be empirically relevant.
2010	D12	Wendner, Ronald. 2010. "Conspicuous Consumption and Generation Replacement in a Model of Perpetual Youth." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i>, 94(11-12): 1093-1107. This paper investigates household decisions in an overlapping generations model in which individual utility depends on a weighted average of consumption of one's peers. In contrast to representative agent economies, the consumption externality generally affects savings and growth rates. The effects critically depend on the rate at which labor productivity changes with age. For a high (low) rate, the externality lowers (raises) the steady state propensity to consume out of total wealth. The optimal allocation can be decentralized by a (reverse) unfunded social security system if the rate of labor productivity decline is high (low). In contrast to discrete time OLG models, the optimal steady state capital income tax is zero, in spite of the externality.
2010	D85	Kirman, Alan. 2010. "The Economic Crisis Is a Crisis for Economic Theory." <i>CESifo Economic Studies</i>, 56(4): 498-535. This article examines, in the light of recent events, the origins of the difficulties that current macroeconomic models have in encompassing the sort of sudden crisis which we are currently observing. The reasons for this are partly due to fundamental problems with the underlying General Equilibrium theory and partly to the unrealistic assumptions on which most financial models are based. What is common to the two is that systematic warnings over more than a century in the case of finance and over 30 years in the case of equilibrium theory have been ignored and we have persisted with models which are both unsound theoretically and incompatible with the data. It is suggested that we drop the unrealistic individual basis for aggregate behaviour and the even more unreasonable assumption that the aggregate behaves like such a 'rational' individual. We should rather analyse the economy as a complex adaptive system, and take the network structure that governs interaction into account. Models that do this, of which two examples are given, unlike standard macroeconomic models, may at least enable us to envisage major 'phase transitions' in the economy even if we are unlikely to be able to forecast the timing of their onset.
2010	E66	Graves, Philip E. 2010. <i>Appropriate Fiscal Policy over the Business Cycle: Proper Stimulus Policies Can Work</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3160. Fiscal policy has become quite controversial in the post-Keynesian era, the debate over the Obama stimulus package being a contentious recent example. Some pundits go so far as to take the position that macroeconomic theory has failed to meaningfully progress in terms of providing useful recommendations for policy-makers, particularly in times of recession. Others take the laissez-faire view that policy reactions to the business cycle do not help in a rational expectations world and indeed do harm by increasing uncertainty. Still others, while not necessarily viewing themselves as in any sense "Keynesian," have a nagging feeling that sometimes doing nothing must be worse than doing something--but what to do? Sensible guidance is provided here on how governments should spend taxpayer dollars and on how that spending should change under varying economic conditions. The nature of public goods, namely whether they are complements, substitutes, or neutral to private goods, is seen to be critical to such decisions.
2010	F12	CV; Anderson, Simon P., and Nicolas Schmitt. 2010. "Differentiated Products, International Trade, and Simple General Equilibrium Effects." In <i>Industrial Organization, Trade, and Social Interaction: Essays in Honour of B. Curtis Eaton</i>. B. Curtis Eaton, 136-59. Edited by Gregory K. Dow, Andrew Eckert, and Douglas S. West. Toronto and Buffalo, N.Y.: University of Toronto Press.
2010	F40	Bowen, Harry P., Haris Munandar, and Jean-Marie Viaene. 2010. <i>On the Extent of Economic Integration: A Comparison of EU Countries and US States</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 10-009/2. This discussion paper led to a forthcoming publication in <i>Journal of Regional Science</i> entitled 'Are EU Countries less Integrated than US States? Theory and Evidence'. European economic integration is commonly believed to be incomplete, and that further reforms are needed. In this context, the union of U.S. states is considered the benchmark of complete economic integration and is often the basis for comparison regarding the extent of E.U. economic integration. Yet, with low trade barriers and with productive factors at least notionally mobile across E.U. countries, is the belief that U.S. states are more integrated than E.U. member states correct? To address this question, this paper first develops three theoretical predictions about the distribution of output and factors that would arise among members of a fully integrated economic area in which goods, capital and labor are freely mobile and policies are harmonized. These theoretical predictions are then empirically tested using data on the output and factor stocks of 14 E.U. member states and the 51 U.S. states (includes District of Columbia) for the period 1965 to 2000. The empirical results convincingly support each theoretical prediction. Hence, contrary to popular belief, the extent of E.U. economic integration is not statistically different from that among U.S. states.
2010	F53 P28	CV; Saijo, Tatsuyoshi, and Hiroshi Hamasaki. 2010. "Designing Post-Kyoto Institutions: From the Reduction Rate to the Emissions Amount." In <i>Adaptation and Mitigation Strategies for Climate Change</i>, ed. Akimasa Sumi, Kensuke Fukushi and Ai Hiramatsu, 85-96. Tokyo and New York: Springer.
2010	G35	Leung, Charles Ka Yui, and Nan-Kuang Chen. 2010. "Stock Price Volatility, Negative Autocorrelation and the Consumption-Wealth Ratio: The Case of Constant Fundamentals." <i>Pacific Economic Review</i>, 15(2): 224-45. Based on infinite horizon models, previous theoretical works show that the empirical stock price movement is not justified by the changes in dividends. The present paper provides a simple overlapping generations model with constant fundamentals in which the stock price displays volatility and negative autocorrelation even without changes in dividend. The horizon of the agents matters. In addition, as in recent empirical works, the aggregate consumption-wealth ratio 'predicts' the asset return. Thus, this framework may be useful in understanding different stylized facts in asset pricing. Directions for future research are also discussed.
2010	I11	Jouvet, Pierre-Andre, Pierre Pestieau, and Gregory Ponthiere. 2010. "Longevity and Environmental Quality in an OLG Model." <i>Journal of Economics (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie)</i>, 100(3): 191-216. Whereas existing OLG models with endogenous longevity neglect the impact of environmental quality on mortality, this paper studies the design of the optimal public policy in a two-period OLG model where longevity is influenced positively by health expenditures, but negatively by pollution due to production. It is shown that if agents, when choosing how much to spend on health, do not internalize the impact of their decision on environmental quality (i.e. the space available for each person), the decentralization of the social optimum requires a tax not

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		only on capital income (to internalize the pollution externality), but, also, on health spending (to internalize the congestion externality). We also examine the second-best policy under a limited set of taxation instruments, and explore its sensitivity to the pollution process and to individual preferences.
2010	I11	Gupta, Rangan, and Cobus Vermeulen. 2010. "Private and Public Health Expenditures in an Endogenous Growth Model with Inflation Targeting." <i>Annals of Economics and Finance</i>, 11(1): 139-53. This paper develops a monetary endogenous growth overlapping generations model characterized by endogenous longevity and an inflation targeting monetary authority, and analyzes the growth dynamics that emerges from this framework. Besides the endogenous longevity which depends on the complementarity of private and public health expenditures, the growth process is endogenized by allowing for a productive role of government expenditure on infrastructure. Following the huge existing literature, money is introduced by assuming that banks are obligated to hold a fraction of the deposits as cash reserve requirements. Given this framework, we show that multiple equilibria emerges, with the low-growth (high-growth) equilibrium being unstable (stable) and locally determinate (locally indeterminate). In addition, we show that, under certain conditions, endogenous fluctuations and even chaos could emerge around the high-growth equilibrium.
2010	I25	Palivos, Theodore, and Dimitrios Varvarigos. 2010. "Education and Growth: A Simple Model with Complicated Dynamics." <i>International Journal of Economic Theory</i>, 6(4): 367-84. We construct a simple model of education and growth in which children spend a fraction of their time and parents spend a fraction of their income on education. Both a strategic complementarity and an intergenerational externality are present. The interactions between each pair of consecutive generations lead to rich dynamics. We show that multiple growth equilibria arise, some of them periodic and some aperiodic. We also find a negative correlation between volatility and growth, without a one-way causal relationship between the two being, necessarily, present. Rather, this negative correlation is driven by the structural characteristics of the economy.
2010	J88	Soares, Jorge. 2010. "Welfare Impact of a Ban on Child Labor." <i>Economic Inquiry</i>, 48(4): 1048-64. This article presents a new rationale for imposing restrictions on child labor. In a standard overlapping generation model where parental altruism results in transfers that children allocate to consumption and education, the Nash-Cournot equilibrium results in suboptimal levels of parental transfers and does not maximize the average level of utility of currently living agents. A ban on child labor decreases children's income and generates an increase in parental transfers bringing their levels closer to the optimum, raising children's welfare as well as average welfare in the short run and in the long run. Moreover, the inability to work allows children to allocate more time to education, and it leads to an increase in human capital. Besides, to increase transfers, parents decrease savings and hence physical capital accumulation. When prices are flexible, these effects diminish the positive welfare impact of the ban on child labor.
2010	K41	Fabbri, Daniela. 2010. "Law Enforcement and Firm Financing: Theory and Evidence." <i>Journal of the European Economic Association</i>, 8(4): 776-816. This paper investigates the economic effects on firms' policies of differences in law enforcement. We find that in judicial districts where trials are longer, bank financing is more costly and firms are smaller. However, we do not find any significant relation between law enforcement and firms' leverage ratio. We rationalize our results within a two-region dynamic general equilibrium model with asymmetric information and collateralized credit contracts. We find that a stronger enforcement of creditors' rights not only improves credit conditions (partial equilibrium effect), but also fosters individual capital accumulation (general equilibrium effect). In line with this theoretical prediction, we find a positive relation between individual savings and quality of legal enforcement.
2010	L26	Jiang, Neville, Ping Wang, and Haibin Wu. 2010. "Ability-Heterogeneity, Entrepreneurship, and Economic Growth." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>, 34(3): 522-41. This paper develops an endogenous growth model of occupational choice with overlapping generations heterogeneous in entrepreneurial ability. While an increase in the number of entrepreneurs creates a growth-enhancing variety effect, the reduced overall quality of entrepreneurial ability retards growth. As a result, the number of entrepreneurs and output growth need not be positively related, in response to changes in the ability distribution. While cheaper financial operation and higher manufacturing productivity are both growth-enhancing, they have different effects on equilibrium factor prices and equilibrium financial markups. Additionally, the long-run growth consequences of subsidies to entrepreneurship and credit-market imperfections are studied.
2010	L26	Clemens, Christiane, and Maik Heinemann. 2010. "On Entrepreneurial Risk-Taking and the Macroeconomic Effects of Financial Constraints." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>, 34(9): 1610-26. This paper deals with credit market imperfections and idiosyncratic risks in a two-sector heterogeneous agent dynamic general equilibrium model of occupational choice. We focus especially on the effects of tightening financial constraints on macroeconomic performance, entrepreneurial risk-taking, and social mobility. Contrary to many models in the literature, our comparative static results cover a broad range for financial constraints, from an unrestrained to a perfectly constrained economy. We find substantial gains in output, welfare, and wealth equality associated with credit market improvements. The marginal gains from relaxing constraints are largest for empirically relevant debt-equity ratios. Interestingly, the entrepreneurship rate and social mobility respond non-monotonically to a change in the tightness of financial constraints. The results crucially depend on feedback effects in general equilibrium, where optimal firm sizes and the demand for credit are endogenously determined.
2010	L26	Kim, Kunhong, and Young Sik Kim. 2010. "Business Cycle and Asset Prices: A Computable General Equilibrium Analysis with Agency Costs and Habit Formation." <i>Journal of Economic Theory and Econometrics</i>, 21(2): 1-29. For the purpose of explaining both business cycles and asset returns, we examine a real business cycle (RBC) model with habit-augmented preferences and endogenous costs of adjusting the capital stock. Following the agency-cost model of Carlstrom and Fuerst (1997), capital adjustment costs are affected by the level of the entrepreneur's net worth such that an increase in net worth (following a positive productivity shock) lowers agency costs associated with external financing, and hence makes it easier to expand the capital stock. Along with the restricted labor supply, the model resolves the asset pricing puzzles of the consumption-based model in the sense that the implied stochastic discount factor (or pricing kernel) reaches the Hansen-Jagannathan(1991) volatility bound. Further, this improvement in the asset pricing dimension is achieved without reducing such business cycle performance as output and consumption volatility. This is in a sharp contrast to the standard RBC model with the reduced-form adjustment cost technology where sufficiently low supply elasticity of capital (or persistently high capital adjustment costs) is required to generate the equity premium at the expense of low output volatility. Here, the capital supply is highly elastic with respect to Tobin's q under the plausible calibrations of the structural parameters affecting endogenous capital adjustment costs. The sluggish behavior of net worth, as a shifter of the capital supply curve, is the key mechanism by which capital adjustment is delayed, hampering consumption smoothing desired by households with habit persistence preferences. The agency-costs model reveals that a small curvature in the capital adjustment cost function, viewed as crucial for understanding the fluctuations in Tobin's q , can be also consistent with both the historical equity premium and the key business cycle facts.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	L51	CV; Grabel, Ilene. 2010. "Financial Systems and Economic Development in the 21st Century: Are We All Keynesians Yet?." In <i>21st Century Keynesian Economics</i> , ed. Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sawyer, 1-38. International Papers in Political Economy Series. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	N00	Fernandez-Villaverde, Jesus, Jeremy Greenwood, and Nezih Guner. 2010. <i>From Shame to Game in One Hundred Years: An Economic Model of the Rise in Premarital Sex and its De-Stigmatization</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15677. Societies socialize children about many things, including sex. Socialization is costly. It uses scarce resources, such as time and effort. Parents weigh the marginal gains from socialization against its costs. Those at the lower end of the socioeconomic scale indoctrinate their daughters less than others about the perils of premarital sex, because the latter will lose less from an out-of-wedlock birth. Modern contraceptives have profoundly affected the calculus for instilling sexual mores, leading to a de-stigmatization of sex. As contraception has become more effective there is less need for parents, churches and states to inculcate sexual mores. Technology affects culture.
2010	N35 N70 O34	CV; Saxonhouse, Gary R. 2010. "Services in the Japanese Economy." In <i>The Japanese Economy in Retrospect: Selected Papers by Gary R. Saxonhouse. Volume 2</i> . Gary R. Saxonhouse, 787-817. Edited by Robert M. Stern, Gavin Wright, and Hugh Patrick. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 12. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2010	N70	CV; Saxonhouse, Gary R. 2010. "The Micro- and Macroeconomics of Foreign Sales to Japan." In <i>The Japanese Economy in Retrospect: Selected Papers by Gary R. Saxonhouse. Volume 2</i> . Gary R. Saxonhouse, 741-86. Edited by Robert M. Stern, Gavin Wright, and Hugh Patrick. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 12. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2010	O31	von Weizsacker, Carl Christian. 2010. "A New Technical Progress Function (1962)." <i>German Economic Review</i>, 11(3): 248-65. In this paper, I show that labour-saving or capital-saving technical progress is induced by the distribution of income between capital and labour. In the long run, technical progress is Harrod neutral. The long-run equilibrium factor income distribution is determined by a parameter of the technical progress function.
2010	O34	THE SAME AS N35 CV; Saxonhouse, Gary R. 2010. "Services in the Japanese Economy."
2010	O44	CV; Antoci, Angelo, Ahmad Naimzada, and Mauro Sodini. 2010. "Bifurcations and Chaotic Attractors in an Overlapping Generations Model with Negative Environmental Externalities." In <i>Nonlinear Dynamics in Economics, Finance and the Social Sciences: Essays in Honour of John Barkley Rosser Jr.</i> , 39-53. Edited by Gian Italo Bischi, Carl Chiarella, and Laura Gardini. Heidelberg and New York: Springer.
2010	P28	THE SAME AS F53 CV; Saijo, Tatsuyoshi, and Hiroshi Hamasaki. 2010. "Designing Post-Kyoto Institutions: From the Reduction Rate to the Emissions Amount."
2010	Q13	CV; Conforti, Piero, and Alexander Sarris. 2010. "Liberalizing Trade under Structural Constraints in Developing Countries: A General Equilibrium Analysis of Tanzania." In <i>Food Security in Africa: Market and Trade Policy for Staple Foods in Eastern and Southern Africa</i> , ed. Alexander Sarris and Jamie Morrison, 99-114. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar; Rome: Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations.
2010	Q42	van der Ploeg, Frederick, and Cees Withagen. 2010. <i>Is there really a Green Paradox?</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 10-020/3. Optimal climate policy is studied in a Ramsey growth model with exhaustible oil reserves, an infinitely elastic supply of renewables, stock-dependent oil extraction costs and convex climate damages. We concentrate on economies with an initial capital stock below that of the steady state of the carbon-free economy and the initial cost of oil (extraction cost plus scarcity rent and social cost of carbon) below that of renewables. There are then two regimes. If the oil stock is small, the social optimum path consists of an initial oil-only phase followed by a renewables-only phase. With a lower cost of renewables or a lower discount rate, more oil is left in situ and renewables are phased in more quickly. The optimal carbon tax rises along its development path during the oil-only phase, but the rise flattens off as less accessible reserves are explored and the social cost of carbon increases. Subsidizing renewables without an optimal carbon tax induces more oil to be left in situ and a quicker phasing in of renewables, but oil is depleted more rapidly initially. The net effect on global warming is ambiguous. The second regime occurs if the initial oil stock is large. The social optimum then consists of an initial oil-only phase followed with a final oil-renewables phase. This regime converges to the steady state of the carbon-free economy as well. The paper also gives a full characterization of two other regimes that occur if the initial capital stock is above its steady state or renewables have an initial cost advantage.
2010	Q51	Jouvet, Pierre-Andre, Pierre Pestieau, and Gregory Ponthiere. 2010. "Longevity and Environmental Quality in an OLG Model." <i>Journal of Economics (Zeitschrift fur Nationalokonomie)</i>, 100(3): 191-216. Whereas existing OLG models with endogenous longevity neglect the impact of environmental quality on mortality, this paper studies the design of the optimal public policy in a two-period OLG model where longevity is influenced positively by health expenditures, but negatively by pollution due to production. It is shown that if agents, when choosing how much to spend on health, do not internalize the impact of their decision on environmental quality (i.e. the space available for each person), the decentralization of the social optimum requires a tax not only on capital income (to internalize the pollution externality), but, also, on health spending (to internalize the congestion externality). We also examine the second-best policy under a limited set of taxation instruments, and explore its sensitivity to the pollution process and to individual preferences.
2010	Z12	Ali, D. H. Norulazidah P. H. Omar, and Gareth D. Myles. 2010. "The Consequences of Zakat for Capital Accumulation." <i>Journal of Public Economic Theory</i>, 12(4): 837-56. The payment of zakat by the owners of wealth is one of the five pillars of Islam. Many countries operate with no enforcement of the obligation to pay, making zakat a form of voluntary redistribution. We analyze how zakat affects capital accumulation in a model that explicitly recognizes the voluntary nature of zakat. The voluntary payment is modeled using both warm glow and social custom frameworks. These are embedded within an overlapping generations model with heterogenous consumers and endogenous population growth. The results show that zakat can raise the capital-labor ratio when it is motivated by the warm glow but welfare can be nonmonotonic in the strength of the warm glow. In the social custom model, reduced participation can lead to a reduced capital-labor ratio as the rate of zakat is increased.
2011		
2011	B00 B30 F00	Munoz, Jesus. 2011. "Orthodox versus Heterodox (Minskyan) Perspectives of Financial Crises: Explosion in the 1990s versus Implosion in the 2000s". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. Orthodox and heterodox theories of financial crises are hereby compared from a theoretical viewpoint, with emphasis on their genesis. The former view (represented by the fourth-generation models of Paul Krugman) reflects the neoclassical vision whereby turbulence is an exception; the latter

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		insight (represented by the theories of Hyman P. Minsky) validates and extends John Maynard Keynes's vision, since it is related to a modern financial world. The result of this theoretical exercise is that Minsky's vision represents a superior explanation of financial crises and current events in financial systems because it considers the causes of financial crises as endogenous to the system. Crucial facts in relevant financial crises are mentioned in section 1, as an introduction; the orthodox models of financial crises are described in section 2; the heterodox models of financial crises are outlined in section 3; the main similarities and differences between orthodox and heterodox models of financial crises are identified in section 4; and conclusions based on the information provided by the previous section are outlined in section 5. References are listed at the end of the paper.
2011	C33	Malik, Sheheryar, and Michael K. Pitt. 2011. "Particle Filters for Continuous Likelihood Evaluation and Maximisation." <i>Journal of Econometrics</i>, 165(2): 190-209. In this paper, a method is introduced for approximating the likelihood for the unknown parameters of a state space model. The approximation converges to the true likelihood as the simulation size goes to infinity. In addition, the approximating likelihood is continuous as a function of the unknown parameters under rather general conditions. The approach advocated is fast and robust, and it avoids many of the pitfalls associated with current techniques based upon importance sampling. We assess the performance of the method by considering a linear state space model, comparing the results with the Kalman filter, which delivers the true likelihood. We also apply the method to a non-Gaussian state space model, the stochastic volatility model, finding that the approach is efficient and effective. Applications to continuous time finance models and latent panel data models are considered. Two different multivariate approaches are proposed. The neoclassical growth model is considered as an application.
2011	C46	Barro, Robert J., and Tao Jin. 2011. "On the Size Distribution of Macroeconomic Disasters." <i>Econometrica</i>, 79(5): 1567-89. The coefficient of relative risk aversion is a key parameter for analyses of behavior toward risk, but good estimates of this parameter do not exist. A promising place for reliable estimation is rare macroeconomic disasters, which have a major influence on the equity premium. The premium depends on the probability and size distribution of disasters, gauged by proportionate declines in per capita consumption or gross domestic product. Long-term national-accounts data for 36 countries provide a large sample of disasters of magnitude 10% or more. A power-law density provides a good fit to the size distribution, and the upper-tail exponent, alpha, is estimated to be around 4. A higher alpha signifies a thinner tail and, therefore, a lower equity premium, whereas a higher coefficient of relative risk aversion, gamma, implies a higher premium. The premium is finite if alpha > gamma. The observed premium of 5% generates an estimated gamma close to 3, with a 95% confidence interval of 2 to 4. The results are robust to uncertainty about the values of the disaster probability and the equity premium, and can accommodate seemingly paradoxical situations in which the equity premium may appear to be infinite.
2011	C58	Malik, Sheheryar, and Michael K. Pitt. 2011. "Particle Filters for Continuous Likelihood Evaluation and Maximisation." <i>Journal of Econometrics</i>, 165(2): 190-209. In this paper, a method is introduced for approximating the likelihood for the unknown parameters of a state space model. The approximation converges to the true likelihood as the simulation size goes to infinity. In addition, the approximating likelihood is continuous as a function of the unknown parameters under rather general conditions. The approach advocated is fast and robust, and it avoids many of the pitfalls associated with current techniques based upon importance sampling. We assess the performance of the method by considering a linear state space model, comparing the results with the Kalman filter, which delivers the true likelihood. We also apply the method to a non-Gaussian state space model, the stochastic volatility model, finding that the approach is efficient and effective. Applications to continuous time finance models and latent panel data models are considered. Two different multivariate approaches are proposed. The neoclassical growth model is considered as an application.
2011	D74	Fofack, Hippolyte. 2011. "Conflicts and Peace Dividends in Developing Countries: A Comparative Analysis." <i>Journal of African Development</i>, 13(2): 237-72. Sub-Saharan Africa's dismal development outcomes--growth collapse and declining real income--are often used to highlight its sharp development contrast with other regions of the developing world. Drawing on a large cross-section analysis, this paper shows that Africa's underlying dismal growth performance can be largely accounted for by high political risk and uncertainty which undermined investments and growth prospects in the region over most of the post-independence era. This hypothesis is further supported by empirical evidence. In particular, counterfactual simulations based on a variation of neoclassical growth models and under the hypothetical equalization of political risk profile alternative result in large economic returns, reflected in the significantly higher level of aggregate output and income in the subset of conflict-affected countries. Income levels get even higher when the hypothetical reduction of political risks alternative is accompanied by sustained increases in capital accumulation.
2011	F00	THE SAME AS B00 Munoz, Jesus. 2011. "Orthodox versus Heterodox (Minskyan) Perspectives of Financial Crises: Explosion in the 1990s versus Implosion in the 2000s". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	G33	Aysun, Uluc, and Adam Honig. 2011. "Bankruptcy Costs, Liability Dollarization, and Vulnerability to Sudden Stops." <i>Journal of Development Economics</i>, 95(2): 201-11. Countries with intermediate levels of institutional quality suffer larger output contractions following sudden stops of capital inflows than less developed nations. However, countries with strong institutions seldom experience significant falls in output after capital flow reversals. We reconcile these two observations using a calibrated DSGE model that extends the financial accelerator framework developed in Bernanke, Gertler and Gilchrist (1999). The model captures financial market institutional quality with creditors' ability to recover assets from bankrupt firms. Bankruptcy costs affect vulnerability to sudden stops directly but also indirectly by affecting the degree of liability dollarization. Simulations reveal an inverted U-shaped relationship between bankruptcy costs and the output loss following sudden stops.
2011	H12	Sato, Motohiro, and Kazumasa Oguro. 2011. "Simulation Analysis of Macroeconomic Impact of Large Scale Earthquake in Tokyo. (In Japanese. With English summary.)" <i>Keizai Bunseki</i>, 0(184): 120-40. The present paper considers a simple (Keynesian) macroeconomic model to quantify impacts of the large scale earthquake in Tokyo on national economy variables such as economic growth, price level, interest rate, and fiscal balance by Monte Carlo simulations. In doing so, we account for the current situation of Japan public finance and society such as increasing public debt ratio to GDP and aging of the population. The simulations reveal that while GDP falls immediately after the disaster, there will be quick recovery restructuring projects boosting the economy. Overall, the impact of the earthquake on the economy seems to be limited. The reason behind this result is that our staged economy with society aging damps supply decline and increasing macro demand after the disaster with keeping GDP gap modest. It is noted however that the large scale earthquake increases probability that interest rate surges and government goes bankrupt with public debt being accumulated. The probability of the fiscal crisis in the year of 2020 is estimated to jump up from 12% without the earthquake to 43% in the scenario that it occurs in 2015. We also discuss ex ante preventive policies to mitigate detrimental effects of the disaster. They include captive, or fund for disaster relief and fiscal consolidation. These policies serve to mitigate the perverse effect of the earthquake on the economy.
2011	H41	Diss: Yu, Chia-Ming. 2011. Essays on Information and Urban Economics. PhD diss. Washington University in St. Louis. Standard models of rational expectations repeatedly advocate that, in addition to reconciling demand and supply, prices generically reveal

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		private information. We ask: Does location help or hinder information transmission in markets? The first essay shows that when space is introduced in standard models, the simple beauty of price mechanisms efficiently revealing information may be destroyed. The second essay shows that though location can help signal a worker's productivity, its role in information revelation is limited. In the third essay, in contrast to Tiebout's hypothesis that individuals would reveal their true preferences for public goods by the choice of community in which to live, fiscal competition for talent does not yield complete sorting, but rather partially segregated equilibria. "Rational Expectations in Urban Economics" (Job Market Paper): Canonical analysis of the classical general equilibrium model demonstrates the existence of an open and dense subset of standard economies that possess fully-revealing rational expectations equilibria. This paper shows that the analogous result is not true in urban economies under reasonable modifications for this field. An open subset of economies where none of the modified rational expectations equilibria fully reveals private information is found. There are two important pieces. First, there can be information about a location known by a consumer who does not live in that location in equilibrium, and thus the equilibrium rent does not reflect this information. Second, if a consumer's utility depends only on information about their (endogenous) location of residence, perturbations of utility naturally do not incorporate information about other locations conditional on their location of residence. Existence of equilibrium is proved. Space can prevent housing prices from transmitting information from informed to uninformed households, resulting in an inefficient outcome. "Locational Signaling and Agglomeration": Agglomeration can be caused by asymmetric information and a locational signaling effect: The location choice of workers signals their productivity to potential employers. The cost of a signal is the cost of housing at that location. When workers' marginal utility of housing is negatively correlated with their productivity, skill-biased technological change causes a core-periphery bifurcation where the agglomeration of high-skill workers eventually constitutes a unique stable equilibrium. When workers' marginal utility of housing and their productivity are positively correlated, skill-biased technological improvements will never result in a core-periphery equilibrium. Location can at best be an approximate rather than a precise sieve for high-skill workers. "Jurisdictional Competition for Talent by Bohemian Cultural Amenities": It is well known that the problem in offering public goods hinges on the true revelation of households' preference for goods. In contrast to the reliance on a large number of communities in Tiebout (1956), this paper shows that when few jurisdictions compete for multi-type mobile talent through cultural amenities and when high-skill workers have a stronger preference for cultural amenities than low-skill workers, with housing markets the equilibrium is almost-complete-sorting. That is, except for the workers in one jurisdiction, all types of workers are revealed by their residential choices. Therefore, with housing markets, jurisdictional competition for multi-type mobile talent can be a solution to Samuelson's free-rider problem in offering public goods.
2011	H41	Creedy, John, and Solmaz Moslehi. 2011. <i>Modelling the Composition of Government Expenditure</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Explores the factors that determine the composition of government expenditure using a range of modeling approaches. Discusses alternative choice mechanisms; transfer payments and public goods; the role of home production; an overlapping generations framework; the optimal expenditure composition; education, public goods, and transfers; the overlapping generations context; and a general equilibrium overlapping generations model.
2011	H56	Auray, Stephane, Aurelien Eyquem, and Frederic Jouneau-Sion. 2011. <i>Wars as Large Depreciation Shocks</i> . Centre de Recherche en Economie et Statistique, Working Papers: 2012-30. In this paper, we propose a theoretical framework to investigate the impact of conflicts and wars on key macroeconomic aggregates and welfare. Using a panel data with 12 countries from 1875 onwards we first show that consumption drops more than output during conflicts, while the opposite is true during "peaceful" recessions. To handle both cases, we build a variation of a Real Business Cycle model first proposed by Hercowitz and Sampson [1991]. We extend the initial model to account for specific shocks that destroy capital stocks--as conflicts do--by assuming an (exogenously) time-varying depreciation rate of the stock of capital. In addition to these shocks, the model also imbeds generalized TFP shocks capturing standard technological factors as well as the potential effects of human losses on production. The model is able to reproduce the different responses of macroeconomic aggregate to productivity shocks during peaceful periods as well as their responses during conflicts. We describe how these two sources of randomness in the model may be extracted from the available data, and analyze how they interact. We conclude that conflicts have significant and persistent influence on generalized TFP shocks, while the "reverse" effect is not statistically significant. Finally, we show that the welfare costs of conflicts such as World War II are substantially larger than the welfare costs of business cycles usually reported in the literature
2011	H87	CV; Sorensen, Peter Birch. 2011. "International Tax Coordination: Regionalism versus Globalism." In <i>Recent Developments in Public Finance. Volume 2. Stabilization and Growth.</i> , ed. Vito Tanzi and Howell H. Zee, 303-30. Elgar Research Collection. The International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 250. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	I20	Cremer, Helmuth, Firouz Gahvari, and Pierre Pestieau. 2011. "Fertility, Human Capital Accumulation, and the Pension System." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i> , 95(11-12): 1272-79. This paper provides a unified treatment of externalities associated with fertility and human capital accumulation within pay-as-you-go pension systems. It considers an overlapping generations model in which every generation consists of high earners and low earners with the proportion of types being determined endogenously. The number of children is deterministically chosen but the children's future ability is in part stochastic, in part determined by the family background, and in part through education. In addition to the customary externality source associated with a change in average fertility rate, this setup highlights another externality source. This is due to the effect of a parent's choice of number and educational attainment of his children on the proportion of high-ability individuals in the steady state. Our other results include: (i) investments in education of high- and low-ability parents must be subsidized; (ii) direct child subsidies to one or both parent types can be negative; i.e., they can be taxes; (iii) net subsidies to children (direct child subsidies plus education subsidies) to at least one type of parents must be positive; and (iv) parents who have a higher number of children should invest less in their education.
2011	I20	Angelopoulos, Konstantinos, Jim Malley, and Apostolis Philippopoulos. 2011. "The Welfare Implications of Resource Allocation Policies under Uncertainty: The Case of Public Education Spending." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 33(2): 176-92. In this paper, we examine whether policy interventions, aimed at improving resource allocation, also have important stabilization effects over the business cycle. To this end, we employ a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model in which public education expenditures, financed by distorting taxes, enhance the productivity of private education choices. We then calculate the welfare implications of competing operating targets using a state-contingent instrument rule for public education spending. Our main findings are: (i) there can be important cyclical effects of different resource allocation policies depending on the operating target used and the degree of macroeconomic uncertainty; (ii) it is important to use an operating target which is as close as possible to the heart of the market imperfection that justifies policy action; (iii) policy action should not be monotonic in the degree of macroeconomic uncertainty.
2011	J40	Jarmolowicz, Wacław, and Magdalena Knapinska. 2011. "Labour Market Theories in Contemporary Economics." <i>Transformations in Business and Economics</i> , 10(2): 268-80. The subject of this article is a synthetic presentation, analysis, and evaluation of contemporary labour market theories, especially based on the achievements of the authors of the neo-classical and Keynesian schools. First, there is presented the genesis and main concepts of the traditional views and then the newest theories of the main stream of economy referring to the functioning of the labour market in developed countries are presented. Special attention is paid to the issue of work force mobility and flows. The review of chosen contemporary labour market theories has been conducted in

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		three areas. The first one emphasizes mainly the structural and institutional factors as the ones causing unbalance on the labour market, which is exemplified by the segmentation theory. In the second one it is stressed that unbalance may be caused by interferences in long-term adjustment processes on the labour market, and which is presented in the human capital theory, natural rate of unemployment theory or the job search theory. The third area of discussion concerns the idea that unbalance on the labour market may result from the inflexibility of wage, which has been assumed in the efficient wage theory and in the insider-outsider theory.
2011	K11 P14	Tchouto, Jules Eric. 2011. "Air Pollution, Allocation of Property Rights, Environmental Issues and Theoretical Overlapping Generations General Equilibrium Modelling." <i>South East European Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 6(1): 23-36. This paper presents how the environment--considered as a production factor--and other related assumptions can be introduced step by step in a theoretical overlapping generations general equilibrium model (OLG-GE). The first part shows the behaviors of agents with pollution in the absence of an environmental policy. The second part emphasizes a greenhouse gas abatement policy through the allocation of pollution permit ownership, which allows property rights on the environment; here we assume a three-factor model: capital-labor-environment. The last part of the paper highlights one theoretical property about the allocation of pollution permits within a OLG-GE steady state with the environment. To our knowledge, it is the first time that the aforementioned property has been characterized.
2011	L81	Matha, Thomas Y., and Olivier Pierrard. 2011. "Search in the Product Market and the Real Business Cycle." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 35(8): 1172-91. Empirical evidence suggests that most firms operate in imperfectly competitive markets. We develop a search-matching model between wholesalers and retailers. Firms face search costs and form long-term relationships. Price bargain results in both wholesaler and retailer mark ups, which depend on firms' relative bargaining power. We simulate the general equilibrium model and explore the role of product market search frictions for business cycles. We conclude from the simulation exercise that incorporating product market search structure and shocks improve the standard real business cycle model to reproduce US business cycle fluctuations.
2011	L81 M31	Guimaraes, Bernardo, and Kevin D. Sheedy. 2011. "Sales and Monetary Policy." <i>American Economic Review</i> , 101(2): 844-76. A striking fact about pricing is the prevalence of "sales": large temporary price cuts followed by prices returning to exactly their former levels. This paper builds a macroeconomic model with a rationale for sales based on firms facing customers with different price sensitivities. Even if firms can adjust sales without cost, monetary policy has large real effects owing to sales being strategic substitutes: a firm's incentive to have a sale is decreasing in the number of other firms having sales. Thus the flexibility seen in individual prices due to sales does not translate into flexibility of the aggregate price level.
2011	L83	Chang, Juin-Jen, Lee-Jung Lu, and Shih-Wen Hu. 2011. "Congestion Externalities of Tourism, Dutch Disease and Optimal Taxation: Macroeconomic Implications." <i>Economic Record</i> , 87(276): 90-108. This article develops a dynamic optimising macro model that sheds light on two tourism stylised facts, namely, (i) the congestion externalities caused by tourism expansion and (ii) the wealth effect generated by the revenues from overseas tourism taxation. Based on the two salient characteristics, our positive analysis indicates that if tourism tax revenues are used to provide rebates to local residents, because of the wealth effect, Dutch disease cannot be cured by the consumption tax on tourists. In contrast, if tourism tax revenues are used to provide productive government services for the manufacturing sector, Dutch disease can be treated effectively by taxation tailored for tourism. In a normative analysis, we show that to simultaneously correct the distortion caused by the congestion externality of tourism and generate the revenues from overseas tourism taxation, a government should not only levy a general tax on tourism consumption, but it should also discriminate between domestic and overseas tourism consumption, so that a positive tax surcharge is imposed on foreign tourists. In addition, the key factors that govern the optimal rates of a general tax and tax surcharge are also examined in this article.
2011	L83	CV: Schubert, Stefan F., Alvaro Matias, and Carlos M. G. Costa. 2011. "Optimality of Casino Taxation--The Case of Portugal." In <i>Tourism Economics: Impact Analysis</i> , ed. Alvaro Matias, Peter Nijkamp and Manuela Sarmento, 231-43. New York and Heidelberg: Springer, Physica.
2011	M31	THE SAME AS L81 Guimaraes, Bernardo, and Kevin D. Sheedy. 2011. "Sales and Monetary Policy." <i>American Economic Review</i> , 101(2): 844-76.
2011	N32	Diss: Orrego Peche, Fabrizio. 2011. Essays in Overlapping Generations Economies. PhD diss. Carnegie Mellon University. In Chapter 1, Habit formation and sunspots in overlapping generations models, I introduce habit formation into an otherwise standard overlapping generations economy with pure exchange populated by three-period-lived agents. Habits are modeled in such a way that current consumption increases the marginal utility of future consumption. With logarithmic utility functions, I demonstrate that habit formation may give rise to stable monetary steady states in economies with hump-shaped endowment profiles and reasonably high discount factors. Intuitively, habits imply adjacent complementarity in consumption, which in turn helps explain why income effects are sufficiently strong in spite of logarithmic utility. The longer horizon further strengthens the income effect. Finally, I use the bootstrap method to construct stationary sunspot equilibria for those economies in which the steady state is locally stable. Chapter 2, Demography and the long-run trend of interest rates and the price-earnings ratio, states that during the twentieth century, the U.S. witnessed a cyclical birth rate: 52 million people were born between 1925 to 1944, 79 million from 1945 to 1964, and 69 million in the baby bust from 1965 to 1984. These birth waves in turn shaped the evolution of the ratio of middle-age to young adults, or MY ratio, which captures the stance of the population pyramid at any given time. In this paper, I study the effects of demographic change, as measured by the MY ratio, on interest rates and the price-earnings ratio. In order to accomplish this, I construct a deterministic overlapping generations model with pure exchange in the spirit of Geanakoplos, Magill and Quinzii [2004]. The behavior of the MY ratio gives rise to exogenous cycles that last forty years. The first prediction of the model is that the price-earnings ratio should be in phase with the MY ratio. Since interest rates adjust to prevent any arbitrage opportunities, the second prediction is that real interest rates should move inversely with the MY ratio, except after the peak in the MY ratio. The model matches qualitatively the long-run trends in real interest rates and the price-earnings ratio in the U.S. postwar era. With production, the results do not change significantly, provided that capital adjustment costs are allowed for. In chapter 3, Sequential incompleteness and dynamic suboptimality in stochastic overlapping generations economies with production, I study a stochastic overlapping generations model with production and three-period-lived agents. Agents trade bonds and risky capital. Unlike the two-period model, I show that a stationary equilibrium in which prices and allocations depend solely on the aggregate capital stock and the current shock does not exist. The recursive equilibrium becomes the relevant equilibrium concept. For the recursive formulation of the model, markets are sequentially incomplete and hence I show that there is room for Pareto improvements in terms of intergenerational risk sharing. Finally, I examine whether the introduction of capital income taxation improves the allocation of risk.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	N34	Pensiero, Luca. 2011. "The Great Depression in Belgium from a Neoclassical Perspective." <i>Review of Economic Dynamics</i>, 14(2): 389-402. This article casts the Belgian Great Depression of the 1930s within a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) framework. The results show that a DSGE model with total factor productivity and monetary shocks, coupled with sticky nominal wages a la Taylor is able to account reasonably well for most of the data on the Depression, but it overestimates real wages.
2011	N93 N94	Felice, Emanuele. 2011. <i>The determinants of Italy's regional imbalances over the long run: exploring the contributions of human and social capital</i>. University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: Number 88. The article aims to present and discuss estimates of levels of human and social capital in Italy's regions over the long term, i.e. roughly from the second half of the nineteenth century up to the present day. The results are linked to newly available evidence for regional value added in order to begin to form an explanatory hypothesis of long-term regional inequality in Italy. More particularly, convergence in value added per capita across Italy's regions is tested (through both cross-section and dynamic panel regressions) in light of the neoclassical exogenous growth approach, which incorporates human capital and social capital as conditioning variables into a long-term production function. On the whole, the results confirm the importance of conditioning variables, i.e. of regional differences in human capital and social capital, but also suggest that their impact significantly changed over the twentieth century, thus supporting the view that, in different periods, conditioning variables are determined by technological regimes.
2011	P10	Flaschel, Peter, and Alfred Greiner. 2011. <i>A Future for Capitalism: Classical, Neoclassical and Keynesian Perspectives</i>, Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Explores current approaches to the study of macrodynamical systems in the tradition of the classical, neoclassical, and Keynesian interpretations of the workings of modern capitalist economies and the societies that are built on them. Discusses real-financial market interactions and the choice of policy measures; income security within the bounds of the reserve army mechanism; segmented labor markets and low income work; atypical employment and smooth factor substitution; economic growth with an employer of last resort--a simple model of flexicurity capitalism; economic policy in a growth model with human capital, heterogeneous agents, and unemployment; public debt, public expenditures, and endogenous growth with real wage rigidities; flexicurity--a baseline supply side model; factor substitution, Okun's Law, and gradual wage adjustments; skill formation, heterogeneous labor, and investment-driven business fluctuations; and leasing capitalism--monetary-fiscal policy measures and labor market reforms.
2011	P14	THE SAME AS K11 Tchouto, Jules Eric. 2011. "Air Pollution, Allocation of Property Rights, Environmental Issues and Theoretical Overlapping Generations General Equilibrium Modelling." <i>South East European Journal of Economics and Business</i>, 6(1): 23-36.
2011	P44	Delangizan, Sohrab, Ali Falahati, and M. Rajabi. 2011. "Asymmetry of the Impact of Monetary Shocks on Economic Growth in Iran at the New Keynesians. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Quarterly Journal of Economic Growth and Development Research</i>, 1(3): 135-63. One of the most important macroeconomic discussions is the effects of monetary policies on the real section of economy. With this respect, the present article investigates the asymmetric or symmetric effects of monetary shocks on the economic growth of Iran. In this article, the relevant model extracted from macroeconomic literature of money in Iran's economy is being examined. The results demonstrate that money isn't neutral in Iran's economy and the effects of monetary policies on growth of Iran's economy are asymmetric. The negative monetary shocks influence the economic growth more than the positive monetary shocks, so that the negative monetary shocks in boom cycles and the positive monetary shocks in recession cycles have more significant effect on the economic growth. According to the result, it can be demonstrated that the effects of monetary shocks on economic growth is larger and more asymmetric if the shocks are bigger, and the lower the monetary shocks, the less the effects, consequently the asymmetry of negative and positive shocks will be slight. Also there are information gaps between economic makers so that the expectations are not formed rationally in Iran. So according to the results, it can be concluded that Iran's economy is in agreement with the Keynesian economics.
2011	Q11	O'Connell, Stephen A. 2011. "Towards a Rule-Based Approach to Monetary Policy Evaluation in Sub-Saharan Africa." <i>Journal of African Economies</i>, 20(0): ii36-66. I review the three-equation AS/IS/MP model that is at the core of the dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models in use within central banks in the industrial countries. Monetary policy (MP) rules play a central role in these models, and alternative rules can be compared in terms of their implications for the economy's dynamic adjustment to shocks. I discuss the advantages of DSGE modelling in low-income countries and show how interest-rate rules can be adapted to reflect the balance-sheet instruments widely used among African countries. I also identify features of the African economic environment that are poorly captured by existing models, including a large and volatile food sector, imperfect capital mobility and a credit channel for monetary policy. To illustrate the DSGE approach, I develop a model in which food supply shocks play a key role in inflation dynamics. I show that private storage can generate serial correlation of food price inflation when food price shocks are serially uncorrelated.
2011	Q40 Q50	Golosov, Mikhail, John Hassler, Per Krusell, and Aleh Tsyvinski. 2011. <i>Optimal Taxes on Fossil Fuel in General Equilibrium</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17348. We analyze a dynamic stochastic general-equilibrium (DSGE) model with an externality through climate change from using fossil energy. A central result of our paper is an analytical derivation of a simple formula for the marginal externality damage of emissions. This formula, which holds under quite plausible assumptions, reveals that the damage is proportional to current GDP, with the proportion depending only on three factors: (i) discounting, (ii) the expected damage elasticity (how many percent of the output flow is lost from an extra unit of carbon in the atmosphere), and (iii) the structure of carbon depreciation in the atmosphere. Very importantly, future values of output, consumption, and the atmospheric CO2 concentration, as well as the paths of technology and population, and so on, all disappear from the formula. The optimal tax, using a standard Pigou argument, is then equal to this marginal externality. The simplicity of the formula allows the optimal tax to be easily parameterized and computed. Based on parameter estimates that rely on updated natural-science studies, we find that the optimal tax should be a bit higher than the median, or most well-known, estimates in the literature. We also show how the optimal taxes depend on the expectations and the possible resolution of the uncertainty regarding future damages. Finally, we compute the optimal and market paths for the use of energy and the corresponding climate change.
2011	R21 R28	Ortega, Eva, Margarita Rubio, and Carlos Thomas. 2011. "House Purchase versus Rental in Spain." <i>Moneda y Credito</i>, 0(232): 109-44. One of the most salient features of the Spanish housing market, compared to other European economies, is its relatively low rental share. This may be partly attributed to the existence of fiscal distortions in Spain favoring ownership. In this paper, we simulate the potential effects of different policy measures aimed at homogenizing the fiscal treatment of ownership and renting and improving the efficiency of the rental market. We do so in the context of a DSGE model featuring a market for owner-occupied and rented housing, as well as collateral constraints in loan markets. We find that eliminating the existing subsidy to house purchases, introducing a comparable subsidy to rental payments or increasing the efficiency in the production of housing rental services raise the rental share by a similar amount. However, their implications in terms of the construction sector differ.
2011	R21	Iza, Amaia. 2011. "House Purchase versus Rental in Spain: Comment." <i>Moneda y Credito</i>, 0(232): 145-50.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
	R28	
2012		
2012	C02	Faggini, Marisa, and Anna Parziale. 2012. "The Failure of Economic Theory: Lessons from Chaos Theory." <i>Modern Economy</i> , 3(1): 1-10. The crisis that was shaking the world economy should push economists to wonder about the approach used to analyse economic phenomena. The motivations that have generated it, describing a whole of interdependencies, interactions, are clear and convincing. But a question remains: if the situation is so clear a posteriori why have economists not been able to foresee it? What is happening to economic science if it is not able to recognize an economic crisis before it "steps in it"? How is it possible that economic science was caught off guard yet again? Besides, what is the implication for the status of economics as a science if it is not able to successfully deal with real economic problems? The aim of the paper is to show the weakness of traditional economic theory and what improvements in terms of description and foresight could be obtained applying chaos theory to the study of economic phenomena.
2012	D22	Gibbons, Robert, Richard Holden, and Michael Powell. 2012. "Organization and Information: Firms' Governance Choices in Rational-Expectations Equilibrium." <i>Quarterly Journal of Economics</i> , 127(4): 1813-41. We analyze a rational-expectations model of price formation in an intermediate-good market under uncertainty. There is a continuum of firms, each consisting of a party who can reduce production cost and a party who can discover information about demand. Both parties can make specific investments at private cost, and there is a machine that either party can control. As in incomplete-contracting models, different governance structures (i.e., different allocations of control of the machine) create different incentives for the parties' investments. As in rational-expectations models, some parties may invest in acquiring information, which is then incorporated into the market-clearing price of the intermediate good by these parties' production decisions. The informativeness of the price mechanism affects the returns to specific investments and hence the optimal governance structure for individual firms; meanwhile, the governance choices by individual firms affect the informativeness of the price mechanism. In equilibrium, the informativeness of the price mechanism can induce ex ante homogeneous firms to choose heterogeneous governance structures.
2012	D42	Leoni, Patrick L. 2012. "Rational Expectations and Monopolistic Trades." <i>Journal of Economics (Zeitschrift für Nationalökonomie)</i> , 107(2): 129-40. We argue that the use of rational expectations in monopolistic markets, as typically done, is overly restrictive because the rationale of this approach is not met in those markets. In a model that encompasses a general equilibrium framework, we consider a monopolist (a producer) with subjective beliefs that endogenously hedges against fluctuations in input prices in a complete market. We introduce a notion of entropy of beliefs, and we characterize long-run optimal rational investments with this entropy. For irrational beliefs, we show that long-run profits are a decreasing function of this entropy. However, long-run profits always remain positive as long as the entropy remains finite despite the market selection hypothesis that would predict long-run 0-profit.
2012	D57	Duan, Wen-Qi. 2012. "Modelling the Evolution of National Economies Based on Input-Output Networks." <i>Computational Economics</i> , 39(2): 145-55. Uncovering the evolutionary dynamics of economies is helpful for us to design economic policy. This paper develops an economic evolution model by examining the coupled dynamics of industry growth and interindustry structure. For each industry, its economic properties (mainly characterized by price and quantity) are incorporated into the model. The input-output relationships among different industries are described as input-output networks, in which nodes represent industries, and weights represent technological and economic constraints between pairing industries. By measuring the dynamic importance of each node, we find that all the nodes in the input-output networks have the same dynamic importance. On the basis of this empirical regularity and the rational expectation assumption, we show that the coupled dynamics of the economic properties of nodes and input-output networks can explain the evolutionary dynamics of national economies.
2012	E16	Lombardo, Giovanni, and Federico Ravenna. 2012. "The Size of the Tradable and Non-tradable Sectors: Evidence from Input-Output Tables for 25 Countries." <i>Economics Letters</i> , 116(3): 558-61. We compute the tradable and non-tradable input shares for consumption and investment from the latest release of OECD input-output tables. We document that input shares (the content of tradable and non-tradable goods per unit of final demand) differ substantially from final demand shares (the amount of tradable and non-tradable goods directly demanded for consumption or investment purposes). The deviation is especially large for investment expenditures. Non-tradable share estimates are essential to correctly parameterize multi-sector DSGE open economy models.
2012	H00	Trabandt, Mathias, and Harald Uhlig. 2012. <i>How Do Laffer Curves Differ Across Countries?</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17862. We seek to understand how Laffer curves differ across countries in the US and the EU-14, thereby providing insights into fiscal limits for government spending and the service of sovereign debt. As an application, we analyze the consequences for the permanent sustainability of current debt levels, when interest rates are permanently increased e.g. due to default fears. We build on the analysis in Trabandt-Uhlig (2011) and extend it in several ways. To obtain a better fit to the data, we allow for monopolistic competition as well as partial taxation of pure profit income. We update the sample to 2010, thereby including recent increases in government spending and their fiscal consequences. We provide new tax rate data. We conduct an analysis for the pessimistic case that the recent fiscal shifts are permanent. We include a cross-country analysis on consumption taxes as well as a more detailed investigation of the inclusion of human capital considerations for labor taxation.
2012	H53	Fanti, Luciano, and Luca Gori. 2012. "Public Expenditure on Health and Private Old-Age Insurance in an OLG Growth Model with Endogenous Fertility: Chaotic Dynamics under Perfect Foresight." <i>Computational Economics</i> , 40(4): 333-53. his study analyses the dynamics of an economy with overlapping generations, endogenous population (fertility and adult mortality), logarithmic preferences and Cobb-Douglas technology. We show that the public provision of health investments and the existence of a private system of old-age insurance (i.e., transfers from children to parents) may cause the birth and death of multiple (three) steady states, deterministic chaos and bubbling phenomena when individuals have perfect foresight. Interestingly, however, we show that periodic dynamics (cycles) or complex dynamics (chaos) and global stability of the economy can endogenously be reconciled in the model, because the rise either in public health investments or transfers from young to old people can have the potential to smooth and ultimately suppress endogenous fluctuations in the cases of existence of both a single steady state or multiple steady states.
2012	J18	CV; Storesletten, Kjetil. 2012. "Sustaining Fiscal Policy through Immigration." In <i>Migration and Economic Growth</i> , ed. Mathias Czaika and Carlos Vargas-Silva, 426-49. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Studies on Migration, vol. 13. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L14	Melo, Emerson. 2012. "A Representative Consumer Theorem for Discrete Choice Models in Networked Markets." <i>Economics Letters</i> , 117(3): 862-65. We provide an alternative way to model sequential decision processes, which is consistent with the random

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		utility maximization hypothesis and the existence of a representative agent. Our result is stated on terms of a direct utility representation, and it does not depend on parametric assumptions.
2012	M12	Diss: Zambrano Riveros, Jorge Andres. 2012. Essays on Macroeconomics and Information Economics. PhD diss. University of California, Los Angeles. My research interests are in the intersection of macroeconomics and information economics. I am particularly interested in the optimal design of incentives for individuals who interact over time in uncertain environments with imperfect information, and its consequences for aggregates. The dissertation is composed by three chapters that address three particular environments within this area. The first chapter studies the optimal contract in a principal-agent model where a risk-neutral principal delegates to a risk-neutral agent the decision of whether to pursue a risky project or a safe one. The return from the risky project is unknown and the agent can acquire costly unobservable information about it before taking the decision. The optimal contract suggests that the principal should only reward the agent for outcomes that are significantly better than the safe return. It is also optimal to distort the project choice in favor of the risky one as a mechanism to induce the direct revelation of the uncertain state. In a managerial context, the findings explain why options and profit sharing compensation induce better decision making from CEOs, as well as why excessive risk taking might be optimal. The second chapter explores the role of effort and human capital as mechanisms to alleviate the idiosyncratic risk faced by individuals in the presence of incomplete markets. I construct a DSGE model where effort and human capital determine the probability of being employed the next period. I show how in the stationary equilibrium individuals diversify between these mechanisms. As a result, I obtain a wealth distribution that better approximates the real one. The results shed light on the potential implication of combining policies of unemployment insurance and subsidies to education to improve the wealth distribution. The third chapter studies dynamic stochastic models where current actions are constrained by a current state and determine the distribution over future states. The purpose of this paper is to provide a general learning process that allows agents to take the optimal decision when these endogenous transitions are unknown. Our paper generalizes previous results by not imposing parametric restrictions on the unknown transition functions.
2012	P35	Lukyanenko, I. G., and R. B. Semko. 2012. "Forecasting the Consequences of Economic Policy by Means of General Equilibrium Model. (In Ukrainian. With English summary)." <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i>, 127(1): 303-19. The article studies the peculiarities of constructing the dynamic stochastic model of general equilibrium taking into account the "financial accelerator". This model is constructed for the first time for the economy of Ukraine and is based on the Bayesian econometrics. The results of the estimation allow forecasting the consequences of the basic monetary instruments' actions as well as studying the influence of fiscal shocks upon the economic system of Ukraine and to develop the strategic decisions directed at its stabilization and development.
2012	P40	Borzani, Mohammad Vaez, Mohammad Hasan Moshref Javadi, and Azam Koohi Esfahani. 2012. "The Analysis of the Level of Consistency between Neoclassic and Islamic Paradigms in Economic Development. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Quarterly Journal of Economic Growth and Development Research</i>, 2(6): 95-148. Each country would follow an economic paradigm which is constructed on ethical values and epistemological foundations. Taking lessons from the existing vast amount of theoretical and empirical research in neoclassic paradigm and taking views on consistency of it with Islamic doctrine can appear as a road map to catch Iran an economic development. In this paper, the consistency between Neoclassic and Islamic Paradigms in three fields--implicit assumptions, explicit assumptions, and development mechanisms--have been compared by the use of content analysis method. The results show that, against specific aspects, there is no basic consistency between Neoclassic and Islamic paradigms.
2012	Q15 R52	CV: Azzoni, Carlos Roberto, and Eduardo Amaral Haddad. 2012. "Climate Change and the Future of Regions." In <i>Networks, Space and Competitiveness: Evolving Challenges for Sustainable Growth</i> , ed. Roberta Capello and Tomaz Ponce Dentinho, 137-48. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	Q16	CV: Hertel, Thomas W., and Jayson Beckman. 2012. "Commodity Price Volatility in the Biofuel Era: An Examination of the Linkage between Energy and Agricultural Markets." In <i>The Intended and Unintended Effects of U.S. Agricultural and Biotechnology Policies</i> , ed. Joshua S. Graff Zivin and Jeffrey M. Perloff, 189-221. National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2012	R52	THE SAME AS Q15 CV: Azzoni, Carlos Roberto, and Eduardo Amaral Haddad. 2012. "Climate Change and the Future of Regions."
2013		
2013	C20	Mueller, Ulrich K. 2013. "Risk of Bayesian Inference in Misspecified Models, and the Sandwich Covariance Matrix." <i>Econometrica</i>, 81(5): 1805-49. It is well known that, in misspecified parametric models, the maximum likelihood estimator (MLE) is consistent for the pseudo-true value and has an asymptotically normal sampling distribution with "sandwich" covariance matrix. Also, posteriors are asymptotically centered at the MLE, normal, and of asymptotic variance that is, in general, different than the sandwich matrix. It is shown that due to this discrepancy, Bayesian inference about the pseudo-true parameter value is, in general, of lower asymptotic frequentist risk when the original posterior is substituted by an artificial normal posterior centered at the MLE with sandwich covariance matrix. An algorithm is suggested that allows the implementation of this artificial posterior also in models with high dimensional nuisance parameters which cannot reasonably be estimated by maximizing the likelihood.
	D03	CV: Branch, William, George W. Evans, and Bruce McGough. 2013. "Finite-Horizon Learning." In <i>Macroeconomics at the Service of Public Policy</i> , ed. Thomas J. Sargent and Jouko Vilmunen, 141-63. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	F17	Annabi, Nabil, Maxime Fougere, and Min Li. 2013. "Foreign Competition and Income Distribution in Canada: A Dynamic Microsimulation CGE Model Analysis." <i>International Economic Journal</i>, 27(4): 525-47. In this study we assess the impact of increased foreign competition on labour markets and income distribution in Canada, using a newly developed dynamic microsimulation computable general equilibrium (CGE) model. The main findings of the simulations conducted are that the decline in world prices of imports and exports of the manufacturing products during the 2000s induces small increases in low-income rates and inequality in the short run as well as contractions in the export-oriented manufacturing sectors. In the long run, however, it enhances capital accumulation, particularly in the primary and service sectors, increases real GDP and reduces low-income rates, especially among families with two persons or more.
2013	F60	Atanasov, Atanas P. 2013. "Toward Global Neoclassical Economics: A Critical Point of View." <i>Economic Alternatives</i>, 0(2): 21-31. It is argued that in Lakatosian sense the expected utility model--which is the core operating block of the Neoclassical Research Programme and its globalization faces serious challenges. It could be accused of relative degeneration. The following notes focus on the evolution of the model and on the failure to describe its generalization, though its axiomatic foundation is relaxed. The

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		following remarks aim to present a relatively critical view on the prospects of the globalization of the Neoclassical Research Programme, focusing on the expected utility model (EUM). This model represents the methodology of the programme after World War Two (WW2). As a result, its evolution in the decades after WW2 and especially in the last two decades have come to serve as a benchmark for the evaluation of the dynamics and prospects in the development of the dominating Neoclassical economics, including its globalization. Globalization, or the establishment of the so-called Global economics, are terms that imply internationalization, global positioning, and the application of leading contemporary economics, that is Anglo-Saxon economics, which is officially operating in the developed economies and throughout the world, no matter whether it is referred to as Mainstream economics or Neoclassical economics. The so-called global economics has the distinguishing features of the neoclassical theoretical economics, namely axiomatization, formalism, and modeling. As these features are typical of the construction of expected utility (EU), developed by John von Neumann and Oscar Morgenstern (1947 [1944]) ¹ , which has considerably influenced the development of the post WW2 economic theory--the evolution and the state of EUM since 1940s exposes the trends in the development of neoclassical economics and its globalization. Three main starting points that are used, without going into detail, to present the relatively critical view of the theoretical and descriptive efficacy of the globalizing neoclassical economics. 1. The axiomatization of EUM in mid and late 1940s, the clarification of its axiomatic foundations and the interpretation of its meaning and importance in 1950s. This point is crucial for the organization and the explicit statement of this critical point of view because, in principle, the rationalizing of individual choice and decision making in recent decades is treated in specialized literature in the context and in the light of this axiomatization. 2. The evolution of the general form of EUM. The paper presents this point in a brief and schematic manner, paying attention to the specific multiplicative form of the model, which undergoes many changes primarily along the line of the development of the two subjective transformation functions--the subjective transformation function of the outcome and the subjective transformation function of the probability for the occurrence of the outcome. Such a schematic presentation offered below does not go into detail with regard to the complexity of the presentation of the individual choice using EU (this requires more concrete and in depth analysis), but provides for outlining the overall evolution, while presenting in a specific form the evolution of EUM, focusing on its general trends of development. 3. The evaluation of the role of axiomatization to support or reject a model or a theory. This is done from the perspective of the weakening EUM axioms, in order to accommodate the so called anomalies (descriptive contradictions, descriptive failures) which EUM encounters, and specifically from the point of view of the descriptive failure of the weakened generalizations of EUM. As is well known, such failures are registered. And this is the decisive argument. The observed descriptive failures of the weakened EUM are interpreted in Lakatosian sense as a relative degeneration of the methodology of this programme. This paper formulates the arguments and structures the defense of the view in two parts.
2013	G20	Roberts, Mark A. 2013. "The Conflating Effects of Education and Financial Competition in an Overlapping Generations-Growth Model with Nelson-Phelps Human Capital." <i>Manchester School</i>, 81(0): 93-113. The Nelson-Phelps concept of human capital, determining the speed at which a new technology may be implemented, is considered within an AK, overlapping-generations model, where finance firms act as local monopolies in the loan market but as monopsonistic price-takers in the deposit market. Households also vote for taxes earmarked for public investment in education and, thence, the subsequent level of human capital. A concentrated financial market structure, despite directly lowering economic growth, may indirectly raise it through provoking a political economy response of voting for higher taxes for greater levels of Nelson-Phelps human capital.
2013	H22	Chen, Shu-Hua, and Jang-Ting Guo. 2013. "On Indeterminacy and Growth under Progressive Taxation and Productive Government Spending." <i>Canadian Journal of Economics</i>, 46(3): 865-80. We examine the theoretical interrelations between equilibrium (in)determinacy and economic growth in a one-sector representative-agent model of endogenous growth with progressive taxation of income and productive flow of public spending. We analytically show that, if the demand-side effect of government purchases is weaker, the economy exhibits an indeterminate balanced-growth equilibrium and belief-driven growth fluctuations when the tax schedule is sufficiently progressive or regressive. If the supply-side effect of public expenditures is weaker, indeterminacy and sunspots arise under progressive income taxation. In sharp contrast to traditional Keynesian-type stabilization policies, our analysis finds that raising the tax progressivity may destabilize an endogenously growing economy with fluctuations driven by agents' self-fulfilling expectations.
2013	H27	Kavand, Hossein, and Arghavan Novin Vajari. 2013. "The Role of Public Investment on Long Run Economic Growth: A Neoclassical Endogenous Growth Mode. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Tahghighat-e-Eghtesadi</i>, 48(3): 87-106. This paper extends endogenous growth models through augmenting them with government budget and oil revenues as well as the effect of public investment efficiency on long-run growth of private and government consumption and import for an oil producing economy. Based on the extracted model, the optimal growth rate of government's current expenditure (or consumption) has a positive relation with the efficiency use of public investment in the oil production sector. With the increase of the share of oil revenues in the government budget, the optimal growth rate of the government's current expenditure increases. In addition, the effect of oil revenue injection to the government budget on the long-run growth of public consumption depends on the efficient use of public capital in the oil production sector. In other words, if investment in the oil sector is not sufficient and its capital return is very low, the economy can experience a low, long-run growth for the government's current expenditure.
2013	H32	Lendvai, Julia, Rafal Raciborski, and Lukas Vogel. 2013. "Macroeconomic Effects of an Equity Transaction Tax in a General-Equilibrium Model." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>, 37(2): 466-82. The paper studies the impact of an equity transaction tax (ETT) on financial and real variables in a DSGE model with two types of financial frictions: (1) financial intermediaries facing a leverage constraint; (2) noise shocks that lead to the emergence of non-fundamental equity trade. The ETT depresses the demand for equity and hence increases the cost of capital; this then affects firms' investment decisions. In the long run, the tax is found to be as distortive as a corporate income tax. The transaction tax also reduces volatility in financial markets, but the impact on real volatility is limited.
2013	H77	Ozguzer, Gul Ertan, and Luca Penserioso. 2013. "An Analysis of Turkey's Accession to the European Union." <i>Canadian Journal of Economics</i>, 46(4): 1380-1405. We build a two-country dynamic general equilibrium model to study whether European citizens would benefit from the eventual accession of Turkey to the European Union (EU). The results of the simulations show that Turkey's accession is welfare enhancing for Europeans, provided that Turkish total factor productivity (TFP) increases sufficiently after enlargement. In the benchmark model with no capital mobility, the Europeans are better off if the Turkish TFP increases bridges more than 21% of the initial TFP gap between Turkey and the EU. This figure increases to 33% when capital mobility is introduced.
2013	I15	Bloom, David E., Elizabeth T. Cafiero, Mark E. McGovern, Klaus Prettnner, Anderson Stanciole, Jonathan Weiss, Samuel Bakkila, and Larry Rosenberg. 2013. <i>The Economic Impact of Non-Communicable Disease in China and India: Estimates, Projections, and Comparisons</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19335. This paper provides estimates of the economic impact of non-communicable diseases (NCDs) in China and India for the period 2012-2030. Our estimates are derived using WHO's EPIC model of economic growth, which focuses on the negative effects of NCDs on labor supply and capital accumulation. We present results for the five main NCDs (cardiovascular disease, cancer, chronic respiratory disease, diabetes, and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		mental health). Our undiscounted estimates indicate that the cost of the five main NCDs will total USD 27.8 trillion for China and USD 6.2 trillion for India (in 2010 USD). For both countries, the most costly domains are cardiovascular disease and mental health, followed by respiratory disease. Our analyses also reveal that the costs are much larger in China than in India mainly because of China's higher income and older population. Rough calculations also indicate that WHO's Best Buys for addressing the challenge of NCDs are highly cost-beneficial.
2013	I30	de La Grandville, Olivier. 2013. "On Poverty Traps and Equilibria in Growth Models." <i>Journal of Reviews on Global Economics</i> , 2(2): 25-30. We show that, contrary to a widely spread error, when the savings and the population growth rates are constant, an unstable equilibrium cannot exist in a neoclassical model, because it would imply an increasing average productivity of capital and therefore a negative marginal productivity of labor. As a consequence, a poverty trap, a dire reality, cannot be explained by such an unstable equilibrium, nor cannot it be eliminated by a capital "big-push". We finally give necessary conditions for an economy to escape a poverty trap.
2013	I32 L91	CV: Corong, Erwin, Lawrence Dacuycuy, Rachel Reyes, and Angelo Taningco. 2013. "The Growth and Distributive Impacts of Public Infrastructure Investments in the Philippines." In <i>Infrastructure and Economic Growth in Asia</i> , ed. John Cockburn, Yazid Dissou, Jean-Yves Duclos and Luca Tiberti, 47-86. Economic Studies in Inequality, Social Exclusion and Well-Being. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	J60	Magnani, Riccardo. 2013. <i>The Solow Growth Model with Keynesian Involuntary Unemployment</i> . CEPII research center, Working Papers. The aim of this paper is to extend the Solow model in a way that permits to endogenize unemployment. Starting from a Neoclassical growth model, as the Solow model, we introduce a mechanism that allows us to determine the Keynesian unemployment, i.e. unemployment that is caused by the weakness of the aggregate demand. Using our base model, that works as a Keynesian demand-driven model, we find that an increase in the aggregate demand (due to a reduction in the saving rate or to an increase in public expenditures) reduces unemployment and stimulates the GDP. Then, we modify the investment function in order to take into account for the crowding-in/crowding-out effect on investments. This allows us to build a model which is between Neoclassical supply-driven models and Keynesian demand-driven models.
2013	L71	Kavand, Hossein, and Arghavan Novin Vajari. 2013. "The Role of Public Investment on Long Run Economic Growth: A Neoclassical Endogenous Growth Mode. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Tahghighat-e-Eghtesadi</i> , 48(3): 87-106. This paper extends endogenous growth models through augmenting them with government budget and oil revenues as well as the effect of public investment efficiency on long-run growth of private and government consumption and import for an oil producing economy. Based on the extracted model, the optimal growth rate of government's current expenditure (or consumption) has a positive relation with the efficiency use of public investment in the oil production sector. With the increase of the share of oil revenues in the government budget, the optimal growth rate of the government's current expenditure increases. In addition, the effect of oil revenue injection to the government budget on the long-run growth of public consumption depends on the efficient use of public capital in the oil production sector. In other words, if investment in the oil sector is not sufficient and its capital return is very low, the economy can experience a low, long-run growth for the government's current expenditure.
2013	L91	CV: Ahmed, Vaqar, Ahsan Abbas, and Saira Ahmed. 2013. "Public Infrastructure and Economic Growth in Pakistan: A Dynamic CGE-Microsimulation Analysis." In <i>Infrastructure and Economic Growth in Asia</i> , ed. John Cockburn, Yazid Dissou, Jean-Yves Duclos and Luca Tiberti, 117-43. Economic Studies in Inequality, Social Exclusion and Well-Being. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	L91	THE SAME AS I32 CV: Corong, Erwin, Lawrence Dacuycuy, Rachel Reyes, and Angelo Taningco. 2013. "The Growth and Distributive Impacts of Public Infrastructure Investments in the Philippines."
2013	M37	CV: Schubert, Stefan F., and Juan Gabriel Brida. 2013. "Macroeconomic Effects of Changes in Tourism Demand: A Simple Dynamic Model." In <i>Recent Developments in the Economics of Tourism. Volume 2. Tourism, Trade, Growth and Welfare.</i> , ed. Larry Dwyer and Neelu Seetaram, 294-316. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 277. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	P34	Liao, Ying, and Ridong Hu. 2013. "Inflation Persistence in China: A Comparative Analysis on Standard CIA Model and CIA Model with Endogenous Money." <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i> , 144(6): 341-53. In this paper we study the inflation persistence in Chinese economy using the DSGE approach. Two monetary DSGE models are estimated--a standard CIA model and CIA model with a Taylor rule. The results show that the augmented model outperforms the standard CIA model in terms of capturing inflation persistence. At the same time, inflation must "inherit" the persistence from external shocks; backward-looking imparts some "intrinsic" persistence to inflation and autoregressive parameter of inflation constitutes the dominant source of persistence. This article uses the Bayesian method to estimate the model, and the estimated and inferred are credible due to Markov chain reaching convergence.
2013	P34	Ivashchenko, S. M. 2013. "Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium Model with Banks and Endogenous Defaults of Firms. (In Russian. With English summary)." <i>Zhurnal Novoi Ekonomicheskoi Associacii/Journal of the New Economic Association</i> , 0(19): 27-50. A dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) model with endogenous defaults of firms has been developed. Proposed mechanism of defaults is very flexible. It takes into account an amount of assets owned by firms. It suggests that banks receive some payment from firm after default. The model is estimated for the USA and Russia.
2013	Q21 Q31	Arseneau, David M., and Sylvain Leduc. 2013. "Commodity Price Movements in a General Equilibrium Model of Storage." <i>IMF Economic Review</i> , 61(1): 199-224. The paper embeds the canonical rational expectations competitive storage model into a general equilibrium framework thereby allowing the nonlinear commodity price dynamics implied by the competitive storage model to interact with the broader macroeconomy. The paper's main result is that the endogenous movement in interest rates implied under general equilibrium enhances the effects of competitive storage on commodity prices. Compared with a model in which the real interest rate is fixed, the paper finds that storage in general equilibrium leads to more persistence in commodity prices and to a lower frequency of stockouts. A key mechanism driving this result is a link between the ability of the household to smooth consumption over time and the level of storage in the stochastic equilibrium. Finally, the model is used to examine the macroeconomic effects of biofuel subsidies for ethanol producers.
2013	Q23	Vatin, Francois. 2013. "Landry lecteur de Cournot: Un parcours forestier ou les chemins de traverse de la pensee economique. (Landry Reader of Cournot: A Forest Promenade or a Cross Path through Economic Thought. With English summary)." <i>Economies et Societes</i> , 47(10): 1705-30. In his thesis dated 1901, Landry bases himself on Cournot to demonstrate the suboptimal character of individual property. At the same time, he adopts a subjective theory of value, inspired by the Austrian marginalists. But the arguments, which he draws from Cournot, are inscribed in an objectivist ecological conception of the value, inspired by the engineers and foresters. This ecological questioning is also present in the works of Otto Effertz, another inspiration of young

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Landry. Landry abandoned quickly this inspiration contrary to the neoclassical frame. However, Effertz knew, through Landry, Cournot, and the French forestry theory, which he exploited for his theory of "economic antagonisms." Studying these cross-references between these different authors illustrates a forgotten dimension of the economic controversies in the early twentieth century, which is not without an echo today.
2013	Q31	THE SAME AS Q21 Arseneau, David M., and Sylvain Leduc. 2013. "Commodity Price Movements in a General Equilibrium Model of Storage." <i>IMF Economic Review</i> , 61(1): 199-224.
2013	Q37	Rabee Hamedani, Hasti, and Mehdi Pedram. 2013. "Oil Price Shock and Optimal Monetary Policy in a Model of Small Open Oil Exporting Economy--Case of Iran." <i>Journal of Money and Economy</i> , 8(3): 21-61. Oil price shocks are the main source of macroeconomic fluctuations in oil exporting countries. It is believed that appropriate monetary policy can help to stabilize these unwanted variations toward optimal allocations. A stochastic dynamic general equilibrium model featuring the properties of both cost push and wealth effect transmission channels is developed for the Iranian economy. In this context, it is possible to evaluate the role of monetary policy measures to accommodate supply side cost push effects and demand side wealth effect of oil price shock. This paper is intended to investigate the optimal monetary policy strategy for the economy of Iran and calibrated for its structural characteristics and patterns of external shocks. The comparative analysis of alternative monetary policies in terms of Ramsey, and optimal simple rules is performed based on key nominal and real variables variance reductions and the linear quadratic loss (LQ) function. Our findings show that domestic inflation targeting rule is the optimal monetary policy both in terms of stabilization performance and welfare costs. It must be mentioned that the addition of exchange rate to domestic inflation targeting rule has failed to improve the welfare measure and stabilization in comparison to domestic inflation targeting rule.
2013	Q38	Li, Chuan-Zhong, and Karl-Gustaf Lofgren. 2013. "Genuine Savings Measurement under Uncertainty and Its Implications for Depletable Resource Management." <i>Environmental Economics</i> , 4(3): 20-25. The concept of genuine savings has in recent years become widely accepted as a dynamic welfare indicator, which first appeared in Weitzman (1976) and then "formalized" by Pearce and Atkinson (1993). This paper attempts to generalize this concept in a stochastic setting using the Dasgupta-Heal-Solow growth model under the Merton (1975) type of population growth uncertainty. It is shown that the formula for genuine savings under uncertainty also involves a variance component reflecting the welfare loss from risk aversion (cf. Li and Lofgren, 2012). Moreover, the welfare implications of the risk-adjusted genuine savings on depletable resource management are explored.
2013	Q52	Vermeulen, Koen. 2013. <i>The Methodology of Modern Macroeconomics and the Descriptive Approach to Discounting</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 13-200/V1. Critics of modern macroeconomics often raise concerns about unwarranted welfare conclusions and data mining. This paper illustrates these concerns with a thought experiment, based on the debate in environmental economics about the appropriate discount rate in climate change analyses: I set up an economy where a social evaluator wants to determine the optimal time path of emission levels, and seeks advice for this from an old-style neo-classical macroeconomist and a new neo-classical (modern) macroeconomist; I then describe how both economists analyze the economy, their policy advice, and their mistakes. I then use the insights from this thought experiment to point out some pitfalls of the modern macroeconomic methodology.

Table E13.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A14	Sociology of Economics*
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F01	Global Outlook
F19	Trade: Other
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F39	International Finance: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L82	Entertainment; Media
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E13: Balance of Links

244	Links in 2005
157	New links in 2006-2013
421	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E13 is equal to 5.83 AS.

Общий объем раздела E13 — 5,83 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E13.E.

E16 General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix¹

Table E16.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N10	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.99	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	8	8	N	0.00	1.98	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	1	47	46	47	5.88	11.63	Microeconomics
E	5	160	155	32	29.41	39.60	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	1	13	12	13	5.88	3.22	International Economics
G	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.74	Financial Economics
H	2	9	7	4.5	11.76	2.23	Public Economics
I	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.99	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	1	7	6	7	5.88	1.73	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	0	25	25	N	0.00	6.19	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	2	5	3	2.5	11.76	1.24	Economic History
O	2	63	61	31.5	11.76	15.59	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	0	13	13	N	0.00	3.22	Economic Systems
Q	0	24	24	N	0.00	5.94	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	3	19	16	6.33	17.65	4.70	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	17	404	387	23.76	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E16.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N10	N13	D	T	DN10	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.50	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.99	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.50	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	6	6	N	0.00	1.49	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	0	8	8	N	0.00	1.98	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

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DE	N10	N13	D	T	DN10	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.50	Production and Organizations
D3	1	4	3	4	5.88	0.99	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	39	39	N	0.00	9.65	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare Economics
D7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	1	47	46	47	5.88	11.63	Microeconomics
E0	0	11	11	N	0.00	2.72	General
E1	3	96	93	32	17.65	23.76	General Aggregative Models
E2	1	34	33	34	5.88	8.42	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	1	7	6	7	5.88	1.73	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.50	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	6	6	N	0.00	1.49	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.99	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	5	160	155	32	29.41	39.60	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	1	9	8	9	5.88	2.23	Trade
F2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.50	International Finance
F4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	1	13	12	13	5.88	3.22	International Economics
G0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	General
G1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Financial Markets
G2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.50	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.74	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.50	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	2	4	2	2	11.76	0.99	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.50	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	2	9	7	4.5	11.76	2.23	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.74	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.99	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	1	2	1	2	5.88	0.50	Demographic Economics
J2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.74	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	1	7	6	7	5.88	1.73	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N10	N13	D	T	DN10	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	0	16	16	N	0.00	3.96	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.50	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.74	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.50	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	0	25	25	N	0.00	6.19	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	1	3	2	3	5.88	0.74	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	1	2	1	2	5.88	0.50	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	2	5	3	2.5	11.76	1.24	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	1	45	44	45	5.88	11.14	Economic Development
O2	1	7	6	7	5.88	1.73	Development Planning and Policy
O3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.50	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	5	5	N	0.00	1.24	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.99	Economywide Country Studies
O	2	63	61	31.5	11.76	15.59	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Capitalist Systems
P2	0	10	10	N	0.00	2.48	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.50	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	0	13	13	N	0.00	3.22	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	0	5	5	N	0.00	1.24	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.25	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	6	6	N	0.00	1.49	Energy
Q5	0	12	12	N	0.00	2.97	Environmental Economics
Q	0	24	24	N	0.00	5.94	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	2	14	12	7	11.76	3.47	General Regional Economics
R2	1	1	0	1	5.88	0.25	Household Analysis
R3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.99	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N10	N13	D	T	DN10	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	3	19	16	6.33	17.65	4.70	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	17	404	387	23.76	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E16.C Links in 2010 according to Micro Categories

DE	N10	N13	D	T	DN10	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D31	1	4	3	4	5.88	0.99	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
E16	3	95	92	31.67	17.65	23.51	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E23	1	18	17	18	5.88	4.46	Macroeconomics: Production
E32	1	4	3	4	5.88	0.99	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
F14	1	6	5	6	5.88	1.49	Empirical Studies of Trade
H51	1	1	0	1	5.88	0.25	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	1	1	0	1	5.88	0.25	National Government Expenditures and Education
J15	1	1	0	1	5.88	0.25	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
N14	1	1	0	1	5.88	0.25	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N74	1	1	0	1	5.88	0.25	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
O15	1	4	3	4	5.88	0.99	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O23	1	3	2	3	5.88	0.74	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
R11	1	5	4	5	5.88	1.24	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R15	1	9	8	9	5.88	2.23	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R23	1	1	0	1	5.88	0.25	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
S	17	154	137	9.06	100	38.0	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E16.D List of New Links in 2011—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B22	1	0.25	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B31	2	0.5	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B51	1	0.25	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
C53	2	0.5	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C61	1	0.25	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C67	5	1.24	Input-Output Models
D12	1	0.25	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D24	2	0.5	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D57	35	8.66	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	4	0.99	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D85	1	0.25	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
E01	11	2.72	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E13	1	0.25	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E20	2	0.5	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	1	0.25	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	5	1.24	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E24	4	0.99	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	4	0.99	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E31	3	0.74	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E44	2	0.5	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E52	4	0.99	Monetary Policy
E58	2	0.5	Central Banks and Their Policies
E62	3	0.74	Fiscal Policy
E66	1	0.25	General Outlook and Conditions
F12	1	0.25	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	2	0.5	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F21	1	0.25	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F31	1	0.25	Foreign Exchange
F33	1	0.25	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F43	1	0.25	Economic Growth of Open Economies
G01	1	0.25	Financial Crises
G21	2	0.5	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
H20	1	0.25	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H23	1	0.25	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H54	2	0.5	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H62	2	0.5	National Deficit; Surplus
H76	1	0.25	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
I12	1	0.25	Health Production
I32	2	0.5	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	1	0.25	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J16	1	0.25	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J23	3	0.74	Labor Demand
J31	1	0.25	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J46	1	0.25	Informal Labor Markets
L14	3	0.74	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	13	3.22	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L24	1	0.25	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L60	1	0.25	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L66	1	0.25	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L74	1	0.25	Construction
L81	1	0.25	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	2	0.5	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L94	1	0.25	Electric Utilities
L98	1	0.25	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
N12	1	0.25	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	1	0.25	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N72	1	0.25	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O11	21	5.2	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	3	0.74	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	4	0.99	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O16	3	0.74	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	2	0.5	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	4	0.99	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	4	0.99	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O21	2	0.5	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	1	0.25	Project Analysis
O25	1	0.25	Industrial Policy
O30	1	0.25	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O33	1	0.25	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O47	5	1.24	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O52	2	0.5	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	1	0.25	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O57	1	0.25	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	1	0.25	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	1	0.25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	8	1.98	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	1	0.25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P33	1	0.25	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	1	0.25	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
Q10	1	0.25	Agriculture: General
Q11	1	0.25	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q16	1	0.25	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	2	0.5	Agriculture in International Trade
Q37	1	0.25	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q41	1	0.25	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	2	0.5	Alternative Energy Sources

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q43	1	0.25	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	2	0.5	Energy: Government Policy
Q50	1	0.25	Environmental Economics: General
Q53	1	0.25	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	5	1.24	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	3	0.74	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	1	0.25	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	1	0.25	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R53	1	0.25	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	3	0.74	Regional Development Planning and Policy
S	250	62.0	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

D57(35), O11(21), L16(13), E01(11), P24(8), C67(5), E22(5), O47(5), Q54(5), D58(4), E24(4), E25(4), E52(4), O14(4), O18(4), O19(4), E31(3), E62(3), J23(3), L14(3), O13(3), O16(3), Q56(3), R58(3), B31(2), C53(2), D24(2), E20(2), E44(2), E58(2), F13(2), G21(2), H54(2), H62(2), I32(2), L83(2), O17(2), O21(2), O52(2), Q17(2), Q42(2), Q48(2), B22(1), B51(1), C61(1), D12(1), D85(1), E13(1), E21(1), E66(1), F12(1), F21(1), F31(1), F33(1), F43(1), G01(1), H20(1), H23(1), H76(1), I12(1), I38(1), J16(1), J31(1), J46(1), L24(1), L60(1), L66(1), L74(1), L81(1), L94(1), L98(1), N12(1), N13(1), N72(1), O22(1), O25(1), O30(1), O33(1), O53(1), O57(1), P11(1), P23(1), P25(1), P33(1), P34(1), Q10(1), Q11(1), Q16(1), Q37(1), Q41(1), Q43(1), Q50(1), Q53(1), Q57(1), Q58(1), R53(1).

Table E16.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D31	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4
E16	0	0	0	2	1	6	24	62	95
E23	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	8	18
E32	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
F14	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	6
H51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H52	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N74	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O15	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4
O23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
J15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	5
R15	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	7	9
R23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C67	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
D57	0	0	0	0	0	1	7	27	35
D58	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	4
E20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
E44	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
G21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
I12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L16	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	8	13
O11	0	0	0	0	0	3	6	12	21
O16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
O52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
P24	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	5	8
C53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
C61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
E01	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	9	11
E13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E22	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
E24	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
E31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
E52	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
E62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
F43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L66	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
O18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
O19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
O21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
O30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O47	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
P11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Q41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
B31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
B51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
E58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
E66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
H62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
H76	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
I38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
J23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
J31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
L74	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
L94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
O17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
O22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
Q57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
NL(J)	0	0	0	11	4	12	31	53	111

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E16.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009		
2009	D31 E16 E23 H51 H52 O15 O23	Nunez, Gaspar, and Clemente Polo. 2009. "Una Matriz de Contabilidad Social de Mexico y un analisis estructural de la economia mexicana. (With English summary)." <i>Estudios Sociales</i> , 17(0): 9-52. The central goal of this paper is to present a Social Accounting Matrix of the Mexican economy for the year 1996, detailing the methodology we follow in building it. And, as a second goal, to illustrate its usefulness we carry out a basic structural analysis to study the impact of some exogenous shocks, applying an extension of Leontief's model. Specifically, we compute the Matrix of Generalized Multipliers to analyze the impact on income distribution of an increase in aggregated demand uniformly distributed, of an increase in investment, of an increase in exports, and of an increase of public expenditure in public health or education. On the other hand, besides constituting a useful tool by itself, and of being the object of study of a wide array of analytical tools of the structural analysis, a SAM also constitutes the base data on which models of applied general equilibrium are designed and implemented.
2010		
2010	J15 R11 R15 R23	Economidis, Charalambos, and Paulos Gasparis. 2010. "The Participation of Migrants in the Greek Economy at a Regional Level: An Input-Output Analysis." <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i> , 10(2): 471-98. In the context of the Social Accounting Matrix the column of households is divided into two sub-columns, for migrant and Greek households respectively. There is a further break down of the two sub-columns by the 5 major regions of the country, for which the corresponding input-output tables are available for 2005. In addition, an effort has been made to construct a comprehensive Social Accounting Matrix that includes sub-columns for migrant and Greek households by the 5 major regions of the country. Subsequently, the participation

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of migrant households in the Greek economy was ascertained and correlated with that of the corresponding Greek households in order to draw general conclusions about the participation of migrants in each region. The general conclusion of the paper is that overall, although a multifaceted issue, migrants make a positive contribution to the Greek economy also at a regional level, mainly through their contribution to production.
2011		
2011	C67 D57	Sergento, Ana, Pedro Nogueira Ramos, and Geoffrey Hewings. 2011. "Input-Output Modelling Based on Total-Use Rectangular Tables: Is This a Better Way?" <i>Notas Economicas</i> , 0(34): 8-34. Input-output tables can be presented in different formats, according to three main criteria: 1) symmetric or rectangular format; 2) total or domestic-use flows and 3) valuation prices (basic prices--bp or purchasers' prices--pp). Official National Accounts (at least in EU) produce in a regular base a total use rectangular table at pp--also known as the Make and Use (M&U) format--that is different from the lay-out upon which traditional input-output models were developed (domestic use, symmetric, bp). The problem with this latter one is of course that it is only available at times in many countries. The objective of this paper is to prove (under common hypotheses) the equivalence between two alternative procedures, from the point of view of the results of an input-output model: 1) to convert the M&U input-output table into the traditional format--a domestic-use symmetric table at bp--and then implement the model; 2) to perform the direct modelling of the original table (the total-use rectangular table at pp). That equivalence is illustrated with Portuguese data for the year 2002.
2011	D58 E20 E32 I12 O11	Sukati, Mphumuzi Angelbert. 2011. "The Analysis of the Possible Economic Effects of HIV/AIDS Using the SAM and CGE Models." <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i> , 11(1): 1-13. Swaziland does not have a social accounting matrix (SAM) in place and as such there are many shocks that affect that country's economy but which cannot be analyzed effectively. Most notable of this is the economic effects of the HIV/AIDS scourge that is affecting that country of which it has been difficult to determine the effects it has had on the economy in an objective manner. This paper will highlight the usefulness of the SAM and computable general equilibrium (CGE) models in analyzing the possible economic effects of HIV/AIDS in Swaziland. The absence of a SAM for Swaziland means that empirical analysis of the effect of the disease in the economy could not be undertaken but it is hoped that the arguments presented here will contribute to the use of these methods as tools for analyzing various shocks in an economy. The main aim of the paper is to lay the basic framework to help small developing countries develop practical SAMs that will become an important tool in analyzing the performances of their economies.
2011	E44 G21 O11 O16	Touati, Karima, and Hamid Kherbachi. 2011. "Impact du secteur financier sur l'activite economique en Algerie par une MCSRF. (Impact of the Financial Sector on Economic Activity in Algeria by a Real Financial Social Accounting Matrix. With English summary.)" <i>Les Cahiers du CREAD</i> , 0(95): 5-26. This article tries to construct a real financial social accounting matrix for the Algerian economy for 2003 and we describe a number of multipliers in order to evaluate the impact of the financial sector on the real economy. We have simulated the effect of an increase in credits to the economy as well as a decrease in banking activities. The results show the weakness of the multiplier effect in Algeria and are basically identical to those of research works on developing countries.
2011	I12	THE SAME AS D58 Sukati, Mphumuzi Angelbert. 2011. "The Analysis of the Possible Economic Effects of HIV/AIDS Using the SAM and CGE Models." <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i> , 11(1): 1-13.
2011	L16 O52 P24	Cardenete Flores, Manuel Alejandro, and Maria del Carmen Delgado Lopez. 2011. "Análisis de la estructura de la economía georgiana. (Analysis of the Structure of the Georgian Economy. With English summary.)" <i>Papeles de Europa</i> , 23(0): 21-42. This paper analyzes the economic structure of the Georgian economy by 2007. Using the Social Accounting Matrix of this country for that particular year, authors analyze the key sectors of the economy. There can be found an accounting decomposition of multipliers in their three effects (direct, indirect, and induced), and finally, the analysis of the reaction of different productive sectors in the region to the transfer of funds received by the USAID and the distribution of income and expenditure of Georgians consumers is run. The results show the most important sectors of the country, among them are to be included: agriculture, manufacturing, and trade, as well as the sectors of minor impact and importance which are in the case mining, education, and government institutions.
2011	O11	Sharma, A. C., and Ramesh Kolli. 2011. "Supply and Use Tables for Indian Economy, 2006-07." <i>Journal of Income and Wealth</i> , 33(1): 66-78. In this paper, the supply and use tables for the Indian Economy based on the latest available input-output tables for 2006-07 have been constructed.
2011	O11	THE SAME AS D58 Sukati, Mphumuzi Angelbert. 2011. "The Analysis of the Possible Economic Effects of HIV/AIDS Using the SAM and CGE Models." <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i> , 11(1): 1-13.
2011	O11	THE SAME AS E44 Touati, Karima, and Hamid Kherbachi. 2011. "Impact du secteur financier sur l'activite economique en Algerie par une MCSRF. (Impact of the Financial Sector on Economic Activity in Algeria by a Real Financial Social Accounting Matrix. With English summary.)" <i>Les Cahiers du CREAD</i> , 0(95): 5-26.
2011	O16	THE SAME AS E44 Touati, Karima, and Hamid Kherbachi
2011	O52	THE SAME AS L16 Cardenete Flores, Manuel Alejandro, and Maria del Carmen Delgado Lopez. 2011. "Análisis de la estructura de la economía georgiana. (Analysis of the Structure of the Georgian Economy. With English summary.)" <i>Papeles de Europa</i> , 23(0): 21-42.
2011	P24	THE SAME AS L16 Cardenete Flores, Manuel Alejandro, and Maria del Carmen Delgado Lopez.
2012		
2012	C53	Boisvert, Richard N., David Kay, and Calum G. Turvey. 2012. "Macroeconomic Costs to Large Scale Disruptions of Food Production: The Case of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the United States." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 29(5): 1921-30. We forecast the economic consequences of a widespread contamination of the food system based on a hypothetical outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). Since the immediate effect on the livestock sector could affect the entire supply chain and US livestock, meat, and dairy exports, we measure these impacts using GTAP, a multi-region, multi-sector computable general equilibrium (CGE) model of the global economy. The immediate "shocks" to the US livestock, raw milk, and other animal products sectors indirectly affect all sectors of the economy, as well as international markets and trade. We decompose these effects due to each component of the initial shocks, and estimate the importance of these shocks to the national food system for the Mid-Atlantic Region using IMPLAN. Our GTAP results indicate that losses to the USA economy would be about \$11.7 billion, and with the ripple effect throughout the rest of the world including beneficiary nations (Argentina, Brazil, Latin America, Australia, and New Zealand) and losers (Canada,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Mexico, European Union) would be 14.1 billion. We estimate the proportion of the domestic impact affecting the Mid-Atlantic Region. Based on a regional input-output model of that region, we estimate that total losses in value added are nearly \$800 million; losses in labor income total about \$565 million; and there are job losses of just over 12 thousand.
2012	C61	Duchin, Faye, and Stephen H Levine. 2012. "The Rectangular Sector-by-Technology Model: Not Every Economy Produces Every Product and Some Products May Rely on Several Technologies Simultaneously." <i>Journal of Economic Structures</i>, 1(1): 1-11. This paper identifies a fundamental challenge in the development of input-output databases of the world economy intended for analysis of alternative scenarios with a model of the world economy. Primary data sources for individual economies generally do not use the same sectoral classification schemes, in part for lack of coordination and also because not all economies produce all goods. In addition, some economies produce a given good simultaneously using several technologies, sometimes quite distinct in terms of factor requirements and cost structures, information that can and should be retained for scenario analysis. To accommodate the relevant information in a way that is both precise and parsimonious, we introduce rectangular input-output matrices and a modeling framework for analyzing them. This framework extends an existing input-output/linear programming model, the rectangular choice-of-technology (RCOT) model, and integrates it into an existing input-output/linear programming model of the world economy, the World Trade Model (WTM). The desirable properties of the resulting WTM/RCOT model are illustrated through a numerical example. This formulation requires that a criterion be specified to choose among available options, and we discuss some alternative criteria. Square input-output matrices and their inverses are only a special case of this more general formulation, and we show how moving to the rectangular formulation expands the types of questions that input-output analysts are able to address.
2012	D24 O47	Jorgenson, Dale W. 2012. "The World KLEMS Initiative." <i>International Productivity Monitor</i>, 0(24): 5-19. The objective of this article is to provide an overview of the World KLEMS Initiative, which brings together EU KLEMS, Latin America KLEMS, and Asia-KLEMS. This project generates KLEMS data sets, consisting of inputs of capital (K) and labour (L) at the industry level, together with inputs of energy (E), materials (M) and services (S), for countries around the world. Growth of output, inputs, and productivity at the industry level is critical to understanding changes in the structure of an economy, especially the relative importance of different industries and different inputs. The article illustrates the insight into the growth process provided by the KLEMS framework by analyzing the sources of economic growth in the United States over the 1947-2010 period, including contributions to growth from IT-producing and IT-using and non-IT-using industries as well as college and non-college labour.
2012	D24	Sancho, Ferran. 2012. "Straightening Out the Concept of Direct and Indirect Input Requirements." <i>Economics Bulletin</i>, 32(1): 502-09. Gim and Kim (1998) proposed a generalization of Jeong (1982, 1984) reinterpretation of the Hawkins-Simon condition for macroeconomic stability to off-diagonal matrix elements. This generalization is conceptually relevant for it offers a complementary view of interindustry linkages beyond final or net output influence. The extension is completely similar to the 'total flow' idea introduced by Szymer (1992) or the 'output-to-output' multiplier of Miller & Blair (2009). However the practical implementation of Gim and Kim is actually faulty since it confuses the appropriate order of output normalization. We provide a new and elementary solution for the correct formalization using standard interindustry concepts. The advantage of our approach is that it unravels and clarifies the step by step actual mechanisms behind the accounting rules.
2012	E01	Hernandez, Gustavo. 2012. "Matrices insumo-producto y análisis de multiplicadores: Una aplicación para Colombia. (Input-Output Matrices and Multiplier Analysis: An Application for Colombia. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Economía Institucional</i>, 14(26): 203-21. Input-output analysis is widely used in different scenarios, because it is easy to implement and interpret. Nevertheless, it is important to note that input-output coefficients should be built with caution, especially in the case of secondary production, as this may imply negative coefficients. To overcome this problem the coefficients were constructed indirectly, applying this methodology using data from the 2007 national accounts, base 2000. Using these new coefficients, we performed a traditional multiplier analysis to obtain the key sectors of the economy. This analysis is sensitive to the level of disaggregation used.
2012	E01	Pyatt, Graham, and Jeffery I. Round. 2012. "Distributional Invariance and the Design of SAMs." <i>Economic Systems Research</i>, 24(3): 251-73. The decomposition of a matrix multiplier derived from a social accounting matrix (SAM) by Pyatt and Round [(1979). Accounting and Fixed Price Multipliers in a Social Accounting Matrix Framework. <i>Economic Journal</i> , 89, 850-873] has prompted a number of subsequent applications. In one of the earliest examples Stone [(1985). The Disaggregation of the Household Sector in the National Accounts, Chapter 8. In: G. Pyatt and J.I. Round (eds.) <i>Social Accounting Matrices: A Basis for Planning</i> . Washington, DC, The World Bank, 145-185] made the intriguing observation that the higher order (circular) effects of an exogenous change in final demand on the distribution of income and the structure of production were more or less independent of the sectoral composition of the initial injection. Our initial objective in this article is to explore this phenomenon of distributional invariance and to derive sufficient conditions for it. We then argue that these conditions have important implications for the design of SAMs, for the taxonomies they adopt and for levels of disaggregation, all of which strongly condition the quality of results that can be generated via subsequent modelling.
2012	E13 E21 E22	Lombardo, Giovanni, and Federico Ravenna. 2012. "The Size of the Tradable and Non-tradable Sectors: Evidence from Input-Output Tables for 25 Countries." <i>Economics Letters</i>, 116(3): 558-61. We compute the tradable and non-tradable input shares for consumption and investment from the latest release of OECD input-output tables. We document that input shares (the content of tradable and non-tradable goods per unit of final demand) differ substantially from final demand shares (the amount of tradable and non-tradable goods directly demanded for consumption or investment purposes). The deviation is especially large for investment expenditures. Non-tradable share estimates are essential to correctly parameterize multi-sector DSGE open economy models.
2012	E22 O33	Liard-Muriente, Carlos F. 2012. "Integración vertical y productividad: La intensificación de capital en Puerto Rico durante las décadas del 1960-1970. (Vertical Integration and Productivity: The Intensification of Capital in Puerto Rico during the Decades of 1960-1970. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Economía del Caribe</i>, 9(0): 79-106. This article aims to use the technique of vertical integration as an alternative to traditional productivity measures based on input-output methodology. Leontief scheme suffers certain limitations, which are based on the hypothesis that the technical coefficients are constant. Technical parameters may vary because of technological change, which acts independently of the technical coefficients. That is why the factor "time" plays an important role while in the case of vertical integration, without confronting this problem, any change, either by economies of scale or technological progress, only causes a change in the coefficient vertically integrated, without altering the structure of the system. The article uses the economy of Puerto Rico as applied study. We derive direct and indirect requirements of capital and labor respectively, and the maximum characteristic values (eigenvalues), using the technical coefficient matrices and vectors for use in the economy of Puerto Rico.
2012	E24 E31	Andre, Francisco J., M. Alejandro Cardenete, and M. Carmen Lima. 2012. "Using a CGE Model to Identify the Policy Trade-Off between Unemployment and Inflation: The Efficient Phillips Curve." <i>Economic Systems Research</i>, 24(4): 349-69. This paper

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
	E52 E62	provides a new reading of a classical economic relation: the short-run Phillips curve. Our point is that, when dealing with inflation and unemployment, policy-making can be understood as a multicriteria decision-making problem. Hence, we use so-called multiobjective programming in connection with a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model to determine the combinations of policy instruments that provide efficient combinations of inflation and unemployment. This approach results in an alternative version of the Phillips curve labelled as efficient Phillips curve. Our aim is to present an application of CGE models to a new area of research that can be especially useful when addressing policy exercises with real data. We apply our methodological proposal within a particular regional economy, Andalusia, in the south of Spain. This tool can give some keys for policy advice and policy implementation in the fight against unemployment and inflation.
2012	E24	Dietzenbacher, Erik, and Umed Temurshoev. 2012. "Input-Output Impact Analysis in Current or Constant Prices: Does It Matter?" <i>Journal of Economic Structures</i> , 1(1): 1-18. This paper addresses the question whether the results of input-output (IO) impact analyses differ (and to what extent) when a framework in current prices or in constant prices is used. We consider the effect of an exogenous stimulus of final demand in current prices on (a) gross output in constant prices, and (b) employment. In an empirical application to Denmark, we found that all predicted effects were very similar. This holds in particular for the results at the aggregate, economy-wide level and, to a lesser extent, at the sectoral level.
2012	E31	THE SAME AS E24 Andre, Francisco J., M. Alejandro Cardenete, and M. Carmen Lima. 2012. "Using a CGE Model to Identify the Policy Trade-Off between Unemployment and Inflation: The Efficient Phillips Curve." <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 24(4): 349-69.
2012	E52	THE SAME AS E24 Andre, Francisco J., M. Alejandro Cardenete, and M. Carmen Lima.
2012	E52	Sudo, Nao. 2012. "Sectoral Comovement, Monetary Policy Shocks, and Input-Output Structure." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 44(6): 1225-44. The comovement of output across the sector producing nondurables (i.e., nondurable goods and services) and the sector producing durables is well established in the monetary business cycle literature. However, standard sticky-price models that incorporate sectoral heterogeneity in price stickiness (i.e., sticky nondurables prices and flexible durables prices) cannot generate this feature. We argue that an input-output (I-O) structure provides a solution to this problem. Here, we develop a two-sector model with an I-O structure, which is calibrated to the U.S. economy. In the model, each sector's output affects those of the others by acting as an intermediate input. This connection between the sectors provides a channel through which sectoral comovement is induced.
2012	E62	THE SAME AS E24 Andre, Francisco J., M. Alejandro Cardenete, and M. Carmen Lima. 2012. "Using a CGE Model to Identify the Policy Trade-Off between Unemployment and Inflation: The Efficient Phillips Curve." <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 24(4): 349-69.
2012	F14 F43	Pei, Jiansuo, Jan Oosterhaven, and Erik Dietzenbacher. 2012. "How Much Do Exports Contribute to China's Income Growth?" <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 24(3): 275-97. It is a widespread belief that exports, in particular of "high-tech" products, contribute much to China's income growth. This study addresses this issue by applying a structural decomposition analysis to input-output (I-O) data. We employ two extended I-O tables that distinguish processing trade from ordinary exports. The contribution of exports to the value-added growth from 2002 to 2007 is found to be overestimated by 32% when standard I-O tables are used rather than the extended I-O tables. Even more strikingly, the value-added growth that may be attributed to the exports of "high-tech" telecommunication products is overestimated by no less than 63%. A serious overestimation of the contribution to income growth of certain products (such as high-tech products) sends out misleading signals to policymakers. When measured correctly, the true contribution appears to be substantially smaller than is generally believed to be.
2012	H23	Diss: Morrone, Henrique. 2012. Three Essays on Distribution and Economic Expansion of a Dual Economy. PhD diss. University of Utah. This dissertation aims to investigate the evolutionary process of a dual economy, using the Structuralist approach. In this sense, the work is divided in three parts. Firstly, we make a brief introduction of the literature on the dynamic between distribution and economic expansion. Specifically, it discusses the Structuralist approach to a dual, open-economy. The review of this model suggests that further research that incorporates distributive issues might be a fertile avenue (area) to accomplish a better understanding of a developing economy. The second part presents a methodology to estimate a Social Accounting Matrix for Brazil in 2006 that separates between formal and informal sectors. The goal of this study is to estimate and to analyze the Social Accounting Matrix for Brazil in 2006. The shares of output by informal and formal sectors are applied as weights to estimate the size of the two sectors. The results reveal important structural linkages between the two sectors and may serve as data input for future Structuralist calibrated models. Thirdly, the last part presents a dual, open-economy model that describes the schematic behavior of the Brazilian economy. We compare the short-run effects of two major experiments: an income transfer toward workers in the modern sector and an income transfer to workers from the subsistence sector, and discuss them in the context of Brazil. The results suggest that redistribution under certain conditions may lead to economic expansion.
2012	L24 L60	Breda, Emanuele, and Rita Cappariello. 2012. "A Tale of Two Bazaar Economies: An Input-Output Analysis of Germany and Italy." <i>Economia e Politica Industriale</i> , 39(2): 111-37. The paper evaluates the extent of production internationalisation in Italy and Germany from 1995 to 2007. The analysis is based on a broad set of international outsourcing indicators to which we have added a new indicator to take account also of the import content of domestic inputs: the direct and indirect import content of production. In 2007, both countries showed a similar intensity of international offshoring, although Italian manufacturing firms showed a slightly higher rate. From a dynamic viewpoint, both economies spurred substantial growth in off-shoring in 1995-2000, although the growth was stronger in Germany, where at least manufacturing started from a lower level. In 2001-2003, off-shoring levels stagnated in both economies, although growth quickly resumed in 2004-2007, suggesting a shift in the strategic direction and the reorganisation of production by Italian firms. The new challenges posed by globalisation, the widespread take-up of information and communication technologies, and the adoption of the euro have induced the most dynamic Italian firms to retool their organisational set-up, including the degree of vertical specialisation.
2012	L66 Q11 Q17	Boisvert, Richard N., David Kay, and Calum G. Turvey. 2012. "Macroeconomic Costs to Large Scale Disruptions of Food Production: The Case of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the United States." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 29(5): 1921-30. We forecast the economic consequences of a widespread contamination of the food system based on a hypothetical outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). Since the immediate effect on the livestock sector could affect the entire supply chain and US livestock, meat, and dairy exports, we measure these impacts using GTAP, a multi-region, multi-sector computable general equilibrium (CGE) model of the global economy. The immediate "shocks" to the US livestock, raw milk, and other animal products sectors indirectly affect all sectors of the economy, as well as international markets and trade. We decompose these effects due to each component of the initial shocks, and estimate the importance of these shocks to the national food system for the Mid-Atlantic Region using IMPLAN. Our GTAP results indicate that losses to the USA economy would be about \$11.7 billion, and with the ripple effect throughout the rest of the world including beneficiary nations (Argentina, Brazil, Latin America, Australia, and New Zealand) and losers (Canada,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Mexico, European Union) would be 14.1 billion. We estimate the proportion of the domestic impact affecting the Mid-Atlantic Region. Based on a regional input-output model of that region, we estimate that total losses in value added are nearly \$800 million; losses in labor income total about \$565 million; and there are job losses of just over 12 thousand.
2012	O14	Jahangard, Esfandiari, and Vida Keshavarz. 2012. "Identification of Key Sectors for Iran, South Korea and Turkey Economies: A Network Theory Approach." <i>Iranian Economic Review</i> , 16(32): 41-62. Considering the scarcity of resources especially in developing countries, it is critical to identify the key sectors of these economies. Recognition of key sectors is one important subject for policy makers and economic planners. In determining key sectors both in theory and in practice, several different methods are proposed in the literature. One of the most novel and recent approaches is based on network theory, under which different weights, known as influence indices, are assigned to both intermediate and final demand of sectors. In order to pinpoint those sectors with strong linkages in a contributing to the economy, network theory proposes a definition of centrality measures including total effects, meditative effects, and immediate effects which considered as multilevel indicators. The purpose of this study is to determine the key sectors of Iran, South Korea, and Turkey and compare the results using Iran's 1999 input-output table, South Korea's 2005 input-output table, and Turkey's 2002 input-output table. The results show that considering the role of final demand for some economic activities are really important in identifying key sectors of Iran, Turkey, and Korea although it is less important in some sectors of Turkey and South Korea.
2012	O14 O18 P23 P25	Sarula. 2012. "Comparative Study on the Industrial Structure in Inner-Mongolia, China: Based on an Input-Output Analysis. (In Japanese. With English summary)." <i>Studies in Regional Science</i> , 42(2): 337-50. This paper clarifies the characteristics of the current industrial structure in Inner-Mongolia, based on comparisons with the nation-wide industrial structure in China. The method introduced for this purpose is an input-output analysis. First, the paper overviews the structural characteristics and changes in Inner Mongolian industries, based on the 2007 input-output table. Second, it focuses on diffusion impacts between industries based on analysis of production inducement coefficient and power of dispersion. Finally, the paper deals with the trade structure between Inner Mongolia and other areas to clarify the economic mutual dependency with a skyline analysis.
2012	O19 P33	Pei, Jiansuo, Jan Oosterhaven, and Erik Dietzenbacher. 2012. "How Much Do Exports Contribute to China's Income Growth?" <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 24(3): 275-97. It is a widespread belief that exports, in particular of "high-tech" products, contribute much to China's income growth. This study addresses this issue by applying a structural decomposition analysis to input-output (I-O) data. We employ two extended I-O tables that distinguish processing trade from ordinary exports. The contribution of exports to the value-added growth from 2002 to 2007 is found to be overestimated by 32% when standard I-O tables are used rather than the extended I-O tables. Even more strikingly, the value-added growth that may be attributed to the exports of "high-tech" telecommunication products is overestimated by no less than 63%. A serious overestimation of the contribution to income growth of certain products (such as high-tech products) sends out misleading signals to policymakers. When measured correctly, the true contribution appears to be substantially smaller than is generally believed to be.
2012	O21	Trinh, Bui, Kiyoshi Kobayashi, and Nguyen Viet Phong. 2012. "Vietnam Economic Structure Change Based on Input-Output Table (2000-2007)." <i>Asian Economic and Financial Review</i> , 2(1): 224-32. This study presents the main findings on Vietnam's economic structure change based on Leontief system and the Vietnam Input-Output Tables (2000 and 2007).
2012	O33	THE SAME AS E22 Liard-Muriente, Carlos F. 2012. "Integración vertical y productividad: La intensificación de capital en Puerto Rico durante las décadas del 1960-1970. (Vertical Integration and Productivity: The Intensification of Capital in Puerto Rico during the Decades of 1960-1970. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Economía del Caribe</i> , 9(0): 79-106.
2012	O47	THE SAME AS D24 Jorgenson, Dale W. 2012. "The World KLEMS Initiative." <i>International Productivity Monitor</i> , 0(24): 5-19.
2012	P23	THE SAME AS O14 Sarula. 2012. "Comparative Study on the Industrial Structure in Inner-Mongolia, China: Based on an Input-Output Analysis. (In Japanese. With English summary)." <i>Studies in Regional Science</i> , 42(2): 337-50.
2012	P25	THE SAME AS O14 Sarula.
2012	P33	THE SAME AS O19 Pei, Jiansuo, Jan Oosterhaven, and Erik Dietzenbacher. 2012. "How Much Do Exports Contribute to China's Income Growth?" <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 24(3): 275-97.
2012	Q11	THE SAME AS L66 Boisvert, Richard N., David Kay, and Calum G. Turvey. 2012. "Macroeconomic Costs to Large Scale Disruptions of Food Production: The Case of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the United States." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 29(5): 1921-30.
2012	Q17	THE SAME AS L66 Boisvert, Richard N., David Kay, and Calum G. Turvey. 2012.
2013		
2013	B22 B31	Mariolis, Theodore, George Soklis, and Eugenia Zouvela. 2013. "Testing Bohm-Bawerk's Theory of Capital: Some Evidence from the Finnish Economy." <i>Review of Austrian Economics</i> , 26(2): 207-20. This paper considers the pure labour theory of value and Bohm-Bawerk's theory of capital as approximations of Sraffa's model of single production, and tests them with data from the Symmetric Input-output Tables of the Finnish economy. The results show that (i) in comparison with the labour values, the actual Bohm-Bawerkian production prices are 'equally' good or even better approximations of the actual Sraffian production prices and market prices; and (ii) the Sraffian production price-profit rate relationship is, by and large, governed by the differences in the Bohm-Bawerkian average periods of production.
2013	B31 N13	Dodgson, John. 2013. "Gregory King and the Economic Structure of Early Modern England: An Input-Output Table for 1688." <i>Economic History Review</i> , 66(4): 993-1016. This article presents an input-output table for England and Wales for the year 1688 which is based on the extensive dataset compiled by Gregory King in the 1690s, together with other contemporary and modern material relating to the end of the seventeenth century. As well as showing the inter-relationships between the different parts of the economy, the data in the table can be used to compute national income and the shares of different sectors such as agriculture, manufacturing, and services in total value added. Further, the approach used to compile the table provides a way to subject King's data to as much independent assessment as is possible given alternative sources of information. Sensitivity analysis is used to assess the impact on national income and sector shares of alternative estimates of the grain harvest, metal manufacture, and service sector output.
2013	B51 E25	Froehlich, Nils. 2013. "Labour Values, Prices of Production and the Missing Equalisation Tendency of Profit Rates: Evidence from the German Economy." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i> , 37(5): 1107-26. During recent years, several empirical studies have found that deviations from labour values to market prices are quite small. However, most of these articles do not offer a

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		detailed reason for this result. In this paper, two theoretical justifications of the labour theory of value are brought together with some data concerning labour values, prices of production, and market prices, on the basis of German input-output tables from 2000 and 2004. In addition, the statistical characteristics of profit rates are analysed. Both of the theoretical arguments are much in line with the empirical observations, because there is only a slight transformation tendency and at the same time profit rates and capital intensity are negatively correlated. Moreover, during the period under observation the German economy seems to be in a state of statistical equilibrium.
2013	D12	Canning, Patrick. 2013. "Maximum-Likelihood Estimates of a US Multiregional Household Expenditure System." <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 25(2): 245-64. This paper applies the maximum-likelihood equation to a model that produces US regional household expenditure estimates using national-level data on average expenditures by type of household and regional data on the number of households by type. Empirical results follow the analytical properties of the model and demonstrate an impressive capacity to recover regional statistics. These findings are useful in applied regional studies since they demonstrate a general framework to assess the input data and the overall estimation model.
2013	D85 L14	Garcia-Muniz, Ana Salome. 2013. "Modelling Linkages versus Leakages Networks: The Case of Spain." <i>Regional and Sectoral Economic Studies</i> , 13(1): 43-54. Network analysis in the input-output field is an ongoing and interesting area of research which has seen a rise in contributions in recent years. In the input-output field, studies based on graph and network theory have been developed only about topological measures used descriptively. Modelling input-output structure by statistical network models is the aim. The proposed network models for the Spanish productive relationships assess the evolution of the productive structure and offers insights into the explanation of the domestically and imported productive structure in the periods 1995 and 2009 in Spain.
2013	E25	THE SAME AS B51 Froehlich, Nils. 2013. "Labour Values, Prices of Production and the Missing Equalisation Tendency of Profit Rates: Evidence from the German Economy." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i> , 37(5): 1107-26.
2013	E25 I32 I38	Acharya, Sanjaya, Marcello Signorelli, Borut Vojinovic, and Zan Jan Oplotnik. 2013. "Alternative Approach to Economic Restructuring to Benefit the Poor--SAM Multipliers Analysis as Alternative Approach." <i>Scientific Annals of the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi</i> , 60(1): 1-20. Many economic reforms in developing economies are, in fact, price deregulation in the product markets and trade liberalisation, concerning whether the growth of exports accelerates. This paper, however, attempts to offer a new flavour in the policy reforms using fixed price model to study the growth impact of different sectoral investments and transfers to households. We used Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) multipliers to analyse the flow structure and distributional effects of sectoral investments and transfers in a typical developing economy. Using the case of Nepal, we simulate the effects of additional demand creations to sectors and transfer earning growth to households and measure their effects and conclude that in the given flow structure, the additional sector demand and transfer growth in the economy benefit the middle income groups more; whereas the benefit to the poorest is only modest. We examine the effects of potential pro-poor economic restructuring measures especially with regard to the improvements of efficiency parameters and redirection of factor endowments. Consequently, poor households transfer towards those activities which have higher multiplier effects of additional demand and transfer earning. Furthermore, redirection of factor endowments requires undergoing with the skill upgrade of poor labour to be conducive with higher economic growth.
2013	E25 F33	Morrone, Henrique, and Adalmir Antonio Marquetti. 2013. "Distribuicao e expansao em um modelo neoestructuralista: Uma aplicacao para o Brasil. (Distribution and Expansion in a Neostructuralist Model: An Application to Brazil. With English summary.)" <i>Revista de Economia Contemporanea</i> , 17(3): 468-93. This paper presents a neo-structuralist model that attempts to evaluate the impact of simulation exercises on the economic performance of the Brazilian economy. The data from the National Accounting System is employed to build a Social Accounting Matrix that serves as base for our model. Three experiments are applied: a rise in the investment level, an income transfer to workers, and a policy mix that combines both the preceding simulations (devaluation with redistribution). The results suggest that every experiment impacts positively the Brazilian economy; it validates the neo-structuralist claims about the positive effects of exchange devaluation and redistribution on the level of economic activity.
2013	E58	Hayden, F. Gregory. 2013. "Network Analysis for Modern Monetary Theory." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i> , 47(2): 575-84. This article integrates Scott Fullwiller's two social fabric matrices for Federal Reserve and Treasury operations to help establish a number of results. First, the resulting network demonstrates that the components are involved in an intense, extensive, and complex network of interconnections. Second, given the numerous pathways in the network, it becomes clear that one needs to identify specific pathways when undertaking a discussion. Third, the article identifies variant criteria that guide the rules, regulations, and requirements of real-world monetary operations, and clarifies that the conflict between normative belief criteria and variant criteria is crucial for understanding the formulation of alternative monetary policies. Fourth, the article establishes that, beyond social criteria, technological criteria also deliver rules, regulations, and requirements to the institutions. Fifth, it further refines the social fabric matrix itself. Finally, the integrated matrix provides a base to which components may be added with a view to pursuing future research interests.
2013	E58 P34	Wang, Li. 2013. "Impact of Change in the Deposit Reserve Ratio on Chinese Macro-economy. (In Chinese. With English summary.)" <i>Journal of Quantitative and Technical Economics</i> , 30(5): 152-60. This paper extends a conventional CGE model to a financial CGE model by joining the two agents of commercial banks and central banks, as well as detailed description of a savings-investment mechanism. Based on this framework, we establish a Financial Social Accounting Matrix and simulate the impact of changes in the deposit reserve ratio on Chinese macro-economy and sectoral economy. The simulation results show that change in deposit reserve ratio is an effective tool to control and adjust Chinese macro-economy in some degree. Impact of decreasing the deposit reserve ratio has stronger effect on the economy than that of increasing the ratio. In terms of the impact on the sectoral economy, construction sector is the most sensitive sector to the change in deposit reserve ratio followed by service sector and manufacturing sector, the response of the agricultural sector is relatively weaker than other sectors.
2013	E66 O57	Suslov, N. I. 2013. "UN Project Future of the World Economy: What Did Not Come True? [2011]." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 56(1): 53-68. The article is devoted to an analysis of long-term forecasting based on input-output models. The base scenarios for world economic development constructed within the framework of the well-known United Nations forecasting project of the 1970s, Future of the World Economy, are discussed. Substantiation is given to the idea that the main reason why the forecast deviated from the actual development parameters for regions of the world is that institutional threats in countries of Africa and Latin America and in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were underestimated. Another reason is the failure to adequately take into account the effect of the energy crisis. The main conclusion is that experts involved in forecasting are able to foresee development possibilities better than threats.
2013	F13	Bond, Eric W., Mario J. Crucini, Tristan Potter, and Joel Rodrigue. 2013. "Misallocation and Productivity Effects of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff." <i>Review of Economic Dynamics</i> , 16(1): 120-34. Using a newly created microeconomic archive of US imports at

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
	N12 N72	the tariff line level for 1930-1933, we construct industry-level tariff wedges incorporating the input-output structure of US economy and the heterogeneous role of imports across sectors of the economy. We use these wedges to show that the average tariff rate of 46% in 1933 substantially understated the true impact of the Smoot-Hawley (SH) tariff structure, which we estimate to be equivalent to a uniform tariff rate of 70%. We use these wedges to calculate the impact of the Smoot-Hawley tariffs on total factor productivity and welfare. In our benchmark parameterization, we find that tariff protection reduced TFP by 1.2% relative to free trade prior to the Smoot-Hawley legislation. TFP fell by an additional 0.5% between 1930 and 1933 due to Smoot-Hawley. We also conduct counterfactual policy exercises and examine the sensitivity of our results to changes in the elasticity of substitution and the import share. A doubling of the substitution elasticities yields a TFP decline of almost 5% relative to free trade, with an additional reduction due to SH of 0.4%.
2013	F21	Trinh, Bui, Nguyen Viet Phong, and Binh Phan. 2013. "The Economic Growth and Policy Implications in Vietnam." <i>Journal of Applied Finance and Banking</i> , 3(5): 239-52. After a long period of high and stable economic growth, Vietnam's economy is experiencing a difficult time that inflation is considered the main reason for. To solve the situation, Vietnam's government has continuously introduced a series of aggregate demand management policies relating to restraining inflation or boosting economic growth. This paper uses quantitative methodology to analyze the relationship between growth and inflation in Vietnam and the input-output system by W. Leontief to analyze the periodical structure of the economy. Hence it would be possible to identify the cause for economic growth and raise some implications to policymakers.
2013	F33	THE SAME AS E25 Morrone, Henrique, and Adalmir Antonio Marquetti. 2013. "Distribuicao e expansao em um modelo neoestruturalista: Uma aplicacao para o Brasil. (Distribution and Expansion in a Neoestructuralist Model: An Application to Brazil. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Contemporanea</i> , 17(3): 468-93.
2013	H54 R58	Cardenete Flores, Manuel Alejandro, Maria del Carmen Delgado Lopez, and Patricia D. Fuentes Saguar. 2013. "Analisis del impacto de los Fondos Europeos en Andalucia: 2000-2006. (Impact Assessment of the European Funds in Andalusia: 2000-2006. With English summary.)." <i>Estudios de Economia Aplicada</i> , 31(1). After two decades in which Andalusia has been receiving financing from the European Structural Funds with the objective to develop through these investments the key sectors that boost economic growth in the region, this paper proposes an analysis that will reveal the economic impact of the European Funds received by the Autonomous Community of Andalusia during the period 2000-2006. For this it will use the Social Accounting Matrix of year 2005 and a model of linear multipliers. The results will underscore a significant contribution of the European Funds to the growth of the region for the period analyzed (2000-2006).
2013	H54	Fabbrini, Luigi. 2013. "The Matrix of the Italian Economy and Developments in Structural Interdependence Analysis." <i>Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali</i> , 121(3-4): 405-24. The article focuses on Leontief's structural interdependence theory and its recent developments and applications. Fabbrini traces out the origin of this new field of research and provides a rich review of the literature available at that time. In particular the author discusses the relative merits and limitations of the models based on open and closed matrixes respectively, and thoroughly discusses the assumptions and the methodological issues involved in the two. The second part of the article is entirely devoted to a detailed comment on the first application of input-output analysis to the Italian post-1951 economic system offered by Chenery, Clark and Cao-Pinna. The author assesses the importance of the methodology undertaken by the abovementioned authors and highlights how their main findings support the possibility of a steady growth rate in the Italian economy driven by a bold program of public investments without imperiling the balance of payments equilibrium and monetary stability.
2013	H62 O17	Gul, Zafer Baris. 2013. "Turkiye'de 2000 sonrası donemde kamu maliyesi uygulamalarının bolusum etkilerinin sosyal hesaplar matrisi (SHM) ile analizi. (The Analysis of Distributional Effects of Public Finance Implementations with Social Accounting Matrix [SAM] in Turkey after 2000s. With English summary.)." <i>Akdeniz IIBF Dergisi</i> , 13(26): 77-102. This study aims to reveal the effects of public finance applications determined by the IMF's letters of intent and expressed by the "primary surplus" policy on the fundamental institutions of the economy characterised by households, firms, and the state in Turkey's post 2000 era. In this paper, the main analytical tools are the 2002 and 2006 Social Accounting Matrices (SAM), which are comprised of households, firms, and the state, and the decomposition of institutions. The public finance structure forms an efficient state framework and is applied through primary surplus policy, which causes the state to shift from a deficit to a surplus position by a fiscal austerity programme. In this sense, household and firm deficits are deepened via a decreasing savings rate in the private sector. The most affected layers from these processes are the urban worker classes and pensioners.
2013	H62	Nasrollahi, Khadijeh, Nematollah Akbari, and Safoora Ramzani. 2013. "Currency Revenues from Tourists and the Impact on Different Economic Sectors of Isfahan. (In Farsi. With English summary.)." <i>Quarterly Journal of the Economic Research</i> , 0(1): 1-23. Tourism plays a growing role in developing countries and is considered as a way of government deficit reduction, gaining foreign exchange and creating jobs. In addition, it is viewed as a channel of getting away from single product economies. In fact, tourism is an industry with multi-dimensional impacts on different sectors of economy. Therefore, it can also be viewed as an important development factor in Isfahan province. In this study, the impacts of international tourist expenditures on income generation, allocation, distribution, consumption and savings in different economic sectors of Isfahan province has been analyzed using Social Account Matrix (SAM) technique, supported by input-output matrix. The results show that financial sector has a very poor performance in this regard in terms of generating revenues coming from international tourists. Although the government sector has the highest share regarding the initial allocation of income, but due to the transactions happening among structural sectors, households have been the main gainers of this income generation. In fact, almost 84% of the generated revenues in this way have been consumed.
2013	H76 O22 R53	Wijerathna, Deeptha, Jayatileke S. Bandara, and Kamal Karunagoda. 2013. "How Useful Is a Regional SAM in Evaluating Regional Projects in Sri Lanka? An Illustration for Post-war Regional Development Policy Analysis." <i>Australasian Journal of Regional Studies</i> , 19(2): 239-73. Over the last several decades, Social Accounting Matrices (SAMs) have emerged as a widely accepted method for the presentation of macroeconomic data and an analytical technique for impact analyses at national, regional and village levels. Although there is a large body of literature concerning the construction and application of SAMs, there are only a few impact evaluations with regional and village SAMs. This is particularly evident when focusing on the impact of regional investment projects in developing countries. In this paper, we have attempted to demonstrate how a regional SAM can successfully be applied to evaluate the impact of an irrigation project in the Southern Province of Sri Lanka. This example clearly demonstrates the possibility of using regional and village level SAMs in evaluating post-war development projects, such as infrastructure and irrigation projects, in Sri Lanka.
2013	I32 L74 L81	Parvin, Soheyla, Ali Asghar Banouei, and Sanaz Abbasian Nigjeh. 2013. "Identification of Economic Growth in Reducing Poverty, Use of Fixed Price Multiplier Approach Based on the SAM (Social Accounting Matrix). (In Farsi. With English summary.)." <i>Quarterly Journal of Economic Growth and Development Research</i> , 3(10): 27-40. The main purpose of this paper is

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
	Q10	presenting theoretical principles with respect to the place of economic sectors in decreasing poverty and analyzing direct and indirect effects of FGT (Foster-Greer-Thorbecke) poverty index separately for different economic activities against increase in production. In this study, using fixed price multiplier coefficients approach in the scope of social accounting matrix pattern, the impact of economic growth on poverty reduction is investigated. The results indicate that the reduction of poverty in fourteen economic sectors has been affected by two factors: change in average income of the socio-economic groups and the elasticity of poverty index to change in the average income of the same groups. Also, the growth in agriculture, building, wholesale, and retail sectors have the highest share in decreasing poverty.
2013	I32	THE SAME AS E25 Acharya, Sanjaya, Marcello Signorelli, Borut Vojinovic, and Zan Jan Oplotnik. 2013. "Alternative Approach to Economic Restructuring to Benefit the Poor-SAM Multipliers Analysis as Alternative Approach." <i>Scientific Annals of the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi</i> , 60(1): 1-20.
2013	I38	THE SAME AS E25 Acharya, Sanjaya, Marcello Signorelli, Borut Vojinovic, and Zan Jan Oplotnik
2013	J16 J23 J31 J46 O17	Traore, Jean Abel. 2013. "Revisiting the Determinants of Informal Sector in Burkina Faso." <i>Economic Research Guardian</i> , 3(2): 111-45. The main objective of this paper is to highlight the determinants of informal sector activity with a special focus on informal self-employment opposed to informal wage employment. For this purpose, we build a theoretical framework to show the important role of education in occupational choice. To empirically test our hypothesis, we estimate a two-stage degenerated nested logit model after rejecting the independence of irrelevant alternatives hypothesis. Our results show that the probability of formal sector employment increases with the level of education. In the informal sector, education attainment tends to reduce the probability of self-employment as opposed to wage employment. Other relevant determinants are related to gender, age, and place of residence.
2013	J23 L94 L98	Perez y Perez, Luis, Jaime Sanau Villarroaya, Isabel Sanz Villarroaya, and Angeles Camara Sanchez. 2013. "Impacto economico de la inversion en infraestructuras de transporte de electricidad: Estimacion a partir de la matriz de contabilidad social de Aragon. (With English summary.)." <i>Economia Industrial</i> , 0(390): 135-44. The aim of this paper is to analyse the regional macroeconomic impact of the investment performed and foreseen by Red Electrica de Espana (Spanish Electrical Network) on the expansion and improvement of the electricity transmission infrastructures during the period 2007-2014 model of lineal multipliers, based on the Aragon's social accounting matrix concerning the regional economic situation in 2005 has been applied. Moreover the impact of these investments in electricity transmission infrastructures on the creation of jobs has been estimated.
2013	J23 Q42 Q48 Q54	da Silva, P. Pereira, C. Oliveira, and D. Coelho. 2013. "Employment Effects and Renewable Energy Policies: Applying Input-Output Methodology to Portugal." <i>International Journal of Public Policy</i> , 9(3): 147-66. Renewable energy is playing an increasing role in energy mixes around the world, including Europe, which is aiming for a target of 20% renewable energy by 2020. Portugal is at the forefront of the European intention, with a 31% target. The advantages of the application of renewable energy policies are widely accepted to include a decrease in greenhouse gas emissions and an improvement in energy security. In many cases job creation is also touted as a benefit but this claim stands on an uncertain footing. Amongst the variety of methodologies, analytical studies using extensive surveys seem to be more appropriate for regional studies while linear simulations, either in the form of input-output (I-O) analysis or, in recent years, social accounting matrix (SAM) multiplier analysis appear to better suit national and international studies. This paper offers an assessment of the impact of Portuguese 'green' energy policies on the employment level departing from a system of symmetric input-output tables recently built for Portugal by the Department of Foresight and Planning.
2013	J31	THE SAME AS J16 Traore, Jean Abel. 2013. "Revisiting the Determinants of Informal Sector in Burkina Faso." <i>Economic Research Guardian</i> , 3(2): 111-45.
2013	J46	THE SAME AS J16 Traore, Jean Abel.
2013	L14 Q54 Q56	Andrew, Robbie M., and Glen P. Peters. 2013. "A Multi-region Input-Output Table Based on the Global Trade Analysis Project Database (GTAP-MRIO)." <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 25(1): 99-121. Understanding the drivers of many environmental problems requires enumerating the global supply chain. Multi-region input-output analysis (MRIOA) is a well-established technique for this purpose, but constructing a multi-region input-output table (MRIOT) can be a formidable challenge. We constructed a large MRIOT using the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) database of harmonised economic, IO, and trade data. We discuss the historical development of the GTAP-MRIO and describe its efficient construction. We provide updated carbon footprint estimates and analyse several issues relevant for MRIO construction and applications. We demonstrate that differences in environmental satellite accounts may be more important than differences in MRIOTs when calculating national carbon footprints. The GTAP-MRIO is a robust global MRIOT and, given its easy availability and implementation, it should allow the widespread application of global MRIOA by a variety of users.
2013	L14	Meng, Bo, Yaxiong Zhang, and Satoshi Inomata. 2013. "Compilation and Applications of IDE-JETRO's International Input-Output Tables." <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 25(1): 122-42. International input-output (IO) tables are among the most useful tools for economic analysis. Since these tables provide detailed information about international production networks, they have recently attracted considerable attention in research on spatial economics, global value chains, and issues relating to trade in value added. The Institute of Developing Economies at the Japan External Trade Organization (IDE-JETRO) has more than 40 years of experience in the construction and analysis of international IO tables. This paper explains the development of IDE-JETRO's multi-regional IO projects including the construction of the Asian International Input-Output table and the Transnational Interregional Input-Output table between China and Japan. To help users understand the features of the tables, this paper also gives examples of their application.
2013	L14	THE SAME AS D85 Garcia-Muniz, Ana Salome. 2013. "Modelling Linkages versus Leakages Networks: The Case of Spain." <i>Regional and Sectoral Economic Studies</i> , 13(1): 43-54.
2013	L74	THE SAME AS I32 Parvin, Soheyla, Ali Asghar Banouei, and Sanaz Abbasian Nigjeh. 2013. "Identification of Economic Growth in Reducing Poverty, Use of Fixed Price Multiplier Approach Based on the SAM (Social Accounting Matrix). (In Farsi. With English summary.)." <i>Quarterly Journal of Economic Growth and Development Research</i> , 3(10): 27-40.
2013	L81	THE SAME AS I32 Parvin, Soheyla, Ali Asghar Banouei, and Sanaz Abbasian Nigjeh.
2013	L94	THE SAME AS J23 Perez y Perez, Luis, Jaime Sanau Villarroaya, Isabel Sanz Villarroaya, and Angeles Camara Sanchez. 2013. "Impacto economico de la inversion en infraestructuras de transporte de electricidad: Estimacion a partir de la matriz de contabilidad social de Aragon. (With English summary.)." <i>Economia Industrial</i> , 0(390): 135-44.
2013	L98	THE SAME AS J23 Perez y Perez, Luis, Jaime Sanau Villarroaya, Isabel Sanz Villarroaya, and Angeles Camara Sanchez.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	N12	THE SAME AS F13 Bond, Eric W., Mario J. Crucini, Tristan Potter, and Joel Rodrigue. 2013. "Misallocation and Productivity Effects of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff." <i>Review of Economic Dynamics</i> , 16(1): 120-34.
2013	N13	THE SAME AS B31 Dodgson, John. 2013. "Gregory King and the Economic Structure of Early Modern England: An Input-Output Table for 1688." <i>Economic History Review</i> , 66(4): 993-1016.
2013	N72	THE SAME AS F13 Bond, Eric W., Mario J. Crucini, Tristan Potter, and Joel Rodrigue. 2013. "Misallocation and Productivity Effects of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff." <i>Review of Economic Dynamics</i> , 16(1): 120-34.
2013	O13	Tunc, G. Ipek. 2013. "Türkiye ekonomisinde üretim ve istihdamın sektörel gelişimi: Bir girdi-cikti analizi. (Sectoral Developments in Production and Employment in Turkish Economy: An Input-Output Analysis. With English summary.)." <i>Middle East Technical University Studies in Development</i> , 40(2): 373-93. In an economy, developments in sectoral production and employment are as important as developments in gross output and total employment in terms of policy proposals. In this study in an input-output framework, developments in sectoral production and employment for the Turkish economy for 1985-2002 period are analyzed. The main data source is the latest input-output tables published by TURKSTAT. For twenty-five sectors defined in this study, backward and forward linkages for output and employment are calculated. In this way the analysis reveals the reflection of changes in the structure of the economy on sectoral output and employment, the role played by sectors in generation of employment and in this context the "key sectors" in the economy.
2013	O17	THE SAME AS J16 Traore, Jean Abel. 2013. "Revisiting the Determinants of Informal Sector in Burkina Faso." <i>Economic Research Guardian</i> , 3(2): 111-45.
2013	O17	THE SAME AS H62 Gul, Zafer Baris. 2013. "Türkiye'de 2000 sonrası dönemde kamu maliyesi uygulamalarının bolusum etkilerinin sosyal hesaplar matrisi (SHM) ile analizi. (The Analysis of Distributional Effects of Public Finance Implementations with Social Accounting Matrix [SAM] in Turkey after 2000s. With English summary.)." <i>Akdeniz İİBF Dergisi</i> , 13(26): 77-102.
2013	O22	THE SAME AS H76 Wijerathna, Deeptha, Jayatileke S. Bandara, and Kamal Karunagoda. 2013. "How Useful Is a Regional SAM in Evaluating Regional Projects in Sri Lanka? An Illustration for Post-war Regional Development Policy Analysis." <i>Australasian Journal of Regional Studies</i> , 19(2): 239-73.
2013	O25	Sharify, Nooraddin. 2013. "Input-Output Modelling of the Effect of Implicit Subsidies on General Prices." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 33(0): 913-17. Implicit subsidies are implemented for different reasons in many countries. These subsidies generally emerge through selling public resources such as gas, oil, and water at a lower price to one or more sectors. They are not considered in government payments and national accounts. Hence, it is expected that any change in the size of these subsidies influences the price of the relative sectors through the intermediate expenditures. This paper aims at developing the table adjusting price (TAP) and standard Leontief price (SLP) models to measure the effect of an exogenous change in the size of implicit subsidy on the price indices of all sectors. The proposed models allowed the researcher to analyse a change in the level of implicit subsidy in different cases. In addition, an empirical example illustrates the result of the implementation of these models.
2013	O53	Bekhet, Hussain Ali. 2013. "Assessing Structural Changes in the Malaysian Economy: I-O Approach." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 30(0): 126-35. This study attempts to re-investigate the production structure change for the Malaysian economy through changes in the A and (I - A) - 1 matrices over the period 1980-2005, when the planners formulated and implemented nine plans so far. Five input-output tables were published by the Department of Statistics in Malaysia for the period under study. A structural change method was carried out to analyze and assess the changes in economic efficiency. This comparative study focuses on changes in the economic structure with different levels of development over time (1980-2005). The change in the economic structure is decomposed into two initial components (technology and total output). In accordance with the results, there appear to be similarities over time in the national structure of production patterns of intermediate use of commodities. Also, the results clearly indicate a rather remarkable degree of commonality in the patterns of growth processes, with more significant differences among sectors than between tables. However, the changes within sectors, and the Malaysian table as a whole, seem to result from changes in the level of the efficiency. Technical relationship seems to have remained relatively unchanged. It is clear that the economy has not moved fast enough forward, and does not seem to be geared by, the type of exports that may sustain a dynamic industrial development, based on external markets. New evidence is revealed in this study: the efficiency degree between demand and supply side for the Malaysian economy still remain weak and changeable over the period of study.
2013	O57	THE SAME AS E66 Suslov, N. I. 2013. "UN Project Future of the World Economy: What Did Not Come True? [2011]." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 56(1): 53-68.
2013	P34	THE SAME AS E25 Wang, Li. 2013. "Impact of Change in the Deposit Reserve Ratio on Chinese Macro-economy. (In Chinese. With English summary.)." <i>Journal of Quantitative and Technical Economics</i> , 30(5): 152-60.
2013	Q10	THE SAME AS I32 Parvin, Soheyla, Ali Asghar Banouei, and Sanaz Abbasian Nigjeh. 2013. "Identification of Economic Growth in Reducing Poverty, Use of Fixed Price Multiplier Approach Based on the SAM (Social Accounting Matrix). (In Farsi. With English summary.)." <i>Quarterly Journal of Economic Growth and Development Research</i> , 3(10): 27-40.
2013	Q42	THE SAME AS J23 da Silva, P. Pereira, C. Oliveira, and D. Coelho. 2013. "Employment Effects and Renewable Energy Policies: Applying Input-Output Methodology to Portugal." <i>International Journal of Public Policy</i> , 9(3): 147-66.
2013	Q48	THE SAME AS J23 da Silva, P. Pereira, C. Oliveira, and D. Coelho.
2013	Q50 Q57	Moran, Daniel D., Manfred Lenzen, Keiichiro Kanemoto, and Arne Geschke. 2013. "Does Ecologically Unequal Exchange Occur?" <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 89(0): 177-86. The hypothesis of ecologically unequal exchange posits that low and middle income developing nations maintain an ecological deficit with wealthy developed nations, exporting natural resources and high impact commodities thereby allowing wealthy economies to avoid operating ecologically impactful industries at home. In this survey we assess the footprint of consumption of 187 countries using eight indicators of environmental pressure in order to determine whether or not this phenomenon occurs. We use input-output analysis with a new high resolution global Multi-Region Input-Output table to calculate each trading pair's balance of trade in biophysical terms of: GHG emissions, embodied water, and scarcity-weighted water content, air pollution, threatened species, Human Appropriated Net Primary Productivity, total material flow, and ecological footprint. We test three hypotheses that should be true if ecologically unequal exchange occurs. One: The inter-regional balance of trade in biophysical terms is disproportional to the balance of trade in financial terms. We find this is true, though not strongly so. Two: Exports from developing nations are more ecologically intensive than those from developed nations. We find this is true. Three: High-income nations disproportionately exert ecological impacts in lower income nations. We find this is false: high income nations are mostly exporters, not importers, of biophysical resources.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	Q53 Q54 Q58	Mazhar, Ummad, and Ceyhun Elgin. 2013. "Environmental Regulation, Pollution and the Informal Economy." <i>State Bank of Pakistan Research Bulletin</i> , 9(1): 62-81. The regulation of environmental pollution is challenging. Particularly, the presence of institutional weaknesses like informal economy may not allow effective regulation. In this context, this paper addresses three related questions: (a) how does stringent environmental regulation affects pollution, (b) what is the link between stringency of environmental regulation and the size of the informal economy, and (c) how informal economy affects formal sector pollution? We use a data set of more than 100 countries from 2007 to 2010, a multivariate framework that controls for the influence of important factors and an index of perceived stringency of environmental regulation. The main findings of the paper, in line with theoretical reasoning, are that (i) stringent environmental regulation reduces pollution and (ii) stringent environmental regulation increases the size of the informal economy. This evidence suggests that informal economy helps avoid environmental regulation by being outside the regulatory sphere. An additional support to this finding is provided by the robust negative correlation between the size of the informal economy and the formal sector pollution. Our findings are based on interactive and non-linear effects that are tested and verified. In this regard, the paper raises new issues about possible mechanisms to reduce pollution in the presence of the informal economy.
2013	Q54	THE SAME AS J23 da Silva, P. Pereira, C. Oliveira, and D. Coelho. 2013. "Employment Effects and Renewable Energy Policies: Applying Input-Output Methodology to Portugal." <i>International Journal of Public Policy</i> , 9(3): 147-66.
2013	Q54	THE SAME AS L14 Andrew, Robbie M., and Glen P. Peters. 2013. "A Multi-region Input-Output Table Based on the Global Trade Analysis Project Database (GTAP-MRIO)." <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 25(1): 99-121.
2013	Q54 Q56	Tukker, Arnold. 2013. "EXIOPOL--Development and Illustrative Analyses of a Detailed Global MR EE SUT/IOT." <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 25(1): 50-70. EXIOPOL (A New Environmental Accounting Framework Using Externality Data and Input-Output Tools for Policy Analysis) was a European Union (EU)-funded project creating a detailed, global, multi-regional environmentally extended Supply and Use table (MR EE SUT) of 43 countries, 129 sectors, 80 resources, and 40 emissions. We sourced primary SUT and input-output tables from Eurostat and non-EU statistical offices. We harmonized and detailed them using auxiliary national accounts data and co-efficient matrices. Imports were allocated to countries of exports using United Nations Commodity Trade Statistics Database trade shares. Optimization procedures removed imbalances in these detailing and trade linking steps. Environmental extensions were added from various sources. We calculated the EU footprint of final consumption with resulting MR EE SUT. EU policies focus mainly on energy and carbon footprints. We show that the EU land, water, and material footprint abroad is much more relevant, and should be prioritized in the EU's environmental product and trade policies.
2013	Q54 Q56	Wiedmann, Thomas, and John Barrett. 2013. "Policy-Relevant Applications of Environmentally Extended MRIO Databases--Experiences from the UK." <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 25(1): 143-56. The impressive development in global multi-region input-output (IO) databases is accompanied by an increase in applications published in the scientific literature. However, it is not obvious whether the insights gained from these studies have indeed been used in political decision-making. We ask whether and to what extent there is policy uptake of results from environmentally extended multi-region IO (EE-MRIO) models and how it may be improved. We identify unique characteristics of such models not inherent to other approaches. We then present evidence from the UK showing that a policy process around consumption-based accounting for greenhouse gas emissions and resource use has evolved that is based on results from EE-MRIO modelling. This suggests that specific, policy-relevant information that would be impossible to obtain otherwise can be generated with the help of EE-MRIO models. Our analysis is limited to environmental applications of global MRIO models and to government policies in the UK.
2013	Q56	THE SAME AS L14 Andrew, Robbie M., and Glen P. Peters. 2013. "A Multi-region Input-Output Table Based on the Global Trade Analysis Project Database (GTAP-MRIO)." <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 25(1): 99-121.
2013	Q57	THE SAME AS Q50 Moran, Daniel D., Manfred Lenzen, Keiichiro Kanemoto, and Arne Geschke. 2013. "Does Ecologically Unequal Exchange Occur?" <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 89(0): 177-86.
2013	Q58	THE SAME AS Q53 Mazhar, Ummad, and Ceyhun Elgin. 2013. "Environmental Regulation, Pollution and the Informal Economy." <i>State Bank of Pakistan Research Bulletin</i> , 9(1): 62-81.
2013	R53	THE SAME AS H76 Wijerathna, Deeptha, Jayatilleke S. Bandara, and Kamal Karunagoda. 2013. "How Useful Is a Regional SAM in Evaluating Regional Projects in Sri Lanka? An Illustration for Post-war Regional Development Policy Analysis." <i>Australasian Journal of Regional Studies</i> , 19(2): 239-73.
2013	R58	Cardenete, Manuel Alejandro, and Maria del Carmen Delgado. 2013. "Analysis of the Impact of the European Funds in Andalusia in 2007-2013 Using a General Equilibrium Model." <i>Modern Economy</i> , 4(6): 448-52. Ever since the accession of Spain to the European Economic Community, Andalusia has been recipient of European Funds. This paper proposes an analysis that will reveal the economic impact of the European Funds received by the autonomous region of Andalusia during the period 2007-2013. With this purpose, a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model will be implemented to assess, in different simulation scenarios, the effects of those funds on the main macroeconomic indicators. The results will highlight the significant contribution of the European Funds to the regional growth during the period analysed.
2013	R58	Mainar, Alfredo J., and Monica Flores. 2013. "Análisis de una economía regional a partir de modelos multisectoriales La Matriz de Contabilidad Social de Aragón 2005. (Analysis of a Regional Economy Using Multisectorial Models: The Social Accounting Matrix of Aragón 2005. With English summary.)" <i>Regional and Sectoral Economic Studies</i> , 13(1): 143-56. This paper presents the social accounting matrix of the Aragonese economy by 2005, making further application of it to analyze the economic structure of Aragón. Therefore, the aim of this paper is twofold: first, to describe the use of construction techniques of a regional social accounting matrix, in this case for Aragonese economy in 2005; on the other hand, from that built matrix to carry out a structural analysis of the Aragonese economy and its sectoral and institutional relationships. This is carried out applying the main linear models in the literature, especially the use of multipliers and their decomposition, and the detection of key sectors.
2013	R58	THE SAME AS H54 Cardenete Flores, Manuel Alejandro, Maria del Carmen Delgado Lopez, and Patricia D. Fuentes Saguar. 2013. "Análisis del impacto de los Fondos Europeos en Andalucía: 2000-2006. (Impact Assessment of the European Funds in Andalusia: 2000-2006. With English summary.)" <i>Estudios de Economía Aplicada</i> , 31(1).

Table E16.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian*
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	Externalities
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	Expectations; Speculations
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	Demand for Money
E42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F15	Economic Integration
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F22	International Migration
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	Foreign Aid
F36	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	International Financial Markets
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J24	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K42	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	Economics of Regulation
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L82	Entertainment; Media
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: General, International
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O10	Economic Development: General
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E16: Balance of Links

15	Links in 2010
96	New links in 2011-2013
711	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E16 is equal to 3.57 AS.

Общий объем раздела E16 — 3,57 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E16.E.

E17 General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications¹

Table E17.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	8	10	2	1.25	0.24	0.17	General Economics and Teaching
B	23	28	5	1.22	0.68	0.48	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	669	1052	383	1.57	19.88	18.13	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	77	123	46	1.6	2.29	2.12	Microeconomics
E	2,023	3,467	1,444	1.71	60.10	59.76	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	168	308	140	1.83	4.99	5.31	International Economics
G	39	109	70	2.79	1.16	1.88	Financial Economics
H	37	93	56	2.51	1.10	1.60	Public Economics
I	4	8	4	2	0.12	0.14	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	25	52	27	2.08	0.74	0.90	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	12	28	16	2.33	0.36	0.48	Industrial Organization
M	6	6	0	1	0.18	0.10	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	9	24	15	2.67	0.27	0.41	Economic History
O	179	307	128	1.72	5.32	5.29	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	59	98	39	1.66	1.75	1.69	Economic Systems
Q	19	50	31	2.63	0.56	0.86	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	9	39	30	4.33	0.27	0.67	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	3,366	5,802	2,436	1.72	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E17.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	5	6	1	1.2	0.15	0.10	General Economics
A2	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.07	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	8	10	2	1.25	0.24	0.17	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	15	18	3	1.2	0.45	0.31	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	6	8	2	1.33	0.18	0.14	Economic Methodology
B5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	23	28	5	1.22	0.68	0.48	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
C1	11	37	26	3.36	0.33	0.64	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	49	57	8	1.16	1.46	0.98	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	66	122	56	1.85	1.96	2.10	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	8	13	5	1.63	0.24	0.22	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	475	735	260	1.55	14.11	12.67	Econometric Modeling
C6	39	58	19	1.49	1.16	1.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	7	14	7	2	0.21	0.24	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	13	14	1	1.08	0.39	0.24	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Design of Experiments
C	669	1,052	383	1.57	19.88	18.13	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Production and Organizations
D3	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.07	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	31	44	13	1.42	0.92	0.76	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.05	Welfare Economics
D7	9	9	0	1	0.27	0.16	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	32	55	23	1.72	0.95	0.95	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Intertemporal Choice
D	77	123	46	1.6	2.29	2.12	Microeconomics
E0	5	15	10	3	0.15	0.26	General
E1	1,339	2,042	703	1.53	39.78	35.19	General Aggregative Models
E2	83	301	218	3.63	2.47	5.19	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	190	387	197	2.04	5.64	6.67	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	63	142	79	2.25	1.87	2.45	Money and Interest Rates
E5	153	284	131	1.86	4.55	4.89	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	190	296	106	1.56	5.64	5.10	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	2,023	3,467	1,444	1.71	60.10	59.76	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	7	14	7	2	0.21	0.24	General
F1	16	29	13	1.81	0.48	0.50	Trade
F2	6	9	3	1.5	0.18	0.16	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	44	87	43	1.98	1.31	1.50	International Finance
F4	95	169	74	1.78	2.82	2.91	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	168	308	140	1.83	4.99	5.31	International Economics
G0	0	23	23	N	0.00	0.40	General
G1	19	45	26	2.37	0.56	0.78	General Financial Markets
G2	16	34	18	2.13	0.48	0.59	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.12	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	39	109	70	2.79	1.16	1.88	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	3	13	10	4.33	0.09	0.22	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	6	6	0	1	0.18	0.10	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	15	23	8	1.53	0.45	0.40	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	12	47	35	3.92	0.36	0.81	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	37	93	56	2.51	1.10	1.60	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.12	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	4	8	4	2	0.12	0.14	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
J1	11	22	11	2	0.33	0.38	Demographic Economics
J2	8	18	10	2.25	0.24	0.31	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.07	Particular Labor Markets
J5	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	25	52	27	2.08	0.74	0.90	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	5	10	5	2	0.15	0.17	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.07	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.09	Industry Studies: Services
L9	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	12	28	16	2.33	0.36	0.48	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	5	5	0	1	0.15	0.09	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	6	6	0	1	0.18	0.10	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	7	19	12	2.71	0.21	0.33	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	9	24	15	2.67	0.27	0.41	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	77	122	45	1.58	2.29	2.10	Economic Development
O2	29	50	21	1.72	0.86	0.86	Development Planning and Policy
O3	4	13	9	3.25	0.12	0.22	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	32	75	43	2.34	0.95	1.29	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	37	47	10	1.27	1.10	0.81	Economywide Country Studies
O	179	307	128	1.72	5.32	5.29	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Capitalist Systems
P2	51	84	33	1.65	1.52	1.45	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	6	12	6	2	0.18	0.21	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	59	98	39	1.66	1.75	1.69	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.07	Agriculture
Q2	6	7	1	1.17	0.18	0.12	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	3	10	7	3.33	0.09	0.17	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	7	16	9	2.29	0.21	0.28	Energy
Q5	0	13	13	N	0.00	0.22	Environmental Economics
Q	19	50	31	2.63	0.56	0.86	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	6	21	15	3.5	0.18	0.36	General Regional Economics
R2	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.14	Household Analysis
R3	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.14	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	9	39	30	4.33	0.27	0.67	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0	0	Other Special Topics
S	3,366	5,802	2,436	1.72	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E17.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	General Economics: General
A11	4	4	0	1	0.12	0.07	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A22	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B22	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	11	14	3	1.27	0.33	0.24	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B25	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	6	7	1	1.17	0.18	0.12	Economic Methodology
C10	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	2	15	13	7.5	0.06	0.26	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Estimation: General
C15	5	16	11	3.2	0.15	0.28	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	39	45	6	1.15	1.16	0.78	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	6	7	1	1.17	0.18	0.12	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C30	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	60	107	47	1.78	1.78	1.84	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.12	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C35	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C43	5	7	2	1.4	0.15	0.12	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.1	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	51	58	7	1.14	1.52	1	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	82	132	50	1.61	2.44	2.28	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	49	70	21	1.43	1.46	1.21	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	293	474	181	1.62	8.7	8.17	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	9	15	6	1.67	0.27	0.26	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	10	10	0	1	0.3	0.17	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	8	13	5	1.63	0.24	0.22	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	4	4	0	1	0.12	0.07	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	4	4	0	1	0.12	0.07	Input-Output Models
C68	3	10	7	3.33	0.09	0.17	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C70	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.07	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Noncooperative Games
C73	3	5	2	1.67	0.09	0.09	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C80	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C82	5	5	0	1	0.15	0.09	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Econometric Software
C88	4	4	0	1	0.12	0.07	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C92	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Microeconomics: General
D12	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D24	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D51	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Incomplete Markets
D57	11	18	7	1.64	0.33	0.31	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	18	24	6	1.33	0.53	0.41	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D72	5	5	0	1	0.15	0.09	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D81	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.07	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	11	21	10	1.91	0.33	0.36	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	17	27	10	1.59	0.51	0.47	Expectations; Speculations
D99	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.07	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	3	11	8	3.67	0.09	0.19	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	75	82	7	1.09	2.23	1.41	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	14	82	68	5.86	0.42	1.41	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	29	99	70	3.41	0.86	1.71	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	1,221	1,779	558	1.46	36.27	30.66	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.09	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	8	13	5	1.63	0.24	0.22	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	2	10	8	5	0.06	0.17	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	10	91	81	9.1	0.3	1.57	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	26	53	27	2.04	0.77	0.91	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.12	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	34	122	88	3.59	1.01	2.1	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.07	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	83	161	78	1.94	2.47	2.77	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	55	113	58	2.05	1.63	1.95	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	50	109	59	2.18	1.49	1.88	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	5	6	1	1.2	0.15	0.1	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	10	11	1	1.1	0.3	0.19	Demand for Money
E42	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	16	52	36	3.25	0.48	0.9	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	20	44	24	2.2	0.59	0.76	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	10	26	16	2.6	0.3	0.45	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	8	10	2	1.25	0.24	0.17	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	13	20	7	1.54	0.39	0.34	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	108	195	87	1.81	3.21	3.36	Monetary Policy
E58	24	59	35	2.46	0.71	1.02	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	10	20	10	2	0.3	0.34	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	24	34	10	1.42	0.71	0.59	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	76	115	39	1.51	2.26	1.98	Fiscal Policy
E63	34	52	18	1.53	1.01	0.9	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	14	22	8	1.57	0.42	0.38	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	31	52	21	1.68	0.92	0.9	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	3	7	4	2.33	0.09	0.12	Global Outlook
F02	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.12	International Economic Order
F14	5	10	5	2	0.15	0.17	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	4	6	2	1.5	0.12	0.1	Economic Integration
F17	7	13	6	1.86	0.21	0.22	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F20	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.1	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F22	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	International Migration
F30	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	International Finance: General
F31	11	22	11	2	0.33	0.38	Foreign Exchange
F32	7	13	6	1.86	0.21	0.22	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	5	12	7	2.4	0.15	0.21	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	International Lending and Debt Problems
F36	14	19	5	1.36	0.42	0.33	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	5	17	12	3.4	0.15	0.29	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F41	33	51	18	1.55	0.98	0.88	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	10	23	13	2.3	0.3	0.4	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.16	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	50	80	30	1.6	1.49	1.38	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
G10	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G12	9	19	10	2.11	0.27	0.33	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.14	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	5	6	1	1.2	0.15	0.1	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	International Financial Markets
G20	13	16	3	1.23	0.39	0.28	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	2	13	11	6.5	0.06	0.22	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G28	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.09	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G32	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.07	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G35	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Payout Policy
H21	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H25	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.09	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H30	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H43	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.07	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H54	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	4	8	4	2	0.12	0.14	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	7	8	1	1.14	0.21	0.14	National Security and War
H57	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H60	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.07	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	6	13	7	2.17	0.18	0.22	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	4	22	18	5.5	0.12	0.38	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
I10	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Health: General
I11	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Health Production
J11	7	16	9	2.29	0.21	0.28	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J14	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J18	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.07	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J21	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Labor Demand
J24	2	11	9	5.5	0.06	0.19	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J31	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J33	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J40	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Labor Contracts
J52	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J65	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
L13	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L16	3	7	4	2.33	0.09	0.12	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L33	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L51	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Economics of Regulation

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L60	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.07	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L73	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Forest Products
L92	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L96	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Telecommunications
M20	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Business Economics: General
M21	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Business Economics
M29	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Business Economics: Other
M41	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Accounting
N13	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	4	5	1	1.25	0.12	0.09	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N16	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N31	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N50	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
O11	56	88	32	1.57	1.66	1.52	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.1	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.07	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	6	7	1	1.17	0.18	0.12	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O19	10	11	1	1.1	0.3	0.19	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	14	23	9	1.64	0.42	0.4	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	10	22	12	2.2	0.3	0.38	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O32	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	2	8	6	4	0.06	0.14	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O38	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	7	14	7	2	0.21	0.24	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	23	59	36	2.57	0.68	1.02	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	4	6	2	1.5	0.12	0.1	Economywide Country Studies: General
O52	12	13	1	1.08	0.36	0.22	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	9	12	3	1.33	0.27	0.21	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	4	6	2	1.5	0.12	0.1	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.07	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P21	11	13	2	1.18	0.33	0.22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	31	57	26	1.84	0.92	0.98	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P26	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	7	10	3	1.43	0.21	0.17	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P33	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.12	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P35	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P44	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
Q10	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Agriculture: General
Q11	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q20	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q28	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.07	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q30	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q33	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.05	Resource Booms
Q41	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.12	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q43	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.07	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.07	Energy: Government Policy
R11	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.1	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	2	11	9	5.5	0.06	0.19	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R15	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.07	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R21	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R31	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.1	Housing Supply and Markets
R41	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
S	3,366	5,662	2,296	1.68	100	97.6	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E17.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A14	1	0.02	Sociology of Economics
B40	1	0.02	Economic Methodology: General
C01	1	0.02	Econometrics
C14	1	0.02	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C26	1	0.02	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C36	1	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	2	0.03	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C58	1	0.02	Financial Econometrics
C71	2	0.03	Cooperative Games
D33	4	0.07	Factor Income Distribution
D60	2	0.03	Welfare Economics: General
D62	1	0.02	Externalities
F35	2	0.03	Foreign Aid
F44	6	0.1	International Business Cycles
G00	2	0.03	Financial Economics: General
G01	21	0.36	Financial Crises
G11	2	0.03	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G17	3	0.05	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	2	0.03	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G34	1	0.02	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G38	1	0.02	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H11	1	0.02	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H12	1	0.02	Crisis Management
H20	3	0.05	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H23	1	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	3	0.05	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H68	5	0.09	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H72	1	0.02	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
I18	2	0.03	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I32	1	0.02	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J08	1	0.02	Labor Economics Policies
J13	1	0.02	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J42	1	0.02	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	1	0.02	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J51	1	0.02	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J61	1	0.02	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
L11	1	0.02	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L26	1	0.02	Entrepreneurship
L80	1	0.02	Industry Studies: Services: General
L83	3	0.05	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	1	0.02	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
N10	2	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N12	6	0.1	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N15	3	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N20	2	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N34	1	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
O10	2	0.03	Economic Development: General
O17	2	0.03	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O30	2	0.03	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
P28	2	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P39	1	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
Q12	1	0.02	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q32	6	0.1	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q40	1	0.02	Energy: General
Q50	1	0.02	Environmental Economics: General
Q53	2	0.03	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	6	0.1	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	2	0.03	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q58	2	0.03	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R23	4	0.07	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	1	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R33	1	0.02	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	1	0.02	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
S	140	2.4	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(21), F44(6), N12(6), Q32(6), Q54(6), H68(5), D33(4), R23(4), G17(3), H20(3), H24(3), L83(3), N15(3), C38(2), C71(2), D60(2), F35(2), G00(2), G11(2), G18(2), I18(2), N10(2), N20(2), O10(2), O17(2), O30(2), P28(2), Q53(2), Q56(2), Q58(2), A14(1), B40(1), C01(1), C14(1), C26(1), C36(1), C58(1), D62(1), G34(1), G38(1), H11(1), H12(1), H23(1), H72(1), I32(1), J08(1), J13(1), J42(1), J44(1), J51(1), J61(1), L11(1), L26(1), L80(1), L84(1), N34(1), P39(1), Q12(1), Q40(1), Q50(1), R28(1), R33(1), R38(1).

Table E17.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D33	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
L84	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R23	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	4
D60	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
J08	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N12	0	1	0	1	0	3	1	0	6
O30	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
G00	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
G01	0	0	1	2	1	7	9	1	21
G11	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
H20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
H24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
H68	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	5
N15	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
Q54	0	0	2	2	1	1	0	0	6
G17	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
G18	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
I18	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
J61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L83	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
Q32	0	0	0	2	1	1	2	0	6
R28	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C71	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
O10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
P39	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C38	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
F44	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6
H12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H72	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J42	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N20	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
O17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
P28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
R33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
N10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL(J)	3	4	8	8	3	14	14	9	63

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E17.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D33	Krueger, Dirk, and Alexander Ludwig. 2006. "On the Consequences of Demographic Change for Rates of Returns to Capital, and the Distribution of Wealth and Welfare." National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12453. This paper employs a multi-country large scale Overlapping Generations model with uninsurable labor productivity and mortality risk to quantify the impact of the demographic transition towards an older population in industrialized countries on world-wide rates of return, international capital flows and the distribution of wealth and welfare in the OECD. We find that for the U.S. as an open economy, rates of return are predicted to decline by 86 basis points between 2005 and 2080 and wages increase by about 4.1%. If the U.S. were a closed economy, rates of return would decline and wages increase by less. This is due to the fact that other regions in the OECD will age even more rapidly; therefore the U.S. is "importing" the more severe demographic transition from the rest of the OECD in the form of larger factor price changes. In terms of welfare, our model suggests that young agents with little assets and currently low labor productivity gain, up to 1% in consumption, from higher wages associated with population aging. Older, asset-rich households tend to lose, because of the predicted decline in real returns to capital.
2006	D33	Jensen, Henning Tarp, and Finn Tarp. 2006. "A Bank-Fund Projection Framework with CGE Features." <i>Journal of Policy Modeling</i>, 28(2): 103-32. In this paper, we present a SAM-based methodology for integrating standard CGE features with a macroeconomic World Bank-International Monetary Fund (IMF) modelling framework. The resulting macro-micro framework is based on optimising agents, but it retains key features from the macroeconomic model. We highlight that the integrated model is amenable to analyses of issues regarding poverty and income distribution, and present an application where the model is used to study a stylized macroeconomic model growth scenario for Mozambique. The integrated model projections demonstrate that the macroeconomic growth scenario overlooks an undesirable distributional impact. The integrated macroeconomic and CGE model framework is in conclusion identified as a superior modelling tool for analysing growth scenarios.
2006	L84	Campbell, Bryan, and Steve Murphy. 2006. "The Recent Performance of the Canadian Forecasting Industry." <i>Canadian Public Policy</i>, 32(1): 23-40. This paper evaluates the forecast performance of Canadian financial institutions and forecasting firms between 1984 and 2003. The sample period is roughly double that of an earlier study. We divide the sample in two and investigate whether a particular institution has improved its relative standing over the last ten years. Results for two Quebec institutions--the Banque Nationale (National Bank) and the Mouvement Desjardins--are now included in the second part of the sample, whereas a complete dataset was not available for these two institutions during the 1980s. We look as well at the relative performance of individual forecasters compared to the consensus forecast (defined as the mean of the forecasts available during the period in question). The paper then compares the accuracy of the Canadian consensus forecast with the forecast offered by the OECD each December for a limited number of key macroeconomic variables.
2006	R23	Banerji, Anirvan, Pami Dua, and Stephen M. Miller. 2006. "Performance Evaluation of the New Connecticut Leading Employment Index Using Lead Profiles and BVAR Models." <i>Journal of Forecasting</i>, 25(6): 415-37. The leading and coincident employment indexes for the state of Connecticut developed following the recession of the early 1990s fell short of expectations. This paper performs two tasks. First, it describes the process of revising the Connecticut Coincident and Leading Employment Indexes. Second, it analyzes the statistical properties and performance of the new indexes by comparing the lead profiles of the new and old indexes as well as their out-of-sample forecasting performance, using the Bayesian Vector Autoregressive (BVAR) method. The new coincident index shows improved performance in dating employment cycle chronologies. The lead profile test demonstrates that superiority in a rigorous, non-parametric statistic fashion. The mixed evidence on the BVAR forecasting experiments illustrates that leading indexes properly predict cycle turning points and do not necessarily provide accurate forecasts except at turning points, a view that our results support.
2007		
2007	D60	Chen, Yanbin, and Lili Ma. 2007. "Study of the Welfare Cost of Inflation in China." <i>Frontiers of Economics in China</i>, 2(4): 490-519. Inflation is always an important indicator to measure whether economy is stable and healthy. This paper provides a substantive survey of the research on the welfare cost of inflation, and uses the methods of consumer's surplus and neo-classical general equilibrium models respectively to estimate the welfare cost of inflation in China. The results show that high inflation will cause huge welfare cost in China, so keeping low inflation is beneficial to the entire economic welfare of China.
2007	J08	CV: Horn, Gustav A. 2007. "Structural Reforms and Macroeconomic Policy--The Example of Germany." In <i>Money, Distribution and Economic Policy: Alternatives to Orthodox Macroeconomics</i>, ed. Eckhard Hein and Achim Truger, 158-68. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	N12	Fernald, John G. 2007. "Trend Breaks, Long-Run Restrictions, and Contractionary Technology Improvements." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 54(8): 2467-85. Structural vector autoregressions with long-run restrictions are extraordinarily sensitive to low-frequency correlations. Recent literature finds that the estimated effects of technology shocks are sensitive to how one treats hours per capita. However, after allowing for (statistically and economically significant) trend breaks in productivity, results are much less sensitive: hours fall when technology improves. The issue is that the common high-low-high pattern of productivity growth and hours (i.e., the low-frequency correlation) inevitably leads to a positive estimated response. The trend breaks control for this correlation. This example suggests a practical need for care in using long-run restrictions.
2007	O30	CV: Jorgenson, Dale W., and Kazuyuki Motohashi. 2007. "Information Technology and the Japanese Economy." In <i>Divergences in Productivity Between Europe and the United States: Measuring and Explaining Productivity Gaps Between Developed Countries</i>, ed. Gilbert Cette, Michel Fouquin and Hans-Werner Sinn, 150-74. Ifo Economic Policy series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008		
2008	G00	Diss: Kim, Yunmi. 2008. Essays on Time Series Models with Dynamic Coefficients in Macroeconomics and Finance. PhD diss. University of Washington.
2008	G01	Karakitsos, Elias. 2008. "The "New Consensus Macroeconomics" in the Light of the Current Crisis." <i>Ekonomia</i>, 11(2): 89-111. The paper analyses the current credit crisis and finds that NCM or Neo-Wicksellian models are inadequate to detect the roots of the crisis, let alone to deal from a policy perspective with the problems and the cures. It attempts to rectify some of these drawbacks

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of the NCM models and in the way monetary policy should be designed. First, it suggests that the policymakers' objective function should be augmented to include a target on asset price inflation in a way that does not impede the free functioning of financial markets. The variable that suggests itself as target is the household net wealth as percent of disposable income. Second, it introduces a wealth effect in consumption, which is necessary if the effect of bubbles is to be detected and ultimately prevented. Third, it endogenises the wealth effect in consumption by explaining separately financial and housing wealth in a rudimentary way. Fourth, it endogenises potential output and the natural interest rate so that erroneous policy implications are bypassed.
2008	G11	Blaskowitz, Oliver, and Helmut Herwartz. 2008. <i>Testing directional forecast value in the presence of serial correlation</i>. Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2008-073. Common approaches to test for the economic value of directional forecasts are based on the classical Chi-square test for independence, Fisher's exact test or the Pesaran and Timmerman (1992) test for market timing. These tests are asymptotically valid for serially independent observations. Yet, in the presence of serial correlation they are markedly oversized as confirmed in a simulation study. We summarize serial correlation robust test procedures and propose a bootstrap approach. By means of a Monte Carlo study we illustrate the relative merits of the latter. Two empirical applications demonstrate the relevance to account for serial correlation in economic time series when testing for the value of directional forecasts.
2008	H20	Adjemian, Stephane, Christophe Cahn, Antoine Devulder, and Nicolas Maggiar. 2008. "Variantes en univers incertain. (Simulations under Uncertainty. With English summary.)." <i>Economie et Prevision</i>, 0(183-184): 223-38. The authors illustrate the usefulness of the Bayesian approach in economic-policy assessment, which typically relies on simulations. We describe a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DGSE) model for the euro zone. The Bayesian estimation of the model measures parameter-related uncertainty, which translates into simulation-related uncertainty. We offer a practical application by simulating the impact of a tax policy: an announced VAT shock.
2008	H24 H68	Nagar, A. L., Sanjay Kumar, and Sayan Samanta. 2008. "Projection of Corporate and Personal Income Tax Receipts for FY 2007-08 and 2008-09." <i>Finance India</i>, 22(3): 851-62. The tax receipts forecasting model captures seasonal patterns of tax collections and with simple celebration techniques and provide relatively accurate results. The actual CT receipts in the Q1 and 2 of 2007-08 are Rs. 260.58 (100 crores) and Rs. 441.82 (100 crores), respectively showing increases of 55.84% and 30.32% respectively. The actual IT receipts in Q1 and 2 of 2007-08 are Rs. 351.68 (100 crores) showing an increase of 34.24% over previous year. The projected CT, projected GDP (at 16% rate of growth), and the projected CT (obtained from our model) are found to be Rs. 394.61 (100 crores), Rs 563.12 (100 crores), Rs. 656.77 (100 crores), and Rs. 757.17 (100 crores) and the total projected CT receipts in FY 2008-09 are Rs. 2,371.67 (100 crores) and projected IT receipts in Q1 and 2 to Q4 of 2008-09 would be Rs. 472.09 (100 crores), Rs. 339.19 (100 crores), and Rs. 496.59 (100 crores), respectively. Therefore, the projected tax revenue at the end of FY 2008-09 would be Rs. 3,636.76 (100 crores).
2008	N15	CV: Perkins, Dwight H., and Thomas G. Rawski. 2008. "Forecasting China's Economic Growth to 2025." In <i>China's Great Economic Transformation</i>, ed. Loren Brandt and Thomas G. Rawski, 829-86. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	Q54	von Below, David, and Torsten Persson. 2008. <i>Uncertainty, Climate Change and the Global Economy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14426. The paper illustrates how one may assess our comprehensive uncertainty about the various relations in the entire chain from human activity to climate change. Using a modified version of the RICE model of the global economy and climate, we perform Monte Carlo simulations, where full sets of parameters in the model's most important equations are drawn randomly from pre-specified distributions, and present results in the forms of fan charts and histograms. Our results suggest that under a Business-As-Usual scenario, the median increase of global mean temperature in 2105 relative to 1900 will be around 4.5 C. The 99 percent confidence interval ranges from 3.0 C to 6.9 C. Uncertainty about socio-economic drivers of climate change lie behind a non-trivial part of this uncertainty about global warming.
2009		
2009	G17	Makridakis, Spyros, Robin M. Hogarth, and Anil Gaba. 2009. "Forecasting and Uncertainty in the Economic and Business World." <i>International Journal of Forecasting</i>, 25(4): 794-812. Forecasts are crucial for practically all economic and business decisions. However, there is a mounting body of empirical evidence showing that accurate forecasting in the economic and business world is usually not possible. In addition, there is huge uncertainty, as practically all economic and business activities are subject to events we are unable to predict. The fact that forecasts can be inaccurate creates a serious dilemma for decision and policy makers. On the one hand, accepting the limits of forecasting accuracy implies being unable to assess the correctness of decisions and the surrounding uncertainty. On the other hand, believing that accurate forecasts are possible means succumbing to the illusion of control and experiencing surprises, often with negative consequences. We believe that the time has come for a new attitude towards dealing with the future. In this article, we discuss the limited predictability in the economic and business environment. We also provide a framework that allows decision and policy makers to face the future- despite the inherent limitations of forecasting and the uncertainty, sometimes huge, surrounding most future-oriented decisions.
2009	G17	Blaskowitz, Oliver, and Helmut Herwartz. 2009. <i>On economic evaluation of directional forecasts</i>. Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2009-052. It is commonly accepted that information is helpful if it can be exploited to improve a decision making process. In economics, decisions are often based on forecasts of up or downward movements of the variable of interest. We point out that directional forecasts can provide a useful framework to assess the economic forecast value when loss functions (or success measures) are properly formulated to account for realized signs and realized magnitudes of directional movements. We discuss a general approach to evaluate (directional) forecasts which is simple to implement, robust to outlying or unreasonable forecasts and which provides an economically interpretable loss/success functional framework. As such, the measure of directional forecast value is a readily available alternative to the commonly used squared error loss criterion.
2009	G18 R28	Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. <i>Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15362. The confluence of three trends in the U.S. residential housing market--rising home prices, declining interest rates, and near-frictionless refinancing opportunities--led to vastly increased systemic risk in the financial system. Individually, each of these trends is benign, but when they occur simultaneously, as they did over the past decade, they impose an unintentional synchronization of homeowner leverage. This synchronization, coupled with the indivisibility of residential real estate that prevents homeowners from deleveraging when property values decline and homeowner equity deteriorates, conspire to create a "ratchet" effect in which homeowner leverage is maintained or increased during good times without the ability to decrease leverage during bad times. If refinancing-facilitated homeowner-equity extraction is sufficiently widespread--as it was during the years leading up to the peak of the U.S. residential real-estate market--the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		inadvertent coordination of leverage during a market rise implies higher correlation of defaults during a market drop. To measure the systemic impact of this ratchet effect, we simulate the U.S. housing market with and without equity extractions, and estimate the losses absorbed by mortgage lenders by valuing the embedded put-option in non-recourse mortgages. Our simulations generate loss estimates of \$1.5 trillion from June 2006 to December 2008 under historical market conditions, compared to simulated losses of \$280 billion in the absence of equity extractions.
2009	I18	Keogh-Brown, Marcus, Simon Wren-Lewis, W. John Edmunds, Philippe Beutels, and Richard D. Smith. 2009. <i>The possible macroeconomic impact on the UK of an influenza pandemic</i>. University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: 431. Little is known about the possible impact of an influenza pandemic on a nation's economy. We applied the UK macroeconomic model 'COMPACT' to epidemiological data on previous UK influenza pandemics, and extrapolated a sensitivity analysis to cover more extreme disease scenarios. Analysis suggests that the economic impact of a repeat of the 1957 or 1968 pandemics, allowing for school closures, would be short lived, constituting a loss of 3.35% and 0.58% of GDP in the first pandemic quarter and year respectively. A more severe scenario (with more than 1% of the population dying) could yield impacts of 21% and 4.5% respectively. The economic shockwave would be gravest when absenteeism (through school closures) increases beyond a few weeks, creating policy repercussions for influenza pandemic planning as the most severe economic impact is due to policies to contain the pandemic rather than the pandemic itself. Accounting for changes in consumption patterns made in an attempt to avoid infection worsens the potential impact. Our mild disease scenario then shows first quarter/first year reductions in GDP of 9.5%/2.5%, compared to our severe scenario reductions of 29.5%. These results clearly indicate the significance of behavioural change over disease parameters.
2009	I18 J61	CV: Rose, Adam Z., Garrett R. Beeler Asay, Dan Wei, and Billy Leung. 2009. "Macroeconomic Impacts of Shutting Down the U.S. Borders in Response to a Security or Health Threat." In <i>Global Business and the Terrorist Threat</i> , ed. Harry W. Richardson, Peter Gordon and James E. Moore II, 228-70. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	L83	Kasimati, Evangelia, and Peter Dawson. 2009. "Assessing the Impact of the 2004 Olympic Games on the Greek Economy: A Small Macroeconometric Model." <i>Economic Modelling</i>, 26(1): 139-46. This paper examines the impact of the Athens 2004 Olympic Games on the Greek economy. Using a small aggregate macroeconometric model we find evidence to support the view that the Olympics is an event that could successfully boost the economy of the host city by generating benefits that outweigh the preparation cost. Consistent with recent literature in this area, whilst the impact effects are quite strong during the preparation phase and the year the Games took place, the long-term economic legacy effects appear to be quite modest.
2009	Q32	Esfahani, Hadi Salehi, Kamiar Mohaddes, and M. Hashem Pesaran. 2009. <i>Oil Exports and the Iranian Economy</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2843. This paper develops a long run growth model for a major oil exporting economy and derives conditions under which oil revenues are likely to have a lasting impact. This approach contrasts with the standard literature on the "Dutch disease" and the "resource curse", which primarily focus on short run implications of a temporary resource discovery. Under certain regularity conditions and assuming a Cobb Douglas production function, it is shown that (log) oil exports enter the long run output equation with a coefficient equal to the share of capital. The long run theory is tested using a new quarterly data set on the Iranian economy over the period 1979Q1-2006Q4. Building an error correction specification in real output, real money balances, inflation, real exchange rate, oil exports, and foreign real output, the paper finds clear evidence for two long run relations: an output equation as predicted by the theory and a standard real money demand equation with inflation acting as a proxy for the (missing) market interest rate. Real output in the long run is shaped by oil exports through their impact on capital accumulation, and the foreign output as the main channel of technological transfer. The results also show a significant negative long run association between inflation and real GDP, which is suggestive of economic inefficiencies. Once the effects of oil exports are taken into account, the estimates support output growth convergence between Iran and the rest of the world. We also find that the Iranian economy adjusts quite quickly to the shocks in foreign output and oil exports, which could be partly due to the relatively underdeveloped nature of Iran's financial markets.
2010		
2010	C71	Boldea, O., J. C. Engwerda, T. Michalak, J. E. J. Plasmans, and Y. Salmah. 2010. <i>A Simulation Study of an ASEAN Monetary Union</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2010-100. This paper studies the pros and cons of a monetary union for the ASEAN1 countries, excluding Myanmar. We estimate a stylized open-economy dynamic general equilibrium model for the ASEAN countries. Using the framework of linear quadratic differential games, we contrast the potential gains or losses for these countries due to economic shocks, in case they maintain their status-quo, they coordinate their monetary and/or fiscal policies, or form a monetary union. Assuming for all players open-loop information, we conclude that there are substantial gains from cooperation of monetary authorities. We also find that whether a monetary union improves upon monetary cooperation depends on the type of shocks and the extent of fiscal policy cooperation. Results are based both on a theoretical study of the structure of the estimated model and a simulation study.
2010	O10	Gupta, Rangan, and Alain Kabundi. 2010. "Forecasting Macroeconomic Variables in a Small Open Economy: A Comparison between Small- and Large-Scale Models." <i>Journal of Forecasting</i>, 29(1-2): 168-85. This paper compares the forecasting ability of five alternative types of models in predicting four key macroeconomic variables, namely, per capita growth rate, the CPI inflation, the money market rate, and the growth rate of the nominal effective exchange rate for the South African economy. Unlike the theoretical small open economy new Keynesian dynamic stochastic general equilibrium, the unrestricted VAR, and the small-scale Bayesian vector autoregressive models, which are estimated based on four variables, dynamic factor models and the large-scale BVAR models use information from a data-rich environment containing 266 macroeconomic time series observed over the period 1983:01 to 2002:04. The results, based on root mean square errors, for one- to eight-quarter-ahead out-of-sample forecasts over the horizon of 2003:01 to 2006:04, show that, except for the growth rate of the nominal effective exchange rate, large-scale BVARs outperform the other four types of models consistently and, generally, significantly.
2010	P39	DUFRENOT, Gilles, Adelya OSPANOVA, and Alain SAND-ZANTMAN. 2010. <i>Modeling transition in Central Asia: the Case of Kazakhstan</i>. William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp1001. This paper presents a small macro-econometric model of Kazakhstan to study the impact of various economic policies. It uses a new approach to test the existence of a level relationship between a dependent variable and a set of regressors, when the characteristics of the regressors' non-stationarity are not known with certainty. The simulations provide insights into the role of a tight monetary policy, higher foreign direct investment, and rises in nominal wages and in crude oil prices. The results obtained are in line with economic observations and give some support to the policies chosen as priority targets by the Kazakh authorities for the forthcoming years.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011		
2011	C38	Carriero, Andrea, George Kapetanios, and Massimiliano Marcellino. 2011. "Forecasting Large Datasets with Bayesian Reduced Rank Multivariate Models." <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i>, 26(5): 735-61. The paper addresses the issue of forecasting a large set of variables using multivariate models. In particular, we propose three alternative reduced rank forecasting models and compare their predictive performance for US time series with the most promising existing alternatives, namely, factor models, large-scale Bayesian VARs, and multivariate boosting. Specifically, we focus on classical reduced rank regression, a two-step procedure that applies, in turn, shrinkage and reduced rank restrictions, and the reduced rank Bayesian VAR of Geweke (1996). We find that using shrinkage and rank reduction in combination rather than separately improves substantially the accuracy of forecasts, both when the whole set of variables is to be forecast and for key variables such as industrial production growth, inflation, and the federal funds rate. The robustness of this finding is confirmed by a Monte Carlo experiment based on bootstrapped data. We also provide a consistency result for the reduced rank regression valid when the dimension of the system tends to infinity, which opens the way to using large-scale reduced rank models for empirical analysis.
2011	C38	Bermingham, Colin, and Antonello D'Agostino. 2011. <i>Understanding and forecasting aggregate and disaggregate price dynamics</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1365. The issue of forecast aggregation is to determine whether it is better to forecast a series directly or instead construct forecasts of its components and then sum these component forecasts. Notwithstanding some underlying theoretical results, it is generally accepted that forecast aggregation is an empirical issue. Empirical results in the literature often go unexplained. This leaves forecasters in the dark when confronted with the option of forecast aggregation. We take our empirical exercise a step further by considering the underlying issues in more detail. We analyse two price datasets, one for the United States and one for the Euro Area, which have distinctive dynamics and provide a guide to model choice. We also consider multiple levels of aggregation for each dataset. The models include an autoregressive model, a factor augmented autoregressive model, a large Bayesian VAR and a time-varying model with stochastic volatility. We find that once the appropriate model has been found, forecast aggregation can significantly improve forecast performance. These results are robust to the choice of data transformation.
2011	F44	CV: Aruoba, S. Boragan, Francis X. Diebold, M. Ayhan Kose, and Marco E. Terrones. 2011. "Globalization, the Business Cycle, and Macroeconomic Monitoring." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2010</i> , ed. Richard H. Clarida and Francesco Giavazzi, 245-86. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	F44	CV: Reichlin, Lucrezia. 2011. "Globalization, the Business Cycle, and Macroeconomic Monitoring: Comment." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2010</i> , ed. Richard H. Clarida and Francesco Giavazzi, 287-98. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	F44	CV: West, Kenneth D. 2011. "Globalization, the Business Cycle, and Macroeconomic Monitoring: Comment." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2010</i> , ed. Richard H. Clarida and Francesco Giavazzi, 299-301. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	H12	Sato, Motohiro, and Kazumasa Oguro. 2011. "Simulation Analysis of Macroeconomic Impact of Large Scale Earthquake in Tokyo. (In Japanese. With English summary.)." <i>Keizai Bunseki</i>, 0(184): 120-40. The present paper considers a simple (Keynesian) macroeconomic model to quantify impacts of the large scale earthquake in Tokyo on national economy variables such as economic growth, price level, interest rate, and fiscal balance by Monte Carlo simulations. In doing so, we account for the current situation of Japan public finance and society such as increasing public debt ratio to GDP and aging of the population. The simulations reveal that while GDP falls immediately after the disaster, there will be quick recovery restructuring projects boosting the economy. Overall, the impact of the earthquake on the economy seems to be limited. The reason behind this result is that our staged economy with society aging damps supply decline and increasing macro demand after the disaster with keeping GDP gap modest. It is noted however that the large scale earthquake increases probability that interest rate surges and government goes bankrupt with public debt being accumulated. The probability of the fiscal crisis in the year of 2020 is estimated to jump up from 12% without the earthquake to 43% in the scenario that it occurs in 2015. We also discuss ex ante preventive policies to mitigate detrimental effects of the disaster. They include captive, or fund for disaster relief and fiscal consolidation. These policies serve to mitigate the perverse effect of the earthquake on the economy.
2011	H23 Q40 Q50	Golosov, Mikhail, John Hassler, Per Krusell, and Aleh Tsyvinski. 2011. <i>Optimal Taxes on Fossil Fuel in General Equilibrium</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17348. We analyze a dynamic stochastic general-equilibrium (DSGE) model with an externality through climate change from using fossil energy. A central result of our paper is an analytical derivation of a simple formula for the marginal externality damage of emissions. This formula, which holds under quite plausible assumptions, reveals that the damage is proportional to current GDP, with the proportion depending only on three factors: (i) discounting, (ii) the expected damage elasticity (how many percent of the output flow is lost from an extra unit of carbon in the atmosphere), and (iii) the structure of carbon depreciation in the atmosphere. Very importantly, future values of output, consumption, and the atmospheric CO2 concentration, as well as the paths of technology and population, and so on, all disappear from the formula. The optimal tax, using a standard Pigou argument, is then equal to this marginal externality. The simplicity of the formula allows the optimal tax to be easily parameterized and computed. Based on parameter estimates that rely on updated natural-science studies, we find that the optimal tax should be a bit higher than the median, or most well-known, estimates in the literature. We also show how the optimal taxes depend on the expectations and the possible resolution of the uncertainty regarding future damages. Finally, we compute the optimal and market paths for the use of energy and the corresponding climate change.
2011	H72	Fernandez-Caballero, Laura, Diego J. Pedregal, and Javier J. Perez. 2011. <i>Monitoring sub-central government spending in Spain</i>. Banco de Espana, Banco de Espana Working Papers: 1127. The evolution of Regional and Local governments' spending in Spain is currently under close scrutiny by national and international investors and analysts, international organizations and rating agencies. Indeed, some 50% of general government spending and some 70% of public employment are managed by Regions and Municipalities, which consequently have to bear a great portion of the overall fiscal consolidation plan currently under way. Despite recent efforts of the Spanish government at increasing transparency, the significant shortages of the existing data render the task of monitoring regional and local governments' public spending in real-time a complicated endeavor. Within this framework, we exploit all available short-term information on sub-national governments' spending from scattered sources, and find a subset of indicators usable for real-time policy analysis. In particular: (i) we compile a dataset on quarterly and monthly regional government's spending variables, by reviewing all available, scattered sources, and put together a database usable for economic and policy analysis; (ii) we exploit the compiled information, and other additional sources, by fitting time-series mixed-frequencies models to the data, and show the forecasting and monitoring capabilities of the selected short-term fiscal indicators; (iii) we show that official annual budgetary targets do present a reasonable forecasting performance when used as indicators of regional and local spending targets in national accounts terms, in particular when used in combination with time series indicators.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	I32	Akanbi, Olusegun A., and Charlotte B. Du Toit. 2011. "Macro-econometric Modelling for the Nigerian Economy: A Growth-Poverty Gap Analysis." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 28(1-2): 335-50. This study develops comprehensive full-sector macro-econometric models for the Nigerian economy with the aim of explaining and providing a long-term solution for the persistent growth-poverty divergence experienced by the country. The models are applied to test the hypothesis of existing structural supply-side constraints versus demand-side constraints impeding the economic growth and development of the country. A review of the historical performance of the Nigerian economy reveals significant socio-economic constraints as the predominant impediments to high and sticky levels of poverty in the economy. Thus, a model which is suitable for policy analyses of the Nigerian economy needs to capture the long-run supply-side characteristics of the economy. A price block is incorporated to specify the price adjustment between the production or supply-side sector and real aggregate demand sector. The institutional characteristics with associated policy behaviour are incorporated through a public and monetary sector, whereas the interaction with the rest of the world is represented by a foreign sector, with specific attention being given to the oil sector. The models are estimated with time-series data from 1970 to 2006 using the Engle-Granger two-step co-integration technique, capturing both the long-run and short-run dynamic properties of the economy. The full-sector models are subjected to a series of policy scenarios to evaluate various options for government to improve the productive capacity of the economy, thereby achieving sustained accelerated growth and a reduction in poverty in the Nigerian economy.
2011	J13	Ashraf, Quamrul H., David N. Weil, and Joshua Wilde. 2011. <i>The Effect of Interventions to Reduce Fertility on Economic Growth</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17377. We assess quantitatively the effect of exogenous reductions in fertility on output per capita. Our simulation model allows for effects that run through schooling, the size and age structure of the population, capital accumulation, parental time input into child-rearing, and crowding of fixed natural resources. The model is parameterized using a combination of microeconomic estimates, data on demographics and natural resource income in developing countries, and standard components of quantitative macroeconomic theory. We apply the model to examine the effect of an intervention that immediately reduces TFR by 1.0, using current Nigerian vital rates as a baseline. For a base case set of parameters, we find that an immediate decline in the TFR of 1.0 will raise output per capita by approximately 13.2 percent at a horizon of 20 years, and by 25.4 percent at a horizon of 50 years.
2011	J42 J51	Deak, Szabolcs, Lionel Fontagne, Marco Maffezzoli, and Massimiliano Marcellino. 2011. "LSM: A DSGE Model for Luxembourg." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 28(6): 2862-72. Luxembourg is a small open economy with a set of particular features, including rather limited competition in the domestic goods market, strong union power, and a segmented labor market for resident and non-resident workers. In this paper, we develop a medium scale DSGE model that captures these features, calibrate it to mimic the actual behavior of the key macroeconomic aggregates, and use it to conduct policy experiments aimed at relaxing some of the existing rigidities in the goods and labor market.
2011	L11	CV: Gertler, Mark, and John Leahy. 2011. "A Phillips Curve with an Ss Foundation." In <i>Inflation and Unemployment: The Evolution of the Phillips Curve. Volume 3.</i> , ed. Richard G. Lipsey and William Scarth, 404-43. The International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 252. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	L26	CV: Rampini, Adriano A. 2011. "Entrepreneurial Activity, Risk, and the Business Cycle." In <i>Entrepreneurship in Recession</i> , ed. Simon C. Parker, 160-78. The International Library of Entrepreneurship series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	N34	CV: Pencavel, John H. 2011. "A Note on the Comparative Predictive Performance of Wage Inflation Models of the British Economy." In <i>Inflation and Unemployment: The Evolution of the Phillips Curve. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Richard G. Lipsey and William Scarth, 233-39. The International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 252. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	Q40	THE SAME AS H23 Golosov, Mikhail, John Hassler, Per Krusell, and Aleh Tsyvinski. 2011. <i>Optimal Taxes on Fossil Fuel in General Equilibrium</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17348.
2011	Q50	THE SAME AS H23 Golosov, Mikhail, John Hassler, Per Krusell, and Aleh Tsyvinski
2012		
2012	A14	CV: Jarvinen, Joonas, Juha-Antti Lamberg, Tomi Nokelainen, and Henrikki Tikkanen. 2012. "Global Demand for Paper Products: 2006-2050." In <i>The Evolution of Global Paper Industry 1800-2050: A Comparative Analysis</i> , ed. Juha-Antti Lamberg, Jari Ojala, Mirva Peltoniemi and Timo Sarkka, 307-43. World Forests series, vol. 17. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	C01 C58	Cochrane, John H. 2012. <i>Continuous-Time Linear Models</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18181. I translate familiar concepts of discrete-time time-series to continuous-time equivalent. I cover lag operators, ARMA models, the relation between levels and differences, integration and cointegration, and the Hansen-Sargent prediction formulas.
2012	C14	Ghosh, Anisha, and Christian Julliard. 2012. <i>Can Rare Events Explain the Equity Premium Puzzle?</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8899. Probably not. First, allowing the probabilities of the states of the economy to differ from their sample frequencies, the Consumption-CAPM is still rejected in both U.S. and international data. Second, the recorded world disasters are too small to rationalize the puzzle unless one assumes that disasters occur every 6-10 years. Third, if the data were generated by the rare events distribution needed to rationalize the equity premium puzzle, the puzzle itself would be unlikely to arise. Fourth, the rare events hypothesis, by reducing the cross-sectional dispersion of consumption risk, worsens the ability of the Consumption-CAPM to explain the cross-section of returns.
2012	C58	THE SAME AS C01 Cochrane, John H. 2012. <i>Continuous-Time Linear Models</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18181
2012	G34 G38 H11 O17	CV: Soekarni, Muljana, and Sjamsul Arifin. 2012. "Governance and Economic Performance." In <i>The Indonesian Economy: Entering a New Era</i> , ed. Aris Ananta, Muljana Soekarni and Sjamsul Arifin, 344-74. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies; Jakarta: Bank Indonesia.
2012	J44	Clements, Michael P. 2012. "Do Professional Forecasters Pay Attention to Data Releases?" <i>International Journal of Forecasting</i> , 28(2): 297-308. We present a novel approach to assessing the attentiveness of professional forecasters to news about the macroeconomy. We find evidence that professional forecasters, taken as a group, do not always update their estimates of the current state of the economy to reflect the latest releases of revised estimates of key data.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	L80	CV: Guerrieri, Paolo, and Pier Carlo Padoan. 2012. "Innovation-Driven Growth: Analytical Issues and Policy Implications." In <i>Ascent after Decline: Regrowing Global Economies after the Great Recession</i> , ed. Otaviano Canuto and Danny M. Leipziger, 247-79. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2012	N20	CV: Kuttner, Kenneth N. 2012. "Monetary Policy and Asset Price Volatility: Should We Refill the Bernanke-Gertler Prescription?." In <i>New Perspectives on Asset Price Bubbles: Theory, Evidence, and Policy</i> , ed. Douglas D. Evanoff, George G. Kaufman and A. G. Malliaris, 211-39. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	N20	CV: Christiano, Lawrence J., Cosmin Ilut, Roberto Motto, and Massimo Rostagno. 2012. "Monetary Policy and Stock Market Booms." In <i>New Perspectives on Asset Price Bubbles: Theory, Evidence, and Policy</i> , ed. Douglas D. Evanoff, George G. Kaufman and A. G. Malliaris, 353-86. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	O17	THE SAME AS G34 CV: Soekarni, Muljana, and Sjamsul Arifin. 2012. "Governance and Economic Performance."
2012	P28 Q56	CV: Yamada, Mitsuo. 2012. "The Interdependence among Economy, Energy, and Environment in China: An Econometric Analysis 2000-2020." In <i>Econometric Modeling of Japan and Asia-Pacific Economies</i> , ed. Soshichi Kinoshita, 167-203. <i>Econometrics in the Information Age: Theory and Practice of Measurement</i> , vol. 5. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2012	R33	CV: Bernanke, Ben, and Mark Gertler. 2012. "Monetary Policy and Asset Price Volatility." In <i>New Perspectives on Asset Price Bubbles: Theory, Evidence, and Policy</i> , ed. Douglas D. Evanoff, George G. Kaufman and A. G. Malliaris, 173-210. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013		
2013	B40	Hannsgen, Greg. 2013. Heterodox Shocks. Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. Should shocks be part of our macro-modeling tool kit--for example, as a way of modeling discontinuities in fiscal policy or big moves in the financial markets? What are shocks, and how can we best put them to use? In heterodox macroeconomics, shocks tend to come in two broad types, with some exceptions for hybrid cases. What I call Type 1 shocks are one-time exogenous changes in parameters or variables. They are used, for example, to set computer simulations in motion or to pose an analytical question about dynamic behavior outside of equilibrium. On the other hand, Type 2 shocks, by construction, occur at regular time intervals, and are usually drawn at random from a probability distribution of some kind. This paper is an appreciation and a survey of shocks and their admittedly scattered uses in the heterodox macro literature, along with some proposals and thoughts about using shocks to improve models. Since shocks of both types might appear at times to be ad hoc when used in macro models, this paper examines possible justifications for using them.
2013	C26 C36	Giesen, Sebastian, and Rolf Scheufele. 2013. Effects of Incorrect Specification on the Finite Sample Properties of Full and Limited Information Estimators in DSGE Models. Halle Institute for Economic Research, IWH Discussion Papers: 8. In this paper we analyze the small sample properties of full information and limited information estimators in a potentially misspecified DSGE model. Therefore, we conduct a simulation study based on a standard New Keynesian model including price and wage rigidities. We then study the effects of omitted variable problems on the structural parameters estimates of the model. We find that FIML performs superior when the model is correctly specified. In cases where some of the model characteristics are omitted, the performance of FIML is highly unreliable, whereas GMM estimates remain approximately unbiased and significance tests are mostly reliable.
2013	D62	CV: Chao, Chi-Chur, Bharat R. Hazari, Jean-Pierre Laffargue, Pasquale M. Sgro, and Eden S. H. Yu. 2013. "Tourism, Dutch Disease and Welfare in an Open Dynamic Economy." In <i>Recent Developments in the Economics of Tourism. Volume 2. Tourism, Trade, Growth and Welfare.</i> , ed. Larry Dwyer and Neelu Seetaram, 113-27. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 277. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	F35	CV: Nassif, Claudia. 2013. "The Economic Impacts of Transition." In <i>Afghanistan in Transition: Looking beyond 2014</i> . Richard Hogg, Claudia Nassif, Camilo Gomez Osorio, William Byrd and Andrew Beath, 47-74. Directions in Development: Countries and Regions. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	F35	CV: 2013. "Afghanistan in Transition: Overview." In <i>Afghanistan in Transition: Looking beyond 2014</i> . Richard Hogg, Claudia Nassif, Camilo Gomez Osorio, William Byrd and Andrew Beath, 1-21. Directions in Development: Countries and Regions. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	N10	CV: Easterly, William. 2013. "The Role of Growth Slowdowns and Forecast Errors in Public Debt Crises." In <i>Fiscal Policy after the Financial Crisis</i> , ed. Alberto Alesina and Francesco Giavazzi, 151-73. National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	N10	CV: Rajaraman, Indira. 2013. "The Role of Growth Slowdowns and Forecast Errors in Public Debt Crises: Comment." In <i>Fiscal Policy after the Financial Crisis</i> , ed. Alberto Alesina and Francesco Giavazzi, 173-75. National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	Q12	CV: Nassif, Claudia. 2013. "The Economic Impacts of Transition." In <i>Afghanistan in Transition: Looking beyond 2014</i> . Richard Hogg, Claudia Nassif, Camilo Gomez Osorio, William Byrd and Andrew Beath, 47-74. Directions in Development: Countries and Regions. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	Q53 Q58	CV: Victor, Peter. 2013. "Managing without Growth in Canada: Exploring the Possibilities." In <i>Globalisation, Economic Transition and the Environment: Forging a Path to Sustainable Development</i> , ed. Philip Lawn, 202-24. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	Q53 Q58	CV: Chen, Shiyi. 2013. "Energy-Saving and Emission-Abating: China's New Development Strategy in 2009-2049." In <i>Unfinished Reforms in the Chinese Economy</i> , ed. Jun Zhang, 415-39. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.

Table E17.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines*
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D31	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K42	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O39	Technological Change: Other
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economies
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E17: Balance of Links

217	Links in 2005
63	New links in 2006-2013
542	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E17 is equal to 2.82 AS.

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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E17.E.

E19 General Aggregative Models: Other ¹

Table E19.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	2	4	2	2	1.54	2.56	General Economics and Teaching
B	8	10	2	1.25	6.15	6.41	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	10	13	3	1.3	7.69	8.33	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	16	17	1	1.06	12.31	10.90	Microeconomics
E	76	85	9	1.12	58.46	54.49	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	1	2	1	2	0.77	1.28	International Economics
G	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Financial Economics
H	1	2	1	2	0.77	1.28	Public Economics
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	4	5	1	1.25	3.08	3.21	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Economic History
O	2	6	4	3	1.54	3.85	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	4	4	0	1	3.08	2.56	Economic Systems
Q	3	4	1	1.33	2.31	2.56	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.64	Other Special Topics
S	130	156	26	1.2	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E19.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	2	4	2	2	1.54	2.56	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	2	4	2	2	1.54	2.56	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	5	6	1	1.2	3.85	3.85	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	1	2	1	2	0.77	1.28	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	8	10	2	1.25	6.15	6.41	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	4	4	0	1	3.08	2.56	Econometric Modeling
C6	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	4	7	3	1.75	3.08	4.49	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	10	13	3	1.3	7.69	8.33	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	6	6	0	1	4.62	3.85	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution
D4	1	2	1	2	0.77	1.28	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	5	5	0	1	3.85	3.21	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare Economics
D7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	4	4	0	1	3.08	2.56	Intertemporal Choice
D	16	17	1	1.06	12.31	10.90	Microeconomics
E0	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	General
E1	51	57	6	1.12	39.23	36.54	General Aggregative Models
E2	12	12	0	1	9.23	7.69	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	3	4	1	1.33	2.31	2.56	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	4	4	0	1	3.08	2.56	Money and Interest Rates
E5	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	2	4	2	2	1.54	2.56	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	76	85	9	1.12	58.46	54.49	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Trade
F2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.64	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	1	2	1	2	0.77	1.28	International Economics
G0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
G1	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	General Financial Markets
G2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.64	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	1	2	1	2	0.77	1.28	Public Economics
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	4	5	1	1.25	3.08	3.21	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L	4	5	1	1.25	3.08	3.21	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
N	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.64	Economic Development
O2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.64	Development Planning and Policy
O3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	1	3	2	3	0.77	1.92	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Economywide Country Studies
O	2	6	4	3	1.54	3.85	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Capitalist Systems
P2	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	4	4	0	1	3.08	2.56	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	3	3	0	1	2.31	1.92	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.64	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Environmental Economics
Q	3	4	1	1.33	2.31	2.56	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Regional Economics
R2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Analysis
R3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis
R	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.64	Other Special Topics
S	130	156	26	1.2	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E19.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
B12	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B20	1	2	1	2	0.77	1.28	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B25	3	3	0	1	2.31	1.92	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	1	2	1	2	0.77	1.28	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
C51	3	3	0	1	2.31	1.92	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C63	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C72	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Noncooperative Games
C73	2	5	3	2.5	1.54	3.21	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
D20	4	4	0	1	3.08	2.56	Production and Organizations: General
D21	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D43	1	2	1	2	0.77	1.28	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D50	4	4	0	1	3.08	2.56	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Exchange and Production Economies
D90	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Intertemporal Choice: General
D92	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E10	4	4	0	1	3.08	2.56	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E19	46	52	6	1.13	35.38	33.33	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	4	4	0	1	3.08	2.56	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E29	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E31	2	3	1	1.5	1.54	1.92	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Demand for Money
E43	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E50	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E52	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Monetary Policy
E60	1	2	1	2	0.77	1.28	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E62	1	2	1	2	0.77	1.28	Fiscal Policy
F10	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Trade: General
G19	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	General Financial Markets: Other
G34	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H30	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
L13	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	2	3	1	1.5	1.54	1.92	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
N10	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
O41	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O52	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
P16	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P21	2	2	0	1	1.54	1.28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
Q10	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Agriculture: General
Q18	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	1	1	0	1	0.77	0.64	Agriculture: Other
S	130	146	16	1.12	100	93.6	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E19.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A13	2	1.28	Relation of Economics to Social Values
F31	1	0.64	Foreign Exchange
H62	1	0.64	National Deficit; Surplus
O11	1	0.64	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O23	1	0.64	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O43	2	1.28	Institutions and Growth
Q33	1	0.64	Resource Booms
Z10	1	0.64	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
S	10	6.4	Sums

Table E19.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
O23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
A13	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
O43	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Z10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
NL(J)	1	0	2	1	0	0	4	0	8

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E19.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	O23	CV: Friedman, Milton. 2006. "From Galbraith to Economic Freedom: Part I: The Conventional Wisdom of J. K. Galbraith." In <i>The Road to Economic Freedom. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Philip Booth and John Meadowcroft, 345-81. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar in association with the Institute of Economic Affairs.
2008		
2008	A13 O43	Aharonovitz, Gilad, Nathan Skuza, and Faysal Fahs. 2008. <i>Can Integrity Replace Institutions? Theory and Evidence</i>. School of Economic Sciences, Washington State University, Working Papers: 2009-06. Institutions are important for proper economic performance, but can be somewhat replaced by trust or other social norms. This study shows that institutions and trust can be replaced by integrity of the individual agents in the economy, regardless of any social arrangement. We construct a model of a transactions-based economy in which transactions are preceded by contracts, and show that any one of (1) institutions, (2) trust, or (3) integrity, can foster economic growth, while the absence of all three will lead to economic decay. The model also predicts that in the absence of institution and trust, dishonest agents may gain higher payoffs than honest agents. We construct data of economic performance of different social groups in Lebanon, measure integrity and other values of these groups, and support the latter conclusion with this data.
2009		
2009	Z10	Aharonovitz, Gilad D., Nathan Skuza, and Faysal Fahs. 2009. <i>Can Integrity Replace Institutions? Theory and Evidence</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2730. Institutions are important for proper economic performance, but are replaceable by trust or other social norms. We show that when proper institutions and trust are missing, integrity of the individuals can replace them. We construct a model of a transactions-based economy with contracts preceding the transactions, and show that any one of (1) institutions, (2) trust, or (3) integrity, foster economic growth. We construct data of economic performance of social groups in Lebanon, measure integrity and other values of these groups, and use this data and data from Kenya to support one of the model's predictions. Policy implications are discussed.
2012		
2012	F31 H62 O11 Q33	Bresser-Pereira, Luiz Carlos. 2012. "Structuralist Macroeconomics and the New Developmentalism." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i>, 32(3): 347-66. This paper first presents some basic ideas and models of a structuralist development macroeconomics that complements and actualizes the ideas of the structuralist development economics that was dominant between the 1940s and the 1960s. A system of three models focusing on the exchange rate (the tendency to the cyclical overvaluation of the exchange rate, a critique of growth with foreign savings, and new a model of the Dutch disease) shows that it is not just volatile but chronically overvalued, and for that reason it is not just a macroeconomic problem; as a long term disequilibrium, it is in the core of development economics. Second, it summarizes "new developmentalism"--a sum of growth policies based on these models and on the experience of fast-growing Asian countries.

Table E19.G Codes of Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	JEL Codes of Potential New Links
A	A00, A10, A11, A14, A19, A20, A21, A22, A23, A29, A30, A31, A32, A33, A39
B	B00, B10, B11, B14, B15, B16, B19, B21, B23, B24, B26, B29, B30, B32, B40, B41, B49, B50, B51, B52, B53, B54, B59
C	C00, C01, C02, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C38, C39, C40, C41, C42, C43, C44, C45, C46, C49, C50, C53, C54, C55, C57, C58, C59, C60, C61, C62, C65, C67, C68, C69, C70, C71, C78, C79, C80, C81, C82, C83, C87, C88, C89, C90, C91, C92, C93, C99
D	D00, D01, D02, D03, D04, D10, D11, D12, D13, D14, D18, D19, D22, D24, D29, D30, D31, D33, D39, D40, D41, D42, D44, D45, D46, D47, D49, D52, D53, D57, D58, D59, D60, D61, D62, D63, D64, D69, D70, D71, D72, D73, D74, D78, D79, D80, D81, D82, D83, D84, D85, D86, D87, D89, D91

DE	JEL Codes of Potential New Links
E	E01, E02, E03, E11, E13, E16, E17, E26, E27, E30, E37, E39, E42, E44, E47, E49, E51, E58, E59, E61, E63, E64, E65, E66, E69
F	F00, F01, F02, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, F18, F19, F20, F21, F22, F23, F24, F29, F30, F32, F33, F34, F35, F36, F37, F38, F39, F40, F41, F42, F43, F44, F47, F49, F50, F51, F52, F53, F54, F55, F59, F60, F61, F62, F63, F64, F65, F66, F68, F69
G	G00, G01, G02, G10, G11, G12, G13, G14, G15, G17, G18, G20, G21, G22, G23, G24, G28, G29, G30, G31, G32, G33, G35, G38, G39
H	H00, H10, H11, H12, H19, H20, H21, H22, H23, H24, H25, H26, H27, H29, H31, H32, H39, H40, H41, H42, H43, H44, H49, H50, H51, H52, H53, H54, H55, H56, H57, H59, H60, H61, H63, H68, H69, H70, H71, H72, H73, H74, H75, H76, H77, H79, H80, H81, H82, H83, H84, H87, H89
I	I00, I10, I11, I12, I13, I14, I15, I18, I19, I20, I21, I22, I23, I24, I25, I28, I29, I30, I31, I32, I38, I39
J	J00, J01, J08, J10, J11, J12, J13, J14, J15, J16, J17, J18, J19, J20, J21, J22, J23, J24, J26, J28, J29, J30, J31, J32, J33, J38, J39, J40, J41, J42, J43, J44, J45, J46, J47, J48, J49, J50, J51, J52, J53, J54, J58, J59, J60, J61, J62, J63, J64, J65, J68, J69, J70, J71, J78, J79, J80, J81, J82, J83, J88, J89
K	K00, K10, K11, K12, K13, K14, K19, K20, K21, K22, K23, K29, K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, K35, K36, K37, K39, K40, K41, K42, K49
L	L00, L10, L11, L12, L15, L17, L19, L20, L21, L22, L23, L24, L25, L26, L29, L30, L31, L32, L33, L38, L39, L40, L41, L42, L43, L44, L49, L50, L51, L52, L53, L59, L60, L61, L62, L63, L64, L65, L66, L67, L68, L69, L70, L71, L72, L73, L74, L78, L79, L80, L81, L82, L83, L84, L85, L86, L87, L88, L89, L90, L91, L92, L93, L94, L95, L96, L97, L98, L99
M	M00, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15, M16, M19, M20, M21, M29, M30, M31, M37, M38, M39, M40, M41, M42, M48, M49, M50, M51, M52, M53, M54, M55, M59
N	N00, N01, N11, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N17, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, N27, N30, N31, N32, N33, N34, N35, N36, N37, N40, N41, N42, N43, N44, N45, N46, N47, N50, N51, N52, N53, N54, N55, N56, N57, N60, N61, N62, N63, N64, N65, N66, N67, N70, N71, N72, N73, N74, N75, N76, N77, N80, N81, N82, N83, N84, N85, N86, N87, N90, N91, N92, N93, N94, N95, N96, N97
O	O00, O10, O12, O13, O14, O15, O16, O17, O18, O19, O20, O21, O22, O24, O25, O29, O30, O31, O32, O33, O34, O38, O39, O40, O42, O44, O47, O49, O50, O51, O53, O54, O55, O56, O57
P	P00, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P19, P20, P22, P23, P24, P25, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30, P31, P32, P33, P34, P35, P36, P37, P39, P40, P41, P42, P43, P44, P45, P46, P47, P48, P49, P50, P51, P52, P59
Q	Q00, Q01, Q02, Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23, Q24, Q25, Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q30, Q31, Q32, Q34, Q37, Q38, Q39, Q40, Q41, Q42, Q43, Q47, Q48, Q49, Q50, Q51, Q52, Q53, Q54, Q55, Q56, Q57, Q58, Q59
R	R00, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R28, R29, R30, R31, R32, R33, R38, R39, R40, R41, R42, R48, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R58, R59
Y	Y10, Y20, Y30, Y40, Y50, Y60, Y70, Y80, Y90, Y91
Z	Z00, Z11, Z12, Z13, Z18, Z19

E19: Balance of Links

57	Links in 2005
8	New links in 2006-2013
757	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2016.

E19 — Contributors — Авторы

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The total volume of derivative works for E19 is equal to 0.46 AS.

Общий объем раздела E19 — 0,46 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E17.E.

E2 Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy

E20 Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General ¹

Table E20.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	8	17	9	2.13	0.33	0.35	General Economics and Teaching
B	49	65	16	1.33	2.02	1.34	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	109	207	98	1.9	4.49	4.26	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	170	305	135	1.79	7.01	6.28	Microeconomics
E	1,362	2,591	1,229	1.9	56.16	53.36	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	105	265	160	2.52	4.33	5.46	International Economics
G	66	205	139	3.11	2.72	4.22	Financial Economics
H	61	164	103	2.69	2.52	3.38	Public Economics
I	17	45	28	2.65	0.70	0.93	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	133	298	165	2.24	5.48	6.14	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	2	7	5	3.5	0.08	0.14	Law and Economics
L	48	73	25	1.52	1.98	1.50	Industrial Organization
M	6	9	3	1.5	0.25	0.19	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	35	75	40	2.14	1.44	1.54	Economic History
O	184	371	187	2.02	7.59	7.64	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	37	63	26	1.7	1.53	1.30	Economic Systems
Q	22	47	25	2.14	0.91	0.97	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	11	40	29	3.64	0.45	0.82	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.19	Other Special Topics
S	2,425	4,856	2,431	2	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E20.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	4	7	3	1.75	0.16	0.14	General Economics
A2	4	8	4	2	0.16	0.16	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Collective Works
A	8	17	9	2.13	0.33	0.35	General Economics and Teaching
B0	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	General
B1	6	6	0	1	0.25	0.12	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	24	29	5	1.21	0.99	0.60	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	13	16	3	1.23	0.54	0.33	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	4	7	3	1.75	0.16	0.14	Economic Methodology
B5	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.10	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	49	65	16	1.33	2.02	1.34	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.14	General
C1	8	12	4	1.5	0.33	0.25	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	16	37	21	2.31	0.66	0.76	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	15	25	10	1.67	0.62	0.51	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	14	16	2	1.14	0.58	0.33	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	17	32	15	1.88	0.70	0.66	Econometric Modeling
C6	20	43	23	2.15	0.82	0.89	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.06	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C8	16	30	14	1.88	0.66	0.62	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Design of Experiments
C	109	207	98	1.9	4.49	4.26	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	1	11	10	11	0.04	0.23	General
D1	35	54	19	1.54	1.44	1.11	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	18	34	16	1.89	0.74	0.70	Production and Organizations
D3	24	35	11	1.46	0.99	0.72	Distribution
D4	8	12	4	1.5	0.33	0.25	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	16	30	14	1.88	0.66	0.62	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	5	14	9	2.8	0.21	0.29	Welfare Economics
D7	3	9	6	3	0.12	0.19	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	19	42	23	2.21	0.78	0.86	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	41	64	23	1.56	1.69	1.32	Intertemporal Choice
D	170	305	135	1.79	7.01	6.28	Microeconomics
E0	7	49	42	7	0.29	1.01	General
E1	124	174	50	1.4	5.11	3.58	General Aggregative Models
E2	938	1620	682	1.73	38.68	33.36	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	144	337	193	2.34	5.94	6.94	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	39	106	67	2.72	1.61	2.18	Money and Interest Rates
E5	40	98	58	2.45	1.65	2.02	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	70	207	137	2.96	2.89	4.26	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	1,362	2,591	1,229	1.9	56.16	53.36	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	3	5	2	1.67	0.12	0.10	General
F1	14	47	33	3.36	0.58	0.97	Trade
F2	23	44	21	1.91	0.95	0.91	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	39	96	57	2.46	1.61	1.98	International Finance
F4	26	71	45	2.73	1.07	1.46	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	105	265	160	2.52	4.33	5.46	International Economics
G0	3	26	23	8.67	0.12	0.54	General
G1	35	103	68	2.94	1.44	2.12	General Financial Markets
G2	12	39	27	3.25	0.49	0.80	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	16	37	21	2.31	0.66	0.76	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	66	205	139	3.11	2.72	4.22	Financial Economics
H0	1	6	5	6	0.04	0.12	General
H1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	13	50	37	3.85	0.54	1.03	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	9	31	22	3.44	0.37	0.64	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.06	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	27	47	20	1.74	1.11	0.97	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	8	23	15	2.88	0.33	0.47	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.06	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	61	164	103	2.69	2.52	3.38	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	2	18	16	9	0.08	0.37	Health
I2	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.12	Education and Research Institutions
I3	13	21	8	1.62	0.54	0.43	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	17	45	28	2.65	0.70	0.93	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.08	General
J1	9	36	27	4	0.37	0.74	Demographic Economics
J2	61	120	59	1.97	2.52	2.47	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	25	52	27	2.08	1.03	1.07	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	5	11	6	2.2	0.21	0.23	Particular Labor Markets
J5	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.08	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	30	69	39	2.3	1.24	1.42	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Labor Standards: National and International

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
J	133	298	165	2.24	5.48	6.14	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
K1	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.06	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	2	7	5	3.5	0.08	0.14	Law and Economics
L0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
L1	16	25	9	1.56	0.66	0.51	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.10	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	6	6	0	1	0.25	0.12	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	6	11	5	1.83	0.25	0.23	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	13	15	2	1.15	0.54	0.31	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	4	6	2	1.5	0.16	0.12	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	48	73	25	1.52	1.98	1.50	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Business Administration
M2	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.06	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.06	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Personnel Economics
M	6	9	3	1.5	0.25	0.19	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	21	42	21	2	0.87	0.86	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	3	8	5	2.67	0.12	0.16	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	9	18	9	2	0.37	0.37	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.06	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	35	75	40	2.14	1.44	1.54	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	54	120	66	2.22	2.23	2.47	Economic Development
O2	9	15	6	1.67	0.37	0.31	Development Planning and Policy
O3	24	39	15	1.63	0.99	0.80	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	75	149	74	1.99	3.09	3.07	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	22	48	26	2.18	0.91	0.99	Economywide Country Studies
O	184	371	187	2.02	7.59	7.64	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
P1	9	13	4	1.44	0.37	0.27	Capitalist Systems
P2	22	37	15	1.68	0.91	0.76	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	4	6	2	1.5	0.16	0.12	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Other Economic Systems
P5	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.08	Comparative Economic Systems
P	37	63	26	1.7	1.53	1.30	Economic Systems
Q0	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.06	General
Q1	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Agriculture
Q2	10	11	1	1.1	0.41	0.23	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	5	12	7	2.4	0.21	0.25	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	4	9	5	2.25	0.16	0.19	Energy
Q5	1	10	9	10	0.04	0.21	Environmental Economics
Q	22	47	25	2.14	0.91	0.97	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	7	13	6	1.86	0.29	0.27	General Regional Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R2	2	16	14	8	0.08	0.33	Household Analysis
R3	2	10	8	5	0.08	0.21	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis
R	11	40	29	3.64	0.45	0.82	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.19	Other Special Topics
S	2,425	4,856	2,431	2	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E20.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Sociology of Economics
A20	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	3	5	2	1.67	0.12	0.1	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B00	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B12	4	4	0	1	0.16	0.08	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B20	3	5	2	1.67	0.12	0.1	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	19	22	3	1.16	0.78	0.45	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B24	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B30	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	12	15	3	1.25	0.49	0.31	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	4	4	0	1	0.16	0.08	Economic Methodology
C10	4	4	0	1	0.16	0.08	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C14	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.06	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	1	5	4	5	0.04	0.1	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C22	15	28	13	1.87	0.62	0.58	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C30	5	8	3	1.6	0.21	0.16	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	9	13	4	1.44	0.37	0.27	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C40	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.06	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C43	11	13	2	1.18	0.45	0.27	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C50	5	10	5	2	0.21	0.21	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	8	13	5	1.63	0.33	0.27	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.08	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.1	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	10	19	9	1.9	0.41	0.39	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	4	12	8	3	0.16	0.25	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C63	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C68	4	7	3	1.75	0.16	0.14	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C70	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Noncooperative Games
C80	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.06	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.06	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	10	20	10	2	0.41	0.41	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.06	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
D00	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Microeconomics: General
D10	25	39	14	1.56	1.03	0.8	Household Behavior: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D11	3	5	2	1.67	0.12	0.1	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	6	8	2	1.33	0.25	0.16	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D20	11	13	2	1.18	0.45	0.27	Production and Organizations: General
D23	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	6	17	11	2.83	0.25	0.35	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	1	5	4	5	0.04	0.1	Distribution: General
D31	20	27	7	1.35	0.82	0.56	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.06	Factor Income Distribution
D40	4	7	3	1.75	0.16	0.14	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D46	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Value Theory
D50	3	13	10	4.33	0.12	0.27	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.1	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Incomplete Markets
D57	4	4	0	1	0.16	0.08	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	4	6	2	1.5	0.16	0.12	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.12	Welfare Economics: General
D61	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.06	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.06	Externalities
D72	1	6	5	6	0.04	0.12	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.06	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D80	12	22	10	1.83	0.49	0.45	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.12	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.06	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	4	7	3	1.75	0.16	0.14	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D90	29	49	20	1.69	1.2	1.01	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	3	5	2	1.67	0.12	0.1	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	9	10	1	1.11	0.37	0.21	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	5	22	17	4.4	0.21	0.45	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	2	23	21	11.5	0.08	0.47	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	90	104	14	1.16	3.71	2.14	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	4	6	2	1.5	0.16	0.12	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	22	39	17	1.77	0.91	0.8	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	4	16	12	4	0.16	0.33	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.1	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	811	1,382	571	1.7	33.44	28.46	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	33	62	29	1.88	1.36	1.28	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	39	71	32	1.82	1.61	1.46	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	20	33	13	1.65	0.82	0.68	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	28	54	26	1.93	1.15	1.11	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	4	6	2	1.5	0.16	0.12	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	2	10	8	5	0.08	0.21	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	70	169	99	2.41	2.89	3.48	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	18	31	13	1.72	0.74	0.64	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	54	126	72	2.33	2.23	2.59	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	2	9	7	4.5	0.08	0.19	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	19	51	32	2.68	0.78	1.05	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Demand for Money
E42	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	3	6	3	2	0.12	0.12	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	13	44	31	3.38	0.54	0.91	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E47	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	19	51	32	2.68	0.78	1.05	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	5	8	3	1.6	0.21	0.16	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	11	27	16	2.45	0.45	0.56	Monetary Policy
E58	5	12	7	2.4	0.21	0.25	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	35	97	62	2.77	1.44	2	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	1	6	5	6	0.04	0.12	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	14	53	39	3.79	0.58	1.09	Fiscal Policy
E63	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.06	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	5	17	12	3.4	0.21	0.35	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	13	24	11	1.85	0.54	0.49	General Outlook and Conditions
F02	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.06	International Economic Order
F10	2	11	9	5.5	0.08	0.23	Trade: General
F12	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.06	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	4	16	12	4	0.16	0.33	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	6	13	7	2.17	0.25	0.27	Economic Integration
F20	16	19	3	1.19	0.66	0.39	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	6	11	5	1.83	0.25	0.23	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	1	5	4	5	0.04	0.1	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	8	32	24	4	0.33	0.66	International Finance: General
F31	7	15	8	2.14	0.29	0.31	Foreign Exchange
F32	14	27	13	1.93	0.58	0.56	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	5	6	1	1.2	0.21	0.12	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F36	5	11	6	2.2	0.21	0.23	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	5	25	20	5	0.21	0.51	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	19	36	17	1.89	0.78	0.74	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F43	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.12	Economic Growth of Open Economies
G00	3	8	5	2.67	0.12	0.16	Financial Economics: General
G10	22	50	28	2.27	0.91	1.03	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	3	14	11	4.67	0.12	0.29	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	5	22	17	4.4	0.21	0.45	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G15	5	12	7	2.4	0.21	0.25	International Financial Markets
G20	5	15	10	3	0.21	0.31	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	1	14	13	14	0.04	0.29	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G23	5	7	2	1.4	0.21	0.14	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G28	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.06	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	14	22	8	1.57	0.58	0.45	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G32	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.08	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
H00	1	6	5	6	0.04	0.12	Public Economics: General
H20	11	39	28	3.55	0.45	0.8	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.08	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H30	8	27	19	3.38	0.33	0.56	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.08	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H43	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	10	23	13	2.3	0.41	0.47	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H53	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	11	13	2	1.18	0.45	0.27	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.08	National Security and War
H57	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	4	13	9	3.25	0.16	0.27	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H62	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.08	National Deficit; Surplus

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H63	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.06	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H71	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
I10	2	11	9	5.5	0.08	0.23	Health: General
I21	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Analysis of Education
I30	2	8	6	4	0.08	0.16	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	5	6	1	1.2	0.21	0.12	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	4	4	0	1	0.16	0.08	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.06	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J00	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J10	7	18	11	2.57	0.29	0.37	Demographic Economics: General
J11	1	10	9	10	0.04	0.21	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J14	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J20	31	59	28	1.9	1.28	1.21	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	5	17	12	3.4	0.21	0.35	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	4	13	9	3.25	0.16	0.27	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J24	18	25	7	1.39	0.74	0.51	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.08	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	17	34	17	2	0.7	0.7	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	4	9	5	2.25	0.16	0.19	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.06	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.08	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J40	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.06	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Labor Contracts
J42	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.08	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Public Sector Labor Markets
J52	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J60	19	36	17	1.89	0.78	0.74	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.08	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.06	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	6	10	4	1.67	0.25	0.21	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.08	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	1	5	4	5	0.04	0.1	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
K10	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K12	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Contract Law
L10	4	8	4	2	0.16	0.16	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.1	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L16	10	12	2	1.2	0.41	0.25	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L26	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Entrepreneurship
L31	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.06	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L33	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.06	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L51	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.08	Economics of Regulation
L52	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.06	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	10	12	2	1.2	0.41	0.25	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L63	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L67	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Other Consumer Nondurables
L74	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Construction
L80	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Industry Studies: Services: General
L82	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Entertainment; Media
L86	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
M13	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	New Firms; Startups
M20	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Business Economics: General
M21	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Business Economics
M41	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.06	Accounting

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N10	10	19	9	1.9	0.41	0.39	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.08	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	5	7	2	1.4	0.21	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.08	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N20	1	5	4	5	0.04	0.1	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N26	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N30	7	11	4	1.57	0.29	0.23	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N33	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N71	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O10	19	34	15	1.79	0.78	0.7	Economic Development: General
O11	13	42	29	3.23	0.54	0.86	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	2	7	5	3.5	0.08	0.14	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.08	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	7	9	2	1.29	0.29	0.19	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	7	13	6	1.86	0.29	0.27	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O19	5	6	1	1.2	0.21	0.12	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	6	9	3	1.5	0.25	0.19	Development Planning and Policy: General
O23	3	5	2	1.67	0.12	0.1	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O30	16	25	9	1.56	0.66	0.51	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	5	10	5	2	0.21	0.21	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	37	78	41	2.11	1.53	1.61	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	9	15	6	1.67	0.37	0.31	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	29	50	21	1.72	1.2	1.03	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	9	15	6	1.67	0.37	0.31	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	1	7	6	7	0.04	0.14	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	3	11	8	3.67	0.12	0.23	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.06	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O55	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O57	5	8	3	1.6	0.21	0.16	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P16	6	8	2	1.33	0.25	0.16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	6	11	5	1.83	0.25	0.23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	4	4	0	1	0.16	0.08	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	6	12	6	2	0.25	0.25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P26	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P27	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P30	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P50	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.08	Comparative Economic Systems: General
Q10	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Agriculture: General
Q11	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q20	9	9	0	1	0.37	0.19	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q30	5	7	2	1.4	0.21	0.14	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q41	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.04	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.12	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q58	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R10	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.08	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.08	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.1	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R20	1	7	6	7	0.04	0.14	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R23	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.04	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.12	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
S	2,425	4,592	2,167	1.89	100	94.3	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E20.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	0.02	General Economics: General
A23	2	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A31	2	0.04	Collected Writings of Individuals
B40	3	0.06	Economic Methodology: General
B50	2	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B52	2	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	1	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C00	1	0.02	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	6	0.12	Econometrics
C11	2	0.04	Bayesian Analysis: General
C13	1	0.02	Estimation: General
C23	3	0.06	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C26	1	0.02	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C31	2	0.04	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C62	2	0.04	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C87	1	0.02	Econometric Software
C91	1	0.02	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	1	0.02	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D01	2	0.04	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	3	0.06	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	4	0.08	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D14	1	0.02	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D21	1	0.02	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	2	0.04	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D45	1	0.02	Rationing; Licensing
D63	1	0.02	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	0.02	Altruism; Philanthropy
D84	2	0.04	Expectations; Speculations
D85	1	0.02	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	1	0.02	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	4	0.08	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	2	0.04	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E26	1	0.02	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E39	2	0.04	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E64	7	0.14	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
F00	1	0.02	International Economics: General
F01	1	0.02	Global Outlook
F11	1	0.02	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F16	2	0.04	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F22	9	0.19	International Migration
F34	2	0.04	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	2	0.04	Foreign Aid
F37	1	0.02	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F42	2	0.04	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F44	1	0.02	International Business Cycles
F47	1	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F50	1	0.02	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F59	1	0.02	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
G01	18	0.37	Financial Crises
G13	1	0.02	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	1	0.02	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G18	3	0.06	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G31	7	0.14	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G34	2	0.04	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H11	1	0.02	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H24	1	0.02	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	5	0.1	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H40	1	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H51	1	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Health
H61	3	0.06	National Budget; Budget Systems
H70	1	0.02	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
I12	1	0.02	Health Production
I18	6	0.12	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	4	0.08	Education and Research Institutions: General
J08	3	0.06	Labor Economics Policies
J12	2	0.04	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	1	0.02	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	1	0.02	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	2	0.04	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	1	0.02	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J23	1	0.02	Labor Demand
J33	2	0.04	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J49	1	0.02	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	1	0.02	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J58	1	0.02	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J61	7	0.14	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J80	2	0.04	Labor Standards: General
K00	1	0.02	Law and Economics: General
K31	1	0.02	Labor Law
K42	3	0.06	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L00	1	0.02	Industrial Organization: General
L23	1	0.02	Organization of Production
L40	1	0.02	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L43	1	0.02	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L50	3	0.06	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L53	1	0.02	Enterprise Policy
L83	2	0.04	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L91	1	0.02	Transportation: General
M54	1	0.02	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
N17	1	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N22	1	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N32	2	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N36	1	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N42	1	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N44	2	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N62	2	0.04	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O17	4	0.08	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	1	0.02	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O24	1	0.02	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O31	1	0.02	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O42	2	0.04	Monetary Growth Models
O43	4	0.08	Institutions and Growth
O54	3	0.06	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
P00	1	0.02	Economic Systems: General
P25	3	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P40	1	0.02	Other Economic Systems: General
P44	1	0.02	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
Q01	3	0.06	Sustainable Development
Q23	1	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q32	4	0.08	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	1	0.02	Resource Booms
Q40	1	0.02	Energy: General
Q51	1	0.02	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q54	4	0.08	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	3	0.06	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R21	7	0.14	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R31	4	0.08	Housing Supply and Markets
R41	1	0.02	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
Z10	3	0.06	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	2	0.04	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	3	0.06	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
Z18	1	0.02	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
S	264	5.7	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (√):

G01(18), F22(9), E64(7), G31(7), J61(7), R21(7), C01(6), I18(6), H25(5), D03(4), E02(4), I20(4), O17(4), O43(4), Q32(4), Q54(4), R31(4), B40(3), C23(3), D02(3), G18(3), H61(3), J08(3), K42(3), L50(3), O54(3), P25(3), Q01(3), Q56(3), Z10(3), Z13(3), A23(2), A31(2), B50(2), B52(2), C11(2), C31(2), C62(2), D01(2), D22(2), D84(2), E16(2), E39(2), F16(2), F34(2), F35(2), F42(2), G34(2), J12(2), J16(2), J33(2), J80(2), L83(2), N32(2), N44(2), N62(2), O42(2), Z12(2), A10(1), B53(1), C00(1), C13(1), C26(1), C87(1), C91(1), C92(1), D14(1), D21(1), D45(1), D63(1), D64(1), D85(1), D86(1), E26(1), F00(1), F01(1), F11(1), F37(1), F44(1), F47(1), F50(1), F59(1), G13(1), G14(1), H11(1), H24(1), H40(1), H51(1), H70(1), I12(1), J13(1), J15(1), J17(1), J23(1), J49(1), J50(1), J58(1), K00(1), K31(1), L00(1), L23(1), L40(1), L43(1), L53(1), L91(1), M54(1), N17(1), N22(1), N36(1), N42(1), O18(1), O24(1), O31(1), P00(1), P40(1), P44(1), Q23(1), Q33(1), Q40(1), Q51(1), R41(1), Z18(1).

Table E20.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B52	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
D01	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
D64	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D85	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H51	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H70	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K42	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
L40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O17	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
O24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
R21	1	3	1	2	0	0	0	0	7
R31	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
Z13	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
B50	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
E39	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F22	0	3	0	1	0	1	0	4	9
F34	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
F35	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G18	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
G31	0	1	0	4	0	2	0	0	7
H11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I20	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	0	4
J08	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	3
K00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L50	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
L53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N32	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
O43	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
P00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P25	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Q40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q54	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
Z10	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
B53	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C31	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
C91	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C92	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F42	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
F47	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G34	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
J16	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
J50	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J61	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	4	7
J80	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
L83	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
M54	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N44	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
O18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O54	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
Q01	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Q32	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
Q56	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
A10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B40	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
C01	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	0	6
D45	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E64	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	7
F16	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
G01	0	0	0	4	3	3	4	4	18
H25	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	5
H61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
I18	0	0	0	5	0	0	0	1	6
J23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J49	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J58	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L43	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A23	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
A31	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
C11	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
D02	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
G14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N62	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
C00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
C62	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
C87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
E26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F01	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
J33	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
L91	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D03	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
D14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D86	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
F59	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
O31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Z18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
D63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL(J)	15	23	19	16	9	17	9	14	122

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E20.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B52 D01 D85	CV: Foster, John, and Jason Potts. 2006. "Complexity, Evolution, and the Structure of Demand." In <i>Flexibility and Stability in the Innovating Economy</i> , ed. Maureen McKelvey and Magnus Holmen, 99-120. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	D64	Cagetti, Marco, and Mariacristina De Nardi. 2006. <i>Wealth Inequality: Data and Models</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12550. In the United States wealth is highly concentrated and very unequally distributed: the richest 1% hold one third of the total wealth in the economy. Understanding the determinants of wealth inequality is a challenge for many economic models. We summarize some key facts about the wealth distribution and what economic models have been able to explain so far.
2006	H51	Nardi, Mariacristina De, Eric French, and John Bailey Jones. 2006. <i>Differential Mortality, Uncertain Medical Expenses, and the Saving of Elderly Singles</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12554. People have heterogeneous life expectancies: women live longer than men, rich people live longer than poor people, and healthy people live longer than sick people. People are also subject to heterogeneous out-of-pocket medical expense risk. We construct a rich structural model of saving behavior for retired single households that accounts for this heterogeneity, and we estimate the model using AHEAD data and the method of simulated moments. We find that the risk of living long and facing high medical expenses goes a long way toward explaining the elderly's savings decisions. Specifically, medical expenses that rise quickly with both age and permanent income can explain why the elderly singles, and especially the richest ones, run down their assets so slowly. We also find that social insurance has a big impact on the elderly's savings.
2006	H70	Miguel, Edward, and Gerard Roland. 2006. <i>The Long Run Impact of Bombing Vietnam</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 11954. We investigate the impact of U.S. bombing on later economic development in Vietnam. The Vietnam War featured the most intense bombing campaign in military history and had massive humanitarian costs. We use a unique U.S. military dataset containing bombing intensity at the district level (N=584). We compare the heavily bombed districts to other districts controlling for baseline demographic characteristics and district geographic factors, and use an instrumental variable approach exploiting distance to the 17th parallel demilitarized zone. U.S. bombing does not have a robust negative impact on poverty rates, consumption levels, infrastructure, literacy or population density through 2002. This finding suggests that local recovery from war damage can be rapid under certain conditions, although further work is needed to establish the generality of the finding in other settings.
2006	J17 K42	Naor, Ziv. 2006. "Untimely Death, the Value of Certain Lifetime and Macroeconomic Dynamics." <i>Defence and Peace Economics</i> , 17(4): 343-59. In the past few years, several studies have documented the fact that terrorism has a negative impact on economic activity. The present study attempts to provide an explanation that rests on two pillars. The first pillar expands on Eckstein and Tsiddon (2004) to account explicitly for a subjective assessment of the probability of death due to an act of terror; the second explicitly accounts for the dissatisfaction that derives from untimely death. In the first pillar, individuals estimate the risk of death by invoking the cumulative-prospect theory (Kahneman and Tversky, 1992). Since the probability of death in a terrorist attack is low, decision weights are higher than the actual probabilities. Needless to say, while cumulative-prospect theory governs individuals' behavior, the economy is governed by actual probabilities. The second pillar on which our explanation rests is the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		disutility that emerges from an individual's untimely and unnatural death. When calibrated, the integration of both explanations seems to show that terror has a rather strong impact on economic activity, one that may be observed in terror-affected regions.
2006	L40	Arestis, Philip, John McCombie, and Roger Vickerman, eds. 2006. <i>Growth and Economic Development: Essays in Honour of A. P. Thirlwall</i> . Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Fourteen papers explore A. P. Thirlwall's contribution to economics over the last forty years. Papers discuss the implications of Thirlwall's Law for Africa's development challenges; Thirlwall's Law and Palley's pitfalls--a reconsideration; specifying the demand for imports in macroeconomic models; Keynes, post-Keynesian analysis, and the open economies of the twenty-first century; cycles, aggregate demand, and growth; modeling historical growth--a contribution to the debate; endogenous growth theory--a partial critique; the nature of economic growth and the neoclassical approach; the core of macroeconomic theory; the crisis of the stability pact and a proposal; narrowing the options--the macroeconomic and financial framework for EU enlargement; competition and competition policy in emerging markets--international and developmental dimensions; models of saving, income, and the macroeconomics of developing countries in the post-Keynesian tradition; and the influence of Keynes on development economics.
2006	O17	Marjit, Sugata, and Dibyendu S. Maiti. 2006. "Politics and Contemporary Macroeconomy of India." <i>India Macroeconomics Annual</i> , 0(0): 9-56. This section addresses the locus standi of research on political economy issues in India. It argues that the tradition of research on political economy in India is over-burdened with discursive practices and that the quantitative analyses, albeit part of the mainstream discourse elsewhere, have not flourished in India. This article provides a survey of the contemporary, mainly quantitative, writings on political-economic issues in India. The second section offers a simple verification of the basic hypothesis that along with continued commitment towards liberalization, fiscal discipline in India is achieved mainly by keeping up a relatively 'populist' public expenditure. The last part uses an analytical model of re-distributive politics to show that the poor, although aware of what public investments can do for them in the long run and without having any preference for the present in terms of a subjective rate of discount, still favour pure income transfers and may not vote in favour of larger public investments.
2006	O24	Pahlavani, Mosayeb, Ed Wilson, and Abbas Valadkhani. 2006. "Structural Changes in the Iranian Economy: An Empirical Analysis with Endogenously Determined Breaks." <i>International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research</i> , 4(1): 1-8. This paper employs annual time series data (1960-2003) and the ZA (Zivot and Andrews, 1992) and the LP (Lumsdaine and Papell, 1997) approaches to determine endogenously the more likely time of major structural breaks in various macroeconomic variables of the Iranian economy. We have considered the presence of one and two unknown structural breaks in the data. The results obtained from these two approaches are consistent in that the time of one structural break in eight out of the ten variables examined in the paper is the same. The resulting structural breaks coincide with important phenomena in the economy such as the 1974 oil shock, the 1979 Islamic revolution, the Iraqi war, or the implementation of the exchange rate unification policy in 1993 in the case of the official exchange rate.
2006	O42	CV; Dekle, Robert, and Kenneth Kletzer. 2006. "Deposit Insurance, Regulatory Forbearance, and Economic Growth: Implications for the Japanese Banking Crisis." In <i>Japan's Great Stagnation: Financial and Monetary Policy Lessons for Advanced Economies</i> , ed. Michael M. Hutchison and Frank Westermann, 61-101. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	R21 R31	Rae, David, and Paul van den Noord. 2006. <i>Ireland's Housing Boom: What has Driven it and Have Prices Overshot?</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 492. The Irish housing market is very buoyant. The housing boom is driven by strong economic growth, dynamic demographics and low interest rates. However, large tax advantages and relatively lenient credit policies by banks have also played their part, and prices may have become overvalued. To the extent that high house prices reflect favourable tax treatment, they may lead to economic inefficiencies by drawing excessive resources into residential construction. While a soft landing appears the most likely prospect, a disorderly correction of house prices would pose risks for macroeconomic and possibly financial stability. In this context, one policy lever available to the government would be a phased removal of the tax advantages associated with housing. In addition, banks should remain cautious in their lending and provisioning policies.
2006	R31	Vartia, Laura. 2006. <i>Finland's housing market: reducing risks and improving policies</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 514. While pronounced cycles in house prices have been a major cause of macroeconomic instability in the past, current house price developments do not yet suggest an overheating of the housing market. However, several important concerns are related to both direct effects of housing markets on overall activity and to more structural and regional issues. A factor making housing markets and the macro economy vulnerable to interest rate shocks is the high share of mortgage loans linked to variable interest rates. Tax subsidies to housing may largely be capitalised in higher land prices rather than increasing housing availability to the extent that slow planning procedures and municipalities' unwillingness to provide building land have limited the growth of the housing stock in growth regions. This would argue for improving municipalities' incentives to provide building land, speeding up planning procedures and a phased removal of the tax advantage associated with housing. Furthermore, the provision of social housing and the housing allowance system should be better targeted on those most in need of affordable housing.
2006	Z13	Salvadori, Neri, ed. 2006. <i>Economic Growth and Distribution: On the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Sixteen papers, resulting from a conference held in Lucca in the summer of 2004, explore different approaches to the issues of economic growth and distribution and their theoretical, empirical, historical, and methodological implications. Papers discuss inequality and the process of development; the role of income distribution in long-run endogenous growth; the competition-of-capitals doctrine and the wage-profit relationship; a heterodox growth and distribution model; distribution and growth in a post-Keynesian stock-flow consistent model; technological progress, income distribution, and capacity utilization; demand-led growth and the classical approach to value and distribution--whether they are compatible; macroeconomic volatility and income inequality in a stochastically growing economy; the saving-investment nexus in the debate on pension reforms; income distribution and output change--a macro multiplier approach; a dynamic applied general equilibrium model from a classical-Keynesian-Schumpeterian approach; heterodox business cycles; technological innovation, financial fragility, and complex dynamics; growth, history, and institutions; religious culture, institutions, and growth; and trade, poverty, and growth--two perspectives, one message.
2007		
2007	B50	Stockhammer, Engelbert. 2007. <i>Some Stylized Facts on the Finance-Dominated Accumulation Regime</i> . Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. While there is an agreement that the Fordist accumulation regime has come to an end in the course of the 1970s, there is no agreement on how to characterize the post-Fordist regime (or if a such is already in place). The paper seeks put together various arguments related to financialization (in the broad sense) from a macroeconomic point of view and investigate the relevance of these arguments by means of an analysis stylized

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		facts for EU countries. The paper discusses changes in investment behaviour, consumption behaviour and government expenditures, investigating to what extent changes are related to financialization. Households experience higher debt levels. Rising profits of businesses come with only moderate investment. The notion of a "finance-dominated" accumulation regime is proposed to highlight that financial developments crucially shape the pattern and the pace of accumulation. The finance dominated accumulation regime is characterized by a mediocre growth performance and by higher volatility. However, so far deregulated financial markets have not lead to major financial crises in advanced capitalist economies. A possible reason for this is that the size of the state sector has not been substantially reduced despite neoliberal attempts to do so.
2007	E39 P25	Egert, Balazs, and Dubravko Mihaljek. 2007. <i>Determinants of House Prices in Central and Eastern Europe</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2152. This paper studies the determinants of house prices in eight transition economies of central and eastern Europe (CEE) and 19 OECD countries. The main question addressed is whether the conventional fundamental determinants of house prices, such as GDP per capita, real interest rates, housing credit and demographic factors, have driven observed house prices in CEE. We show that house prices in CEE are determined to a large extent by the underlying conventional fundamentals and some transition-specific factors, in particular institutional development of housing markets and housing finance and quality effects.
2007	F00	Caballero, Ricardo J., and Guido Lorenzoni. 2007. <i>Persistent Appreciations and Overshooting: A Normative Analysis</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13077. Most economies experience episodes of persistent real exchange rate appreciations, when the question arises whether there is a need for intervention to protect the export sector. In this paper we present a model of irreversible destruction where exchange rate intervention may be justified if the export sector is financially constrained. However the criterion for intervention is not whether there are bankruptcies or not, but whether these can cause a large exchange rate overshooting once the factors behind the appreciation subside. The optimal policy includes ex-ante and ex-post interventions. Ex-ante (i.e., during the appreciation phase) interventions have limited effects if the financial resources in the export sector are relatively abundant. In this case the bulk of the intervention takes place ex-post, and is concentrated in the first period of the depreciation phase. In contrast, if the financial constraint in the export sector is tight, the policy is shifted toward ex-ante intervention and it is optimal to lean against the appreciation. On the methodological front, we develop a framework to study optimal dynamic interventions in economies with financially constrained agents.
2007	F22 F35	van Dalen, Hendrik P. 2007. <i>Global Aging and Economic Convergence: A Real Option or Still a Case of Science Fiction?</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 07-051/1. How does global aging affect the convergence in global economic development? Both the developing and developed world will be characterized for the coming decades by aging populations. Changes in the age distribution of a population are an important determinant of economic performance as they affect wealth accumulation and dependency burdens, yielding a demographic dividend of extra growth. During the twenty years from 1975 to 2005 Europe and the US have benefited from a strong demographic dividend. However, in the decades to come this effect will be reversed and the driving force behind the wealth of nations has to be sought elsewhere. Africa and, to some extent, India might benefit from the demographic dividend. However, this potential growth phase may well disappear if supporting conditions for growth are absent. Large-scale migration is not expected to be a sustainable solution to unbalanced global economic developments. Remittances, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Official Development Assistance (ODA) will remain necessary capital flows for the developing world in the near future. Remittances offer no structural solution to reduction of poverty as these funds flow to a selective group of families and are allocated generally to consumption rather than to investment purposes. Migration of a temporary nature in conjunction with offshore outsourcing of services and production may offer a solution for the dilemmas of population and development, which OECD donors face in offering development assistance and designing immigration policy.
2007	F22	Rendon, Silvio, and Alfredo Cuecuecha. 2007. <i>International Job Search: Mexicans in and out of the US</i> . Stony Brook University, Department of Economics, Department of Economics Working Papers: 07-09. It is argued that migration from Mexico to the US and return migration are determined by international wage differentials and preferences for origin. We use a model of job search, savings and migration to show that job turnover is a crucial determinant of the migration process. We estimate this model by Simulated Method of Moments (SMM) and find that migration practically disappears if Mexico has American arrival rates while employed. Doubling migration costs reduces migration rates in half, while subsidizing return migration in \$300 reduces migration rates of older migrants but increases migration rates of younger migrants.
2007	F34	Broll, Udo, and Andreas Forster. 2007. "Economic Data on Ukraine." <i>Journal of European Economy</i> , 6(1): 49-59. Germany is Ukraine's second most important trade partner after Russia. Ukraine features a growing market for metallurgy products, machines and textiles. Along with this positive foreign trade development, which can potentially benefit Germany and the EU countries, one should take into account the macroeconomic development, such as a high inflation rate. Our article presents some empirical data on the economic development of Ukraine and discusses economic grounds for these processes.
2007	F35	THE SAME AS F22 van Dalen, Hendrik P. 2007. <i>Global Aging and Economic Convergence: A Real Option or Still a Case of Science Fiction?</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 07-051/1
2007	G18 O43	Philippon, Thomas. 2007. <i>Financiers vs. Engineers: Should the Financial Sector be Taxed or Subsidized?</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13560. I study the allocation of human capital in an economy with production externalities, financial constraints and career choices. Agents choose to become entrepreneurs, workers or financiers. Entrepreneurship has positive externalities, but innovators face borrowing constraints and require the services of financiers in order to invest efficiently. When investment and education subsidies are chosen optimally, I find that the financial sector should be taxed in exactly the same way as the non-financial sector. When direct subsidies to investment and scientific education are not feasible, giving a preferred tax treatment to the financial sector can improve welfare by increasing aggregate investment in research and development.
2007	G31	Miao, Jianjun, and Neng Wang. 2007. <i>Investment, Consumption, and Hedging under Incomplete Markets</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13250. Entrepreneurs often face undiversifiable idiosyncratic risks from their business investments. We extend the standard real options approach to an incomplete markets environment and analyze the joint decisions of business investments, consumption/savings, and portfolio selection. For a lump-sum investment payoff and an agent with a sufficiently strong precautionary savings motive, an increase in volatility can accelerate investment, contrary to the standard real options analysis. When the agent can trade the market portfolio to partially hedge against investment risk, the systematic volatility is compensated via the standard CAPM argument, and the idiosyncratic volatility generates a private equity premium. Finally, when the investment payoff is a series of flows, the agent's idiosyncratic risk exposure alters both the implied option value and the implied project value, causing a reversal of the results in the lump-sum payoff case.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	H11 H40 L50 L53	Erlandsen, Espen, and Jens Lundsgaard. 2007. <i>How Regulatory Reforms in Sweden have boosted Productivity</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 577. The economic crisis in the early 1990s prompted action on reforming the Swedish welfare state and its institutions, including deregulation of a wide range of product markets. In that way, Sweden took early action compared to other OECD countries currently struggling with how to make public finances more robust in an ageing context. The reforms that were implemented during the 1990s are now paying off in terms of productivity and GDP growth. Empirical evidence suggests that deregulation has delivered a considerable "productivity dividend". Although significant progress therefore has been made, renewed regulatory reform is needed to safeguard Sweden's ambitious public policy goals. Efforts should focus on improving enterprise formation and labour utilisation, as well as on providing better value for money in the public sector by raising its efficiency and delivering high quality services.
2007	I20 Q40	Katsimi, Margarita, and Thomas Moutos. 2007. <i>Human Capital and the Feldstein-Horioka Puzzle</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1914. In this paper we reexamine the Feldstein-Horioka finding of limited international capital mobility by using a broader view (i.e., including human capital) of investment and saving. We find that the Feldstein-Horioka result is impervious to this change.
2007	J08	Tapp, Stephen. 2007. <i>Lost in Transition: The Costs and Consequences of Sectoral Labour Adjustment</i> . Queen's University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 1142. This paper demonstrates that factors which impede labour market adjustments can have first-order impacts on aggregate output and social welfare. While several studies find that individual workers can face large and persistent sectoral reallocation costs, this paper shows that these costs are important at the aggregate level. I use a search and matching model to isolate and quantify two factors that contribute to the costly and time-consuming adjustment process: search frictions and an inability to transfer match-specific skills to new jobs. I apply the model to examine Canada's sectoral labour adjustment after a global increase in commodity prices and associated exchange rate appreciation. These developments reorganized production to the resource sector and away from manufacturing. The model quantitatively captures both the sectoral employment and wage effects and the response of unemployment to changes in unemployment benefits. The model estimates that the costs of adjustment are economically important, accounting for up to three percent of output during the transition. These costs arise mainly in the first three years after the shock and are due largely to non-transferable skills. Finally, the analysis reveals important policy implications. Because changes to unemployment benefits affect sectors differently, these changes impact the economy's sectoral composition and aggregate productivity.
2007	K00	Llusa, Fernanda, and Jose Tavares. 2007. <i>Economics and Terrorism: What We Know, What We Should Know and the Data We Need</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6509. In this paper we organize the literature on the economics of terrorism around seven different topics, offering a comprehensive view of the literature with a view to identifying questions that remain unanswered. The chosen topic areas are: The Measurement of Terrorist Activity, The Nature of Terrorists, The Utility Cost of Terrorism, The Impact of Terrorism on Aggregate Output, Terrorism and Specific Sectors of Activity, Terrorism and Economic Policy, and Counter-Terrorism. In a sense, we proceed from measurement issues to studies of the characteristics of terrorists and terrorist organizations, the consequences of terrorism on individual utility and, aggregate output and on specific sectors of activity, as well as the impact of terrorism on fiscal and monetary policies. We conclude with an examination of the economics literature on counter-terrorism measures. For each of the topics above, we present what the literature has achieved, the important questions that remain open and the type of data that would help researchers make progress. In our discussion, we identify the main papers in the literature and the issue(s) where each made a contribution, presenting a brief individual summary for these papers, organized along the topic areas.
2007	L00	Tang, Kam Ki, and Jie Zhang. 2007. <i>Morbidity, Mortality, Health Expenditures and Annuitization</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2086. In this paper we explore the implication of a morbidity risk for the relationship between longevity and annuitization. We divide old-age life into two periods with uncertain survival from the end of the first to the end of the second. We show that a rise in the survival rate causes different patterns of change in annuitization, depending on the initial survival rate. When the initial survival rate is low (high), there is full (partial) annuitization. There is thus an inverse relationship between longevity and annuitization.
2007	L50	Fang, Lei, and Richard Rogerson. 2007. <i>Product Market Regulation and Market Work: A Benchmark Analysis</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12891. Recent empirical work finds a negative correlation between product market regulation and aggregate employment. We examine the effect of product market regulations on hours worked in a benchmark aggregate model of time allocation. We find that product market regulations affect time devoted to market work in effectively the same fashion as do taxes on labor income or consumption. In particular, if product market regulations are to affect aggregate market work in this model the key driving force is the size of income transfers associated with the regulation relative to labor income, and the key propagation mechanism is the labor supply elasticity. We show in a two sector model that industry level analysis is of little help in assessing the aggregate effects of product market regulation.
2007	L50	THE SAME AS H11 Erlandsen, Espen, and Jens Lundsgaard. 2007. <i>How Regulatory Reforms in Sweden have boosted Productivity</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 577.
2007	L53	THE SAME AS H11 Erlandsen, Espen, and Jens Lundsgaard.
2007	N32 Z10	Fogli, Alessandra, and Laura Veldkamp. 2007. <i>Nature or Nurture? Learning and Female Labour Force Dynamics</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6324. Much of the increase in female labour force participation in the post-war period has come from the entry of married women with young children. Accompanying this change has been a rise in cultural acceptance of maternal employment. We argue that the concurrent S shaped rise in maternal participation and its cultural acceptance comes from generations of women engaged in Bayesian learning about the effects of maternal employment on children. Each generation updates their parents' beliefs by observing the children of employed women. When few women participate in the labour force, most observations are uninformative and participation rises slowly. As information accumulates and the effects of labour force participation become less uncertain, more women participate, learning accelerates and labour force participation rises faster. As beliefs converge to the truth, participation flattens out. Survey data, wage data and participation data support our mechanism and distinguish it from alternative explanations.
2007	O43	THE SAME AS G18 Philippon, Thomas. 2007. <i>Financiers vs. Engineers: Should the Financial Sector be Taxed or Subsidized?</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13560.
2007	P00	Persson, Torsten, and Guido Tabellini. 2007. <i>The Growth Effect of Democracy: Is it Heterogenous and how can it be Estimated?</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2016. We estimate the effect of political regime transitions on growth with semi-parametric methods, combining difference in differences with matching, that have not been used in macroeconomic settings. Our semi-parametric estimates suggest that previous parametric estimates may have seriously

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		underestimated the growth effects of democracy. In particular, we find an average negative effect on growth of leaving democracy on the order of -2 percentage points implying effects on income per capita as large as 45 percent over the 1960-2000 panel. Heterogeneous characteristics of reforming and non-reforming countries appear to play an important role in driving these results.
2007	P25	THE SAME AS E39 Egert, Balazs, and Dubravko Mihaljek. 2007. <i>Determinants of House Prices in Central and Eastern Europe</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2152.
2007	Q40	THE SAME AS I20 Katsimi, Margarita, and Thomas Moutos. 2007. <i>Human Capital and the Feldstein-Horioka Puzzle</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1914.
2007	Q54	Hallegatte, Stephane, and Michael Ghil. 2007. <i>Endogenous Business Cycles and the Economic Response to Exogenous Shocks</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2007.20. In this paper, we investigate the macroeconomic response to exogenous shocks, namely natural disasters and stochastic productivity shocks. To do so, we make use of an endogenous business cycle model in which cyclical behavior arises from the investment-profit instability; the amplitude of this instability is constrained by the increase in labor costs and the inertia of production capacity and thus results in a finite-amplitude business cycle. This model is found to exhibit a larger response to natural disasters during expansions than during recessions, because the exogenous shock amplifies pre-existing disequilibria when occurring during expansions, while the existence of unused resources during recessions allows for damping the shock. Our model also shows a higher output variability in response to stochastic productivity shocks during expansions than during recessions. This finding is at odds with the classical real-cycle theory, but it is supported by the analysis of quarterly U.S. Gross Domestic Product series; the latter series exhibits, on average, a variability that is 2.6 times larger during expansions than during recessions.
2007	Z10	Fernandez, Raquel. 2007. <i>Culture as Learning: The Evolution of Female Labor Force Participation over a Century</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13373. Married women's labor force participation has increased dramatically over the last century. Why this has occurred has been the subject of much debate. This paper investigates the role of culture as learning in this change. To do so, it develops a dynamic model of culture in which individuals hold heterogeneous beliefs regarding the relative long-run payoffs for women who work in the market versus the home. These beliefs evolve rationally via an intergenerational learning process. Women are assumed to learn about the long-term payoffs of working by observing (noisy) private and public signals. They then make a work decision. This process generically generates an S-shaped figure for female labor force participation, which is what is found in the data. The S shape results from the dynamics of learning. I calibrate the model to several key statistics and show that it does a good job in replicating the quantitative evolution of female LFP in the US over the last 120 years. The model highlights a new dynamic role for changes in wages via their effect on intergenerational learning. The calibration shows that this role was quantitatively important in several decades.
2007	Z10	THE SAME AS N32 Fogli, Alessandra, and Laura Veldkamp. 2007. <i>Nature or Nurture? Learning and Female Labour Force Dynamics</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6324.
2008		
2008	B53	Bundt, Thomas, and Robert P. Murphy. 2008. "Are Residual Economic Relationships Normally Distributed? Testing an Assumption of Neoclassical Economics." <i>Review of Austrian Economics</i> , 21(4): 329-40. In both theoretical and applied contexts, neoclassical economics typically assumes that residual economic relationships are mean-zero, finite-variance, normally distributed random variables. However, many have challenged this view, from various perspectives. The Austrian economists, specifically in the tradition of Mises and Rothbard, reject outright the effort to mathematically model human choices. This Austrian view is often derided as unscientific. However, some of the most mathematically sophisticated work in financial economics also rejects the orthodox bell curve. In this paper, we test Benoit Mandelbrot's "stable Paretian" hypothesis on ten major macroeconomic data sets and reject the normal distribution in nine of them. We further argue that the stable Paretian hypothesis (and, more generally, the field of "chaos theory") is far more compatible with the Austrian position than one might initially suspect.
2008	C31	Holly, Sean, and Ivan Petrella. 2008. <i>Factor demand linkages and the business cycle: Interpreting aggregate fluctuations as sectoral fluctuations</i> . Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. This paper investigates the drivers of industry and aggregate fluctuations. We model the dynamics of a panel of highly disaggregated manufacturing sectors. This allows us to consider directly the linkages between sectors typical of any production system, in a framework where the sectors are fully heterogeneous. We establish that these features are fundamental for the propagation of the shocks in the aggregate economy. Aggregate fluctuations can be accounted for by small industry specific shocks. Moreover, a contemporaneous technology shock to all sectors in the economy, i.e. an aggregate technology shock, implies a positive response in both output and hours at the aggregate level. When this intersectoral channel is neglected we find a negative correlation as with much of the literature. This suggests that the standard technology driven Real Business Cycle paradigm is a reasonable approximation of a more complicated model featuring heterogeneously interconnected sectors.
2008	C91 C92	Ricciuti, Roberto. 2008. "Bringing Macroeconomics into the Lab." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 30(1): 216-37. This paper reviews experiments in macroeconomics, pointing out the theoretical justifications, the strengths and weaknesses of this approach. We identify two broad classes of experiments: general equilibrium and partial equilibrium experiments, and emphasize the idea of theory testing that is behind these. A large number of macroeconomic issues have been analyzed in the laboratory: monetary economics, fiscal policy, international trade and finance, growth, lifecycle consumption, labor markets, search models and macroeconomic imperfections. In a large number of cases results give support to the theories tested. We also highlight that experimental macroeconomics has increased the number of tools available to experimentalists.
2008	F42	Beetsma, Roel, A. Lans Bovenberg, and Ward E. Romp. 2008. <i>Funded Pensions and Intergenerational and International Risk Sharing in General Equilibrium</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7106. We explore intergenerational and international risk sharing in a general equilibrium multiple-country model with two-tier pensions systems. The exact design of the funded tier is key for the way in which risks are shared over the various generations. The laissez-faire market solution fails to provide an optimal allocation because the young cannot share in the risks. However, the existence of wage-indexed bonds combined with a pension system with a fully-funded second tier that pays defined wage-indexed benefits can reproduce the first best. If wage-indexed bonds are not available, mimicking the first best is not possible, except under special circumstances. We also explore whether national pension funds want to deviate from the first best by increasing domestic equity holdings. With wage-indexed bonds this incentive is absent, while there is indeed such an incentive when wage-indexed bonds do not exist.
2008	F47	Everaert, Luc, and Werner Schule. 2008. "Why It Pays to Synchronize Structural Reforms in the Euro Area across Markets and Countries." <i>IMF Staff Papers</i> , 55(2): 356-66. Simulations with the IMF's Global Economy Model, calibrated to the European

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Union, suggest that there are sizable long-term gains in output and employment from boosting competition in product and labor markets. Coordinating reforms across these markets in a given country is found to be beneficial: it reduces transition costs in the short run and generates synergies in the long run. However, to prevent a temporary fall in euro area consumption, synchronization across countries is needed if they are to benefit from a monetary policy reaction.
2008	G34	van Marrewijk, Charles, and Gus Garita. 2008. <i>Countries of a Feather flock together</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 08-067/2. We analyze the economic forces underlying cross-border Mergers and Acquisitions (M&As) using a large bilateral panel data set. The frequent occurrence of "zero" observations provides essential information on the structure of M&A flows, which we model empirically using a two-stage procedure. At the first stage, an observation is either classified in the Passive Group (always zero) or in the (potentially) Active Group using a logit model. At the second stage, the size of M&A flows in the Active Group is modeled using a gravity-type negative binomial model. We find that: (i) market size (GDP) of both acquirer and target is more important for trade flows than for cross-border M&As, (ii) market development (per capita GDP) is more important for cross-border M&As than for trade flows, (iii) for M&As, the target's market, both in size and development, is more important than the acquirer's market, and (iv) the impact of distance is larger on trade flows than for M&As. Financial openness is a prerequisite for becoming active in M&As and positively influences the size of M&A flows. Our estimates on the direction, size, and significance of the main variables are robust for alternative specifications, incorporating lagged stock market value, black market premium, real interest rates, transparency, and exchange rate variability. Finally, we provide additional support and extend the recent results of Blonigen et al. (2007) on outside-market potential and of Bergstrand and Egger (2007) on Rest of World GDP.
2008	J16	Fogli, Alessandra, and Laura Veldkamp. 2008. <i>Nature or Nurture? Learning and the Geography of Female Labor Force Participation</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14097. One of the most dramatic economic transformations of the past century has been the entry of women into the labor force. While many theories explain why this change took place, we investigate the process of transition itself. We argue that local information transmission generates changes in participation that are geographically heterogeneous, locally correlated and smooth in the aggregate, just like those observed in our data. In our model, women learn about the effects of maternal employment on children by observing nearby employed women. When few women participate in the labor force, data is scarce and participation rises slowly. As information accumulates in some regions, the effects of maternal employment become less uncertain, and more women in that region participate. Learning accelerates, labor force participation rises faster, and regional participation rates diverge. Eventually, information diffuses throughout the economy, beliefs converge to the truth, participation flattens out and regions become more similar again. To investigate the empirical relevance of our theory, we use a new county-level data set to compare our calibrated model to the time-series and geographic patterns of participation.
2008	J50	Stockhammer, Engelbert. 2008. <i>Wage Flexibility or Wage Coordination? Economic Policy Implications of the Wage-Led Demand Regime in the Euro Area</i>. Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. Wage shares have fallen substantially in Europe since the early 1980s. To some extent this is due to a macroeconomic policy package that encourages wage flexibility and wage competition. A system of wage coordination in the Euro area would facilitate a return to a productivity-oriented wage policy by reducing wage competition. In a recent study on the demand effects of changes in functional income distribution Stockhammer, Onaran und Ederer (2007) find that the Euro area is in a wage-led demand regime. According to their results a reduction of the wage share by 1%-point leads to a reduction of demand by around 0.2%-points of GDP. This finding has far reaching implications for economic policy. A stable wage share would help stabilize demand. The paper aims, first, at clarifying some conceptual issues in the design of a European system of productivity-oriented wage coordination and, second, it discusses the economic policy implications of wage coordination. The present policy package assigns wages the role of a shock absorber. However, as wage reductions do have negative demand effects in a wage-led demand regime, this policy has a deflationary bias. A system of wage coordination will thus have to be complemented by a more active nation fiscal policies and more fiscal redistribution within the EU. If so a regime of productivity oriented wage coordination will help to stabilize demand and it is consistent with price stability.
2008	J61 O18	Uhlig, Harald. 2008. <i>The Slow Decline of East Germany</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14553. Fifteen years after German reunification, the facts about slow regional convergence have born out the prediction of Barro (1991), except that migration out of East Germany has not slowed down. I document that in particular the 18-29 year old are leaving East Germany, and that the emigration has accelerated in recent years. I document that low wages, high unemployment and increasing reliance on social security persist across wide regions of East Germany together with these migration patterns. To understand these patterns, I use an extension of the standard labor search model introduced in Uhlig (2006, 2008) by allowing for migration and network externalities. In that theory, two equilibria can result: one with a high networking rate, high average labor productivity, low unemployment and no emigration ("West Germany") and one with a low networking rate, low average labor productivity, high unemployment and a constant rate of emigration ("East Germany"). The model does not imply any obviously sound policies to move from the weakly networked equilibrium to the highly networked equilibrium.
2008	J80 M54	Moniz, Antonio. 2008. <i>The transformation of work? A quantitative evaluation of changes in work in Portugal</i>. Universidade Nova de Lisboa, IET-Research Center on Enterprise and Work Innovation, Faculty of Science and Technology, IET Working Papers Series: 07/2008. This report is made for the Work Package 15 of WORKS project and tries to develop more information on the Portuguese situation in the work structures changes in the recent years. It starts with an analysis of socio-economical indicators (Macro economical indicators, Employment indicators, Consumption, Technology at the workplace, Productivity), and then approaches the situation in terms of work flexibility in its dimensions of time use and New forms of work organisation. It traces employment in business functions with a sectoral and occupational approach, and analyses the occupational change in South Europe with particular relevance to Portugal (skill utilisation and job satisfaction, occupational and industrial mobility, quantitative evaluation of the shape of employment in Europe. Finally are analysed the globalisation indicators.
2008	L83	CV ; Sandler, Todd, and Walter Enders. 2008. "Economic Consequences of Terrorism in Developed and Developing Countries: An Overview." In <i>Terrorism, Economic Development, and Political Openness</i>, ed. Philip Keefer and Norman Loayza, 17-47. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	M54	THE SAME AS J80 Moniz, Antonio. 2008. <i>The transformation of work? A quantitative evaluation of changes in work in Portugal</i>. Universidade Nova de Lisboa, IET-Research Center on Enterprise and Work Innovation, Faculty of Science and Technology, IET Working Papers Series: 07/2008.
2008	N44	De Rosa, Luigi. 2008. "Reconstruction." <i>Journal of European Economic History</i>, 37(1): 17-36.
2008	O18	THE SAME AS J61 Uhlig, Harald. 2008. <i>The Slow Decline of East Germany</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14553.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	O54	Weisbrot, Mark, and Luis Sandoval. 2008. <i>The Venezuelan Economy in the Chavez Years</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper is an update of CEPR's July 2007 overview of the Venezuelan economy, and includes the latest available data (at the time of publication) for growth, employment, poverty, budget information, and other data. The paper notes continued progress in economic growth, poverty reduction, employment, and health and education indicators.
2008	Q01 Q32	van der Ploeg, Frederick. 2008. <i>Why Do Many Resource-Rich Countries Have Negative Genuine Saving? Anticipation of Better Times or Rapacious Rent Seeking</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7021. We investigate the Hartwick rule for saving of a nation necessary to sustain a constant level of private consumption for a small open economy with an exhaustible stock of natural resources. The amount by which a country saves and invests less than the marginal resource rents equals the expected capital gains on reserves of natural resources plus the expected increase in interest income on net foreign assets plus the expected fall in the cost of resource extraction due to expected improvements in extraction technology. Effectively, depletion is then postponed until better times. This suggests that it is not necessarily sub-optimal for resource-rich countries to have negative genuine saving. However, in countries with different groups with imperfectly defined property rights on natural resources, political distortions induce faster resource depletion than suggested by the Hotelling rule. Fractionalised societies with imperfect property rights build up more foreign assets than their marginal resource rents, but in the long run accumulate less foreign assets than homogenous societies. Hence, such societies end up with lower sustainable consumption and are worse off, especially if seepage is strong, the number of rival groups is large and the country does not enjoy much monopoly power on the resource market. Genuine saving is zero in such societies. However, World Bank genuine saving figures based on market rather than accounting prices will be negative, albeit less so in more fractionalised societies with less secure property rights.
2008	Q01 Q32	van der Ploeg, Frederick. 2008. <i>Genuine Saving and the Voracity Effect</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6831. Many resource-rich countries have poor economic performance and suffer from negative genuine saving rates, especially if they have many rival factions and badly functioning legal systems. We attempt to shed light on these stylized facts by analyzing a power struggle about the control of natural resources where competing factions in society have a private stock of financial assets and a common stock of natural resources. We solve a dynamic common-pool problem and obtain political economy variants of the Hotelling rule for resource depletion and the Hartwick saving rule necessary to sustain constant consumption in an economy with exhaustible natural resources. The rate of increase in the price of natural resources and resource depletion are faster than demanded by the Hotelling rule. As a result, the country substitutes away from resources to capital so that it saves and invests more than a homogenous society. The power struggle boosts output. Nevertheless, fractionalization depresses aggregate consumption and social welfare and leads to negative genuine saving if properly corrected for common-pool externalities. Fractionalization induces, however, positive genuine saving as measured by the World Bank.
2008	Q56	Cairns, Robert D. 2008. "Value and Income." <i>Ecological Economics</i>, 66(2-3): 417-24. This paper argues that income is a flow of value to society; therefore, an economic modeler's choice of a concept of value imposes a concept of income. The argument is used to distinguish three concepts of national income. (1) In a discounted-utilitarian model, which is usually the basis for theoretic discussions of net national income, the formulation of value imposes a concept of income that is not observable and hence does not provide income statistics. (2) In a perfectly competitive economy, national income is, in principle, observable. Study of the competitive model provides a theoretic foundation for national accounting, with extensions to distorted economies. However, two unobservable components of ideal income, consumers' surplus and capital gains, are perforce neglected. (3) A maximin program is the mathematical representation of another value, sustaining an economy. It employs a method of intertemporal valuation that does not involve discounting. Income is sustained value. Since a maximin program is not expressed for a distorted economy, there is no observable indicator of whether an economy is being sustained.
2008	Q56	Di Tella, Rafael, and Robert MacCulloch. 2008. "Gross National Happiness as an Answer to the Easterlin Paradox?" <i>Journal of Development Economics</i>, 86(1): 22-42. The Easterlin Paradox refers to the fact that happiness data are typically stationary in spite of considerable increases in income. This amounts to a rejection of the hypothesis that current income is the only argument in the utility function. We find that the happiness responses of around 350,000 people living in the OECD between 1975 and 1997 are positively correlated with the level of income, the welfare state and (weakly) with life expectancy; they are negatively correlated with the average number of hours worked, environmental degradation (measured by SOx emissions), crime, openness to trade, inflation and unemployment; all controlling for country and year dummies. These effects separate across groups in a pattern that appears broadly plausible (e.g., the rich suffer environmental degradation more than the poor). Based on actual changes from 1975 to 1997, small contributions to happiness can be attributed to the increase in income in our sample. Interestingly, the actual changes in several of the 'omitted variables' such as life expectancy, hours worked, inflation and unemployment also contribute to happiness over this time period since life expectancy has risen and the others have, on average, fallen. Consequently the unexplained trend in happiness is even bigger than would be predicted if income was the only argument in the utility function. In other words, introducing omitted variables worsens the income-without-happiness paradox.
2009		
2009	A10 B40	Juselius, Katarina. 2009. <i>Time to reject the privileging of economic theory over empirical evidence? A Reply to Lawson (2009)</i>. University of Copenhagen, Department of Economics, Discussion Papers: 09-16. The present financial and economic crisis has revealed a systemic failure of academic economics and emphasized the need to re-think how to model economic phenomena. Lawson (2009) seems concerned that critics of standard models now will fill academic journals with contributions that make the same methodological mistakes, albeit in slightly different guise. In particular, he is rather sceptical to use of mathematical statistical models, such as the CVAR approach, as a way of learning about economic mechanisms. In this paper I discuss whether this is a relevant claim and argue that it is likely to be based on a misunderstanding of what a proper statistical analysis is and can offer. In particular, I argue that the strong evidence of (near) unit roots and (structural) breaks in economic variables suggests that standard economic models need to be modified or changed to incorporate these strong features of the data. Furthermore, I argue that a strong empirical methodology that allows data to speak freely about economic mechanisms, such as the CVAR, would ensure that important information in the data is not over heard when needed. Adequately applied such models would provide us with an early warnings system signalling that the economy is moving seriously out of equilibrium.
2009	C01 D45	Kleiner, Morris, and Alan Krueger. 2009. <i>Analyzing the Extent and Influence of Occupational Licensing on the Labor Market</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1178. This study examines the extent and influence of occupational licensing in the U.S. using a specially designed national labor force survey. Specifically, we provide new ways of measuring occupational licensing and consider what types of regulatory requirements and what level of government oversight contribute to wage gains and variability. Estimates from the survey indicated that 35 percent

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of employees were either licensed or certified by the government, and that 29 percent were fully licensed. Another 3 percent stated that all who worked in their job would eventually be required to be certified or licensed, bringing the total that are or eventually must be licensed or certified by government to 38 percent. We find that licensing is associated with about 18 percent higher wages, but the effect of governmental certification on pay is much smaller. Licensing by larger political jurisdictions is associated with the higher wage gains relative to only local licensing. We find little association between licensing and the variance of wages, in contrast to unions. Overall, our results show that occupational licensing is an important labor market phenomenon that can be measured in labor force surveys.
2009	C01	Goldberg, Pinelopi, Amit Khandelwal, Nina Pavcnik, and Petia Topalova. 2009. <i>Imported Intermediate Inputs and Domestic Product Growth: Evidence from India</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies, Working Papers: 1179. New goods play a central role in many trade and growth models. We use detailed trade and firm-level data from a large developing economy--India--to investigate the relationship between declines in trade costs, the imports of intermediate inputs and domestic firm product scope. We estimate substantial static gains from trade through access to new imported inputs. Accounting for new imported varieties lowers the import price index for intermediate goods on average by an additional 4.7 percent per year relative to conventional gains through lower prices of existing imports. Moreover, we find that lower input tariffs account on average for 31 percent of the new products introduced by domestic firms, which implies potentially large dynamic gains from trade. This expansion in firms' product scope is driven to a large extent by international trade increasing access of firms to new input varieties rather than by simply making existing imported inputs cheaper. Hence, our findings suggest that an important consequence of the input tariff liberalization was to relax technological constraints through firms' access to new imported inputs that were unavailable prior to the liberalization.
2009	B45	THE SAME AS C01 Kleiner, Morris, and Alan Krueger. 2009. <i>Analyzing the Extent and Influence of Occupational Licensing on the Labor Market</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1178.
2009	E64 H25 I18 J23	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The unemployment rate is expected to average 10.2 percent for 2010, 9.1 percent for 2011, and 7.3 percent for 2012. With this in mind, this Issue Brief describes a job sharing tax credit, designed to provide a quick and substantial boost to the economy. It would use tax dollars to pay firms to shorten the typical workweek, while keeping pay constant. This should cause employers to want to hire additional workers. A rough estimate of the impact of this tax credit is between 1.3 and 2.7 million jobs created.
2009	E64 H25 I18	Sherman, Matt. 2009. <i>More Budget Belt-Tightening Means More Job Losses for States</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at the problem of state budget shortfalls during the recession and calculates the number of jobs that would be lost (nationally and by state) if states utilize pro-cyclical spending cuts in an attempt to balance their budgets. This is an update to an earlier paper from December 2008, "Will Workers Survive State Budget Belt-Tightening?"
2009	E64 H25 I18	Sherman, Matt, and Nathan Lane. 2009. <i>Cut Loose: State and Local Layoffs of Public Employees in the Current Recession</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. In the current recession, millions of Americans have lost their jobs. Unemployment has increased nationwide to levels not witnessed since the 1980s. This issue brief tallies more than 110,000 jobs that have been shed from state and local governments in the last two years and breaks them down by state (and metropolitan area where available). Without the stimulus passed in February of this year, there would have been many more layoffs at the state and local level.
2009	E64 H25 I18	Baker, Dean, and Rivka Deutsch. 2009. <i>The State and Local Drag on the Stimulus</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This report shows that the \$787 billion included in the 2009 ARRA will not have as much of an immediate effect on the economy as initially anticipated. After subtracting the annual AMT patch and accounting for state level spending and tax cuts, the full effect of federal stimulus will equal a little more than 1 percent of GDP a year, falling far short of what is needed to re-ignite the economy. While the 2009 recovery act was a vital first step towards restoring the nations economic foundation, this paper puts some perspective on the immediate effects of the stimulus.
2009	E64 H25 I18	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Pay for Play? Tax Credits for Paid Time Off</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Economists are increasingly coming to the recognition that the current downturn is likely to be longer and more severe than they had expected at the time the last stimulus package was approved in February. As a result, there is likely to be interest in additional stimulus in order to boost the economy and lower the unemployment rate. This paper briefly outlines a method for Congress to quickly boost demand in the economy, while at the same time promoting important public ends: an employer tax credit for paid time off. This paid time off can take the form of paid family leave, paid sick days, paid vacation, or a shorter workweek. This tax credit can both provide short-term stimulus and also provide an incentive to restructure workplaces in ways that are more family friendly. It is possible that many workplaces may leave in place changes made to take advantage of this tax credit even after it has expired.
2009	F16	Khraiche, Maroula. 2009. <i>Trade, Firm Structure, and Migration of Talent</i>. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2009-35. Throughout economic history there have been episodes in which the liberalization of trade has been accompanied by a positive flow of migrants. Such phenomena are notable because they contradict the basic Heckscher-Ohlin conclusion that trade and labor mobility are substitutes. Also notable is the fact that migrants to the U.S. have been largely skilled rather than unskilled. This paper links these two phenomena by pointing out the simple fact that increased trade can involve different types of firm structures and different types of goods being traded, which in turn have different effects on skilled and unskilled labor. The interaction between different frictions that impact labor movements, specifically the interaction between capital adjustment costs and trade costs, has a significant effect on the gap between the returns to labor in the South and North. Although the decrease in trade costs and increase in trade dampens labor movements, the existence of asymmetric capital adjustment costs in the North and South increases it. To show these results formally, this paper calibrates and solves a two-country, two-sector model of trade and migration, in which countries differ in skill endowments and capital adjustment costs and sectors differ in structures and capital intensities. Empirical analysis is then provided, with results supporting the main qualitative implications of the model.
2009	G01	Pindyck, Robert S., and Neng Wang. 2009. <i>The Economic and Policy Consequences of Catastrophes</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15373. What is the likelihood that the U.S. will experience a devastating catastrophic event over the next few decades--something that would substantially reduce the capital stock, GDP and wealth? What does the possibility of such an event imply for the behavior of economic variables such as investment, interest rates, and equity prices? And how much should society be willing to pay to reduce the probability or likely impact of such an event? We address these questions using a general equilibrium model that describes production, capital accumulation, and household preferences,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		and includes as an integral part the possible arrival of catastrophic shocks. Calibrating the model to average values of economic and financial variables yields estimates of the implied expected mean arrival rate and impact distribution of catastrophic shocks. We also use the model to calculate the tax on consumption society would accept to reduce the probability or impact of a shock.
2009	G01	Barro, Robert J., and Tao Jin. 2009. <i>On the Size Distribution of Macroeconomic Disasters</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15247. In the rare-disasters setting, a key determinant of the equity premium is the size distribution of macroeconomic disasters, gauged by proportionate declines in per capita consumption or GDP. The long-term national-accounts data for up to 36 countries provide a large sample of disaster events of magnitude 10% or more. For this sample, a power-law density provides a good fit to the distribution of the ratio of normal to disaster consumption or GDP. The key parameter of the size distribution is the upper-tail exponent, alpha, estimated to be near 5, with a 95% confidence interval between 3-1/2 and 7. The equity premium involves a race between alpha and the coefficient of relative risk aversion, gamma. A higher alpha signifies a thinner tail and, therefore, a lower equity premium, whereas a higher gamma implies a higher equity premium. The equity premium is finite if $(\alpha-1) > \gamma$. To accord with an observed average unlevered equity premium of around 5%, we get a point estimate for gamma close to 3, with a 95% confidence interval of roughly 2 to 4.
2009	G01	Jagannathan, Ravi, Mudit Kapoor, and Ernst Schaumburg. 2009. <i>Why are we in a recession? The Financial Crisis is the Symptom not the Disease!</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15404. Globalization has brought a sharp increase in the developed world's labor supply. Labor in developing countries--countries with vast pools of underemployed people--can now more easily augment labor in the developed world, without having to relocate, in ways not thought possible only a few decades ago. We argue that the large increase in the developed world's labor supply, triggered by geo-political events and technological innovations, is the major underlying cause of the global macro economic imbalances that led to the great recession. The inability of existing institutions in the US and the rest of the world to cope with this shock set the stage for the great recession: The inability of emerging economies to absorb savings through domestic investment and consumption due to inadequate national financial markets and difficulties in enforcing financial contracts; the currency controls motivated by immediate national objectives; and the inability of the US economy to adjust to the perverse incentives caused by huge money inflows leading to a breakdown of checks and balances at various financial institutions. The financial crisis in the US was but the first acute symptom that had to be treated. A sustainable recovery will only occur when the natural flow of capital from developed to developing nations is restored.
2009	G01	Mian, Atif R., and Amir Sufi. 2009. <i>House Prices, Home Equity-Based Borrowing, and the U.S. Household Leverage Crisis</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15283. Using individual-level data on homeowner debt and defaults from 1997 to 2008, we show that borrowing against the increase in home equity by existing homeowners is responsible for a significant fraction of both the sharp rise in U.S. household leverage from 2002 to 2006 and the increase in defaults from 2006 to 2008. Employing land topology-based housing supply elasticity as an instrument for house price growth, we estimate that the average homeowner extracts 25 to 30 cents for every dollar increase in home equity. Money extracted from increased home equity is not used to purchase new real estate or pay down high credit card balances, which suggests that borrowed funds may be used for real outlays (i.e., consumption or home improvement). Home equity-based borrowing is stronger for younger households, households with low credit scores, and households with high initial credit card utilization rates. Homeowners in high house price appreciation areas experience a relative decline in default rates from 2002 to 2006 as they borrow heavily against their home equity, but experience very high default rates from 2006 to 2008. Our estimates suggest that home equity-based borrowing is equal to 2.8% of GDP every year from 2002 to 2006, and accounts for at least 34% of new defaults from 2006 to 2008.
2009	H25	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	H25	THE SAME AS E64 Sherman, Matt. 2009. <i>More Budget Belt-Tightening Means More Job Losses for States</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	H25	THE SAME AS E64 Sherman, Matt, and Nathan Lane. 2009. <i>Cut Loose: State and Local Layoffs of Public Employees in the Current Recession</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	H25	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean, and Rivka Deutsch. 2009. <i>The State and Local Drag on the Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	H25	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Pay for Play? Tax Credits for Paid Time Off</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	H61	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>CBO Projects More Severe Downturn</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The new economic projections from the Congressional Budget Office show the economy remaining well below its potential level of output until 2014. The projections show the unemployment rate averaging 10.2 percent in 2010 and gradually edging down to the long-term sustainable rate of 4.8 percent by 2014. Over this 4 year period, the workforce will face a substantially higher risk of unemployment or underemployment due to insufficient demand in the economy. This paper highlights some of the main implications of CBO's new economic projections.
2009	I18	THE SAME AS E64 Sherman, Matt, and Nathan Lane. 2009. <i>Cut Loose: State and Local Layoffs of Public Employees in the Current Recession</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I18	THE SAME AS E64 Sherman, Matt. 2009. <i>More Budget Belt-Tightening Means More Job Losses for States</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I18	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean, and Rivka Deutsch. 2009. <i>The State and Local Drag on the Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I18	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Pay for Play? Tax Credits for Paid Time Off</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I18	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	J23	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment</i> .
2009	J49	Schmitt, John, and Nathan Lane. 2009. <i>An International Comparison of Small Business Employment</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Contrary to popular perceptions, the United States has a much smaller small-business sector (as a share of total employment) than other countries at a comparable level of economic development,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		according to this new CEPR report. The authors observe that the undersized U.S. small business sector is consistent with the view that high health care costs discourage small business formation, since start-ups in other countries can tap into government-funded health care systems.
2009	I58 L43	Hannsgen, Greg, and Dimitri B. Papadimitriou. 2009. <i>Lessons from the New Deal--Did the New Deal Prolong or Worsen the Great Depression?</i> Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. Since the current recession began in December 2007, New Deal legislation and its effectiveness have been at the center of a lively debate in Washington. This paper emphasizes some key facts about two kinds of policy that were important during the Great Depression and have since become the focus of criticism by new New Deal critics: (1) regulatory and labor relations legislation, and (2) government spending and taxation. We argue that initiatives in these policy areas probably did not slow economic growth or worsen the unemployment problem from 1933 to 1939, as claimed by a number of economists in academic papers, in the popular press, and elsewhere. To substantiate our case, we cite some important economic benefits of New Deal-era laws in the two controversial policy areas noted above. In fact, we suggest that the New Deal provided effective medicine for the Depression, though fiscal policy was not sufficiently countercyclical to conquer mass unemployment and prevent the recession of 1937-38; 1933's National Industrial Recovery Act was badly flawed and poorly administered, and the help provided by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 came too late to have a big effect on the recovery.
2009	Q23 Q51	Campos Palacin, Pablo, and Alejandro Caparros Gass. 2009. "La integracion del valor de cambio de los servicios ambientales en las cuentas verdes de las areas naturales. (Integrating the Exchange Value of Environmental Services in Natural Reserve Green Accounts. With English summary.)." <i>Informacion Comercial Espanola Revista de Economia</i> , 0(847): 9-22. In national accounts, market goods and services are measured in terms of their exchange values (price times amount), whereas the methods for assessing environmental services are based on consumer surplus or Hicksian variations. As a result, environmental values cannot be directly incorporated into national accounts. The present article proposes a methodology for such incorporation under standardized conditions, consisting in full market simulation (supply, demand and competitive context) for cost-free recreational visitor access. The output is a range of values. Methods are likewise proposed for estimating the exchange values of environmental services self-consumed by private owners. Two examples involving Spanish forests are discussed to illustrate the methodology.
2010		
2010	A23	Blinder, Alan. 2010. <i>Teaching Macro Principles after the Financial Crisis</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1222. The stunning events of 2007-2009 both shook the world and piqued interest in economics. In the 30-plus years that I have been teaching macro principles, I have never seen the level of interest in students as high as what I observed last year rapt attention and no sleepers! Interest in economics has grown, and our students will want, expect, and deserve explanations of these events for years to come. This is truly a teaching moment, and that moment is going to be a long one. That's the good news. The bad news is that the current curriculum fails to give students even imperfect answers. This means that the macro principles course will have to be changed. Although we can't provide beginning students with complete answers, we can do a lot better than we have been doing.
2010	A31 D02	Blinder, Alan. 2010. <i>The Squam Lake Report: Fifteen Economists in Search of Financial Reform</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1243. The Squam Lake Report is a volume by economists for economists. It offers the fruits of the labors of 15 top economists who met at Squam Lake, New Hampshire, to discuss financial reform. While somewhat disjointed, and avoiding many important issues, the book is nonetheless a tour du force. Its many recommendations derive from two basic principles: that reformers need to think systemically, and that third-party costs stemming from systemic risk need to be internalized. And its approach is just what you would expect from a group of academic economists. It asks (and answers) questions like: Where did incentives go wrong? What were the sources of market failure? How can we better protect society against negative externalities?
2010	C11	RUGE-MURCIA, Francisco J. 2010. <i>Estimating Nonlinear DSGE Models by the Simulated Method of Moments</i> . Universite de Montreal, Departement de sciences economiques, Cahiers de recherche. This paper studies the application of the simulated method of moments (SMM) for the estimation of nonlinear dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) models. Monte Carlo analysis is employed to examine the small-sample properties of SMM in specifications with different curvature. Results show that SMM is computationally efficient and delivers accurate estimates, even when the simulated series are relatively short. However, asymptotic standard errors tend to overstate the actual variability of the estimates and, consequently, statistical inference is conservative. A simple strategy to incorporate priors in a method of moments context is proposed. An empirical application to the macroeconomic effects of rare events indicates that negatively skewed productivity shocks induce agents to accumulate additional capital and can endogenously generate asymmetric business cycles.
2010	D02	THE SAME AS A31 Blinder, Alan. 2010. <i>The Squam Lake Report: Fifteen Economists in Search of Financial Reform</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1243.
2010	G14	Angeletos, George-Marios, Guido Lorenzoni, and Alessandro Pavan. 2010. <i>Beauty Contests and Irrational Exuberance: A Neoclassical Approach</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15883. The arrival of new, unfamiliar, investment opportunities is often associated with "exuberant" movements in asset prices and real economic activity. During these episodes of high uncertainty, financial markets look at the real sector for signals about the profitability of the new investment opportunities, and vice versa. In this paper, we study how such information spillovers impact the incentives that agents face when making their real economic decisions. On the positive front, we find that the sensitivity of equilibrium outcomes to noise and to higher-order uncertainty is amplified, exacerbating the disconnect from fundamentals. On the normative front, we find that these effects are symptoms of constrained inefficiency; we then investigate policies that can improve welfare in our model without any informational advantage on the government's part. At the heart of these results is a distortion that induces a conventional neoclassical economy to behave as a Keynesian "beauty contest" and to exhibit fluctuations that may look like "irrational exuberance" to an outside observer.
2010	K31	Gatti, Donatella, and Anne-Gael Vaubourg. 2010. "Credit and Unemployment: Do Institutions Matter?" <i>CESifo Forum</i> , 11(1): 37-43.
2010	L23	Syverson, Chad. 2010. <i>What Determines Productivity?</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15712. Economists have shown that large and persistent differences in productivity levels across businesses are ubiquitous. This finding has shaped research agendas in a number of fields, including (but not limited to) macroeconomics, industrial organization, labor, and trade. This paper surveys and evaluates recent empirical work addressing the question of why businesses differ in their measured productivity levels. The causes are manifold, and differ depending on the particular setting. They include elements

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		sourced in production practices--and therefore over which producers have some direct control, at least in theory--as well as from producers' external operating environments. After evaluating the current state of knowledge, I lay out what I see are the major questions that research in the area should address going forward.
2010	N42 N62	Gordon, Robert J., and Robert Krenn. 2010. <i>The End of the Great Depression 1939-41: Policy Contributions and Fiscal Multipliers</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16380. This paper is about the size of fiscal multipliers and the sources of recovery from the Great Depression. Its baseline result is that 89.1 percent of the 1939:Q1-1941:Q4 recovery can be attributed to fiscal policy innovations, 34.1 percent to monetary policy innovations and the remaining -23.2 percent to the combined effect of the basic VAR dynamic forecast and innovations in non-government components of GDP. Traditional Keynesian multipliers assume that there are no capacity constraints to impede a fiscal-driven expansion in aggregate demand. On the contrary, we find ample evidence of capacity constraints in 1941, particularly in the second half of that year. As a result our preferred government spending multiplier is 1.80 when the time period ends in 1941:Q2 but only 0.88 when the time period ends in supply-constrained 1941:Q4. Only the 1.80 multiplier is relevant to situations like 2009-10 when capacity constraints are absent across the economy. Two sets of new insights emerge from a review of contemporary print media. We document that the American economy went to war starting in June 1940, fully 18 months before Pearl Harbor. We also detail the bifurcated nature of the 1941 economy, with excess capacity in its labor market but capacity constraints in many of the key manufacturing industries. By July 1941, the American economy was in a state of perceived national emergency.
2011		
2011	C00 G13	Casassus, Jaime, Peng Liu, and Ke Tang. 2011. <i>Relative Scarcity of Commodities with a Long-Term Economic Relationship and the Correlation of Futures Returns</i> . Instituto de Economía, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile., Documentos de Trabajo: 404. This paper finds that the long-term co-movement of commodity prices is driven by economic relationships, such as production, substitution, and complementary relationships. Such relationships imply that the convenience yield of a given commodity depends on its relative scarcity with respect to associated commodities. The economic linkage between two commodities creates a new source of positive correlation between the futures returns of both commodities. We build an empirical, multi-commodity maximal affine model that allows the convenience yield of a commodity to depend on its relative scarcity. We estimate the model using three commodity pairs: heating oil-crude oil, WTI-Brent crude oil and heating oil-gasoline. Our model allows for a flexible correlation term structure of futures returns that matches the upward-sloping patterns observed in the data. The high long-term correlation implied by an economic relationship reduces the volatility of the spread between commodities, which implies lower spread option prices. An out-of-sample test using short-maturity crack spread options data shows that our model considerably reduces the negative bias generated by traditional models.
2011	C23	Doszyn, Mariusz. 2011. "Econometric Analysis of the Impact of Propensities on Economic Occurrences: A Macroeconomic Perspective." <i>Folia Oeconomica Stetinensia</i> , 10(18): 138-54. The main aim of this article was the specification of problems connected with analysis of impact of human propensities on economic occurrences and also a proposition of econometric tools enabling the identification of this impact. According to the meaning of propensities in economics the current state of knowledge is mostly an effect of considerations presented by J.M. Keynes in his famous book "The General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money" where J.M. Keynes proposed such economic categories as the average and marginal propensities. One of the goals of the presented deliberations was to specify problems related with economic theory of propensities. Such propensities as a propensity to consume, to save, to invest and thesaurisation were particularly carefully analysed. The impact of these propensities on basic macroeconomic variables was considered with respect to the classical model, the neoclassical Solow-Swan model and the IS-LM scheme. In case of spatial data the effects of the impact of propensities could be analysed by means of models with dummy variables showing presence of given propensities. A procedure enabling the construction of such variables was proposed. In case of time series, conceptions delivered by the integration and cointegration theory could be applied. Especially such models as VAR and VECM could be useful. Models for panel data enable direct (models with fixed effects) or indirect (models with random effects) consideration of the impact of propensities on the analysed processes.
2011	C62	Gunn, Christopher M. 2011. <i>From growth to cycles through beliefs</i> . McMaster University, Department of Economics Working Papers. I present a theoretical model where the economy endogenously adopts the technological ideas of a slowly evolving technological frontier, and show that the presence of a "technological gap" between unadopted ideas and current productivity can lead to multiple equilibria and therefore the possibility that changes in beliefs can be self-fulfilling, often referred to as sunspots. In the model these sunspots take the form of beliefs about the value of adopting the new technological ideas, and unleash both a boom in aggregate quantities as well as eventual productivity growth, increasing the value of adoption and self-confirming the beliefs. Moreover, I demonstrate that the scope for these indeterminacies is a function of the steady-state growth rate of the underlying technological frontier of ideas, and that during times of low growth in ideas, the potential for indeterminacies disappears. Under this view, technology becomes important for cycles not necessarily because of sudden shifts in the technological frontier, but rather, because it defines a technological regime for the economy such that expectations about its value can produce aggregate fluctuations where in a different regime they could not.
2011	C62	BOUCEKKINE, Raouf, B. MARTINEZ, and J. R. RUIZ-TAMARIT. 2011. <i>Growth vs. level effect of population change on economic development: An inspection into human-capital-related mechanisms</i> . Université catholique de Louvain, Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (IRES), Discussion Papers (IRES - Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales): 2011039. This paper studies the different mechanisms and the dynamics through which demography is channelled to the economy. We analyze the role of demographic changes in the economic development process by studying the transitional and the long-run impact of both the rate of population growth and the initial population size on the levels of per capita human capital and income. We do that in an enlarged Lucas-Uzawa model with intergenerational altruism. In contrast to the existing theoretical literature, the long-run level effects of demographic changes, i.e. their impact on the levels of the variables along the balanced growth path, are deeply characterized in addition to the more standard long-run growth effects. We prove that the level effect of the population rate of growth is non-negative (positive in the empirically most relevant case) for the average level of human capital, but a priori ambiguous for the level of per capita income due to the interaction of three transmission mechanisms of demographic shocks, a standard one (dilution) and two non-standard (altruism and human capital accumulation). Overall, the sign of the level effects of population growth depend on preference and technology parameters, but numerically we show that the joint negative effect of dilution and altruism is always stronger than the induced positive human capital effect. The growth effect of population growth depends basically on the attitude to intergenerational altruism and intertemporal substitution. Moreover, we also prove that the long-run level effects of population size on per capita human capital and income may be negative, nil, or positive, depending on the relationship between preferences and technology, while its growth effect is zero. Finally, we show that the model is able to replicate complicated time relationships between economic and demographic changes. In particular, it entails a negative effect of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		population growth on per capita income, which dominates in the initial periods, and a positive effect which restores a positive correlation between population growth and economic performance in the long term.
2011	C87 P44	Van Tongeren, J. W., and J. R. Magnus. 2011. <i>Bayesian Integration of Large Scale SNA Data Frameworks with an Application to Guatemala</i> . Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2011-022. We present a Bayesian estimation method applied to an extended set of national accounts data and estimates of approximately 2500 variables. The method is based on conventional national accounts frameworks as compiled by countries in Central America, in particular Guatemala, and on concepts that are defined in the international standards of the System of National Accounts. Identities between the variables are exactly satisfied by the estimates. The method uses ratios between the variables as Bayesian conditions, and introduces prior reliabilities of values of basic data and ratios as criteria to adjust these values in order to satisfy the conditions. The paper not only presents estimates and precisions, but also discusses alternative conditions and reliabilities, in order to test the impact of framework assumptions and carry out sensitivity analyses. These tests involve, among others, the impact on Bayesian estimates of limited annual availability of data, of very low reliabilities (close to non-availability) of price indices, of limited availability of important administrative and survey data, and also the impact of aggregation of the basic data. We introduce the concept of 'tentative' estimates that are close to conventional national accounts estimates, in order to establish a close link between the Bayesian estimation approach and conventional national accounting.
2011	D21	Diss: Fattal Jaef, Roberto Naim Jorge. 2011. Essays on Firm Heterogeneity and Macroeconomic Dynamics. PhD diss. University of California, Los Angeles.
2011	E16 I12	Sukati, Mphumuzi Angelbert. 2011. "The Analysis of the Possible Economic Effects of HIV/AIDS Using the SAM and CGE Models." <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i> , 11(1): 1-13. Swaziland does not have a social accounting matrix (SAM) in place and as such there are many shocks that affect that country's economy but which cannot be analyzed effectively. Most notable of this is the economic effects of the HIV/AIDS scourge that is affecting that country of which it has been difficult to determine the effects it has had on the economy in an objective manner. This paper will highlight the usefulness of the SAM and computable general equilibrium (CGE) models in analyzing the possible economic effects of HIV/AIDS in Swaziland. The absence of a SAM for Swaziland means that empirical analysis of the effect of the disease in the economy could not be undertaken but it is hoped that the arguments presented here will contribute to the use of these methods as tools for analyzing various shocks in an economy. The main aim of the paper is to lay the basic framework to help small developing countries develop practical SAMs that will become an important tool in analyzing the performances of their economies.
2011	E26	Georgiou, George M. 2011. "Measuring the Size of the Informal Economy: Some Critical Comments." <i>Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics</i> , 23(1): 85-107. There has been a burgeoning number of studies attempting to measure the size of the 'black' economy. These are based on a variety of methodologies and provide a range of estimates, not just across countries but within the same countries. This raises a number of issues. What is meant by the term 'black' economy? Is it an appropriate description? What is the theory underlying the estimates of informal economic activity? This paper examines these and other issues, and concludes that whilst the existence of what we prefer to call the 'informal' economy in most countries is incontrovertible, there is a lack of consensus on the appropriate methodology for estimating its size. More importantly, the large number of studies are simply exercises in measurement without theory, though we are sceptical that even with strong theoretical underpinnings it is possible to provide accurate estimates of a complicated web of informal activities.
2011	F01	Chen, Wenjuan. 2011. <i>On the Continuation of the Great Moderation: New evidence from G7 Countries</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2011-060. This paper employs a Markov regime-switching approach to investigate whether the Great Moderation is over since the start of the late 2000s recession. The results confirm that the recent financial crisis did cause a simultaneous high-volatility period among the G7 countries. However, the financial crisis may not mark the end of the Great Moderation. There is strong evidence that each G7 country has again returned to the low-variance state since 2009 or the beginning of 2010.
2011	F11	Baxter, Marianne. 2011. <i>International Risk Sharing in the Short Run and in the Long Run</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16789. International risk-sharing has far-reaching implications both for economic policy and for basic research in economics. When countries do not share risk, individuals in those countries experience fluctuations in their consumption levels that are undesirable and possibly unnecessary. This paper extends and refines the study of international risk-sharing in two dimensions. First, this paper investigates risk-sharing at short vs. long horizons. Countries might, for example, pool risks associated with high-frequency shocks (e.g., seasonal fluctuations in crop yields) but might not share risks associated with low frequency shocks (e.g., different long-run national growth rates). Second, this paper studies bilateral risk-sharing, which is different from the approach taken in most previous studies. We find that there is evidence of substantial international risk-sharing at medium and low frequencies. There is evidence of high and increasing risk-sharing within Europe that is not apparent for other regions of the world.
2011	G13	THE SAME AS C00 Casassus, Jaime, Peng Liu, and Ke Tang. 2011. <i>Relative Scarcity of Commodities with a Long-Term Economic Relationship and the Correlation of Futures Returns</i> . Instituto de Economía. Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Documentos de Trabajo: 404.
2011	I12	THE SAME AS E16 Sukati, Mphumuzi Angelbert. 2011. "The Analysis of the Possible Economic Effects of HIV/AIDS Using the SAM and CGE Models." <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i> , 11(1): 1-13.
2011	J12	Fernandez, Raquel, and Joyce Cheng Wong. 2011. <i>The Disappearing Gender Gap: The Impact of Divorce, Wages, and Preferences on Education Choices and Women's Work</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17508. Women born in 1935 went to college significantly less than their male counterparts and married women's labor force participation (LFP) averaged 40% between the ages of thirty and forty. The cohort born twenty years later behaved very differently. The education gender gap was eliminated and married women's LFP averaged 70% over the same ages. In order to evaluate the quantitative contributions of the many significant changes in the economic environment, family structure, and social norms that occurred over this period, this paper develops a dynamic life-cycle model calibrated to data relevant to the 1935 cohort. We find that the higher probability of divorce and the changes in wage structure faced by the 1955 cohort are each able to explain, in isolation, a large proportion (about 60%) of the observed changes in female LFP. After combining all economic and family structure changes, we find that a simple change in preferences towards work can account for the remaining change in LFP. To eliminate the education gender gap requires, on the other hand, for the psychic cost of obtaining higher education to change asymmetrically for women versus men.
2011	J33	Schmitt, John. 2011. <i>Labor Market Policy in the Great Recession: Some Lessons from Denmark and Germany</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper reviews the recent labor-market performance

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of 21 rich countries, with a focus on Denmark and Germany. Denmark, which was widely seen as one of the world's most successful labor markets before the downturn, has struggled in recent years. Germany, however, has outperformed the rest of the world's rich countries since 2007, despite earlier labor-market difficulties. Labor-market institutions seem to explain the different developments in the two economies. Danish institutions—which include extensive opportunities for education, training, and placement of unemployed workers—appear to perform well when the economy is at or near full employment, but have not been effective during the downturn. German labor-market institutions, which emphasize job security by keeping workers connected to their current employers, may have drawbacks when the economy is operating at or near full employment, but have performed well in the Great Recession. The paper also discusses lessons for U.S. labor-market policy.
2011	J33	Schmitt, John, and David Rosnick. 2011. <i>The Wage and Employment Impact of Minimum-Wage Laws in Three Cities</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This report analyzes the wage and employment effects of the first three city-specific minimum wages in the United States -San Francisco (2004), Santa Fe (2004), and Washington, DC (1993). We use data from a virtual census of employment in each of the three cities, surrounding suburbs, and nearby metropolitan areas, to estimate the impact of minimum-wage laws on wages and employment in fast food restaurants, food services, retail trade, and other low-wage and small establishments.
2011	L91 R41	CV: Rothengatter, Werner. 2011. "Economic Crisis and Consequences for the Transport Sector." In <i>Transport Moving to Climate Intelligence: New Chances for Controlling Climate Impacts of Transport after the Economic Crisis</i> , ed. Werner Rothengatter, Yoshitsugu Hayashi and Wolfgang Schade, 9-28. Transportation Research, Economics and Policy series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	P40	Marie-Ange, VEGANZONES, BAYKAL Omer Faruk, and AYSAN Ahmet Faruk. 2011. <i>The Effects of Convergence in Governance on Capital Accumulation in the Black Sea Economic Cooperation Countries</i>. CERDI, Working Papers: 201103. This paper aims to ascertain the effects of convergence in governance on investment decisions among a sample of 43 developing countries, using dynamic system GMM estimations. In an increasingly interdependent economic world, regions with good governance are considered to be areas of higher investment, as a result of further integration and collaborative action among member states. Since its foundation, in 1992, Black Sea Economic Cooperation (BSEC) countries have gone through a transition process and, to a large extent, this is about institutional transformation. Good governance institutions are an assurance to guarantee property rights and minimize transaction costs, thus creating an environment conducive to investment and growth. In this paper, we investigate the impact of BSEC on its member countries regarding convergence of governance institutions. We show that convergence has occurred within the region with respect to bureaucratic quality, control over corruption, law and order, internal conflict, ethnic tensions, but not to government stability and democratic accountability. The paper also calculates how much capital accumulation the region would gain by reaching the average institutional standards of the EU-12. This study is the first attempt in the BSEC region to investigate the link between regionalization and institutional convergence, at the same time as to quantify its economic impact through investment.
2011	P44	THE SAME AS C87 Van Tongeren, J. W., and J. R. Magnus. 2011. <i>Bayesian Integration of Large Scale SNA Data Frameworks with an Application to Guatemala</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2011-022.
2011	R41	THE SAME AS L91 CV: Rothengatter, Werner. 2011. "Economic Crisis and Consequences for the Transport Sector."
2012		
2012	D03	Ahrens, Steffen, and Dennis J. Snower. 2012. <i>Envy, Guilt, and the Phillips Curve</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8796. We incorporate inequity aversion into an otherwise standard New Keynesian dynamic equilibrium model with Calvo wage contracts and positive inflation. Workers with relatively low incomes experience envy, whereas those with relatively high incomes experience guilt. The former seek to raise their income, and latter seek to reduce it. The greater the inflation rate, the greater the degree of wage dispersion under Calvo wage contracts, and thus the greater the degree of envy and guilt experienced by the workers. Since the envy effect is stronger than the guilt effect, according to the available empirical evidence, a rise in the inflation rate leads workers to supply more labor over the contract period, generating a significant positive long-run relation between inflation and output (and employment), for low inflation rates. This Phillips curve relation, together with an inefficient zero-inflation steady state, provides a rationale for a positive long-run inflation rate. Given standard calibrations, optimal monetary policy is associated with a long-run inflation rate around 2 percent.
2012	D03 D14 Z18	Kast, Felipe, Stephan Meier, and Dina Pomeranz. 2012. <i>Under-Savers Anonymous: Evidence on Self-Help Groups and Peer Pressure as a Savings Commitment Device</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18417. We test the effectiveness of self-help peer groups as a commitment device for precautionary savings, through two randomized field experiments among 2,687 microentrepreneurs in Chile. The first experiment finds that self-help peer groups are a powerful tool to increase savings (the number of deposits grows 3.5-fold and the average savings balance almost doubles). Conversely, a substantially higher interest rate has no effect on most participants. A second experiment tests an alternative delivery mechanism and shows that effects of a similar size can be achieved by holding people accountable through feedback text messages, without any meetings or peer pressure.
2012	D03	McDonald, Ian M., ed. 2012. <i>Behavioural Macroeconomics</i>, Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 265. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty-four previously published papers explore topics in macroeconomics from a behavioral perspective. Papers focus on psychology and economics—a historical perspective; social norms and macroeconomics; the nature of unemployment; some implications of equity for unemployment and inflation; some implications of loss aversion for unemployment and inflation; unemployment and inflation in the social welfare function; consumption and saving; the global financial crisis; economic growth and happiness; and income distribution and the underclass.
2012	D86	Strulovici, Bruno, and Martin Szydlowski. 2012. <i>On the Smoothness of Value Functions</i>. Northwestern University, Center for Mathematical Studies in Economics and Management Science, Discussion Papers: 1542. In dynamic models driven by diffusion processes, the smoothness of the value function plays a crucial role for characterizing properties of the solution. However, available methods to ensure such smoothness have limited applicability in economics, and economists have often relied on either model-specific arguments or explicit solutions. In this paper, we prove that the value function for the optimal control of any time-homogeneous, one-dimensional diffusion is twice continuously differentiable, under Lipschitz, growth, and non-vanishing volatility conditions. Under similar conditions, the value function of any optimal stopping problem is continuously differentiable. For the first problem, we provide sufficient conditions for the existence of an optimal control. The optimal control is Markovian and constructed from the Bellman equation. We also establish an envelope theorem for parameterized optimal stopping problems. Several applications are discussed, including growth, dynamic contracting, and experimentation models.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	E02	Benhabib, Jess, and Pengfei Wang. 2012. <i>Financial Constraints, Endogenous Markups, and Self-fulfilling Equilibria</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18074. We show that self-fulfilling equilibria and indeterminacy can easily arise in a simple financial accelerator model with reasonable parameter calibrations and without increasing returns in production. A key feature for generating indeterminacy in our model is the countercyclical markup due to the procyclical loan to output ratio. We illustrate, via simulations, that our financial accelerator model can generate rich business cycle dynamics, including hump-shaped output in response to demand shocks as well as serial autocorrelation in output growth rates.
2012	F59 N36	Palma, Jose Gabriel. 2012. <i>Was Brazil's recent growth acceleration the world's most overrated boom?</i>. Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. As soon as international financial markets felt reassured in 2003 by the surprisingly neoliberal orientation of President Lula's government, the 'spot-the-new-Latin-tiger' financial brigade became dazzled by Brazil--they just couldn't have enough of it. So much so, that they had little difficulty in turning a blind eye to the obvious fact that (except for several commodities, finance, and a small number of other activities) Brazil's economic performance since the beginning of neo-liberal reforms (c.1990) had been remarkably poor. This not only contrasted with its own performance pre-1980, but also with what was happening in Asia. I shall argue that the weakness of the new neo-liberal paradigm is rooted as much in its intrinsic flaws as in the particular way it was implemented. As in the rest of Latin America, Brazil's economic reforms were undertaken primarily as a result of its perceived economic weaknesses--i.e., there was an attitude of 'throwing in the towel' vis-a-vis the previous state-led import substituting industrialisation strategy, because most politicians and economists interpreted the 1982 debt crisis as conclusive evidence that it had led the region into a cul-de-sac. As Hirschman has argued, policy-making has a strong component of 'path-dependency'; as a result, people often stick with policies after they have achieved their aims, and those policies have become counterproductive. This leads to such frustration and disappointment with existing policies and institutions that is not uncommon to lead to a 'rebound effect'. An extreme example of this phenomenon is post-1982 Latin America, where the core of the discourse that followed ended up simply emphasising the need to reverse as many aspects of the previous development strategy as possible. This helps to explain the peculiar set of priorities, the rigidity and the messianic attitude with which the reforms were implemented in Brazil, as well as their poor outcome. As the then President of Brazil's Central Bank explained at the time, their main task was "...to undo forty years of stupidity." With this 'reverse-gear' attitude, this experiment in economic reform almost inevitably ended up as an exercise in 'not-very-creative-destruction'--especially vis-a-vis its manufacturing industry. Something very different happened in Asia, where economic reforms were often intended (rightly or wrongly) as a more targeted and pragmatic mechanism to overcome specific economic and financial constraints. Instead of implementing reforms as a mechanism to reverse existing industrialisation strategies, in Asia they were put into practice in order to continue and strengthen ambitious processes of industrialisation. Although the Brazilian economy has been unable to deliver sustainable productivity-growth since the beginning of economic reforms (just a few short growth-dashes), Brazilian-style neo-liberal capitalism became unrivalled when it came to offering world-class commodities, an abundance of precarious (mostly service) jobs, stylish retail, extremely lucrative finance, and the 'purity of beliefs.'
2012	J15 O31	Gordon, Robert J. 2012. <i>Is U.S. Economic Growth Over? Faltering Innovation Confronts the Six Headwinds</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18315. This paper raises basic questions about the process of economic growth. It questions the assumption, nearly universal since Solow's seminal contributions of the 1950s, that economic growth is a continuous process that will persist forever. There was virtually no growth before 1750, and thus there is no guarantee that growth will continue indefinitely. Rather, the paper suggests that the rapid progress made over the past 250 years could well turn out to be a unique episode in human history. The paper is only about the United States and views the future from 2007 while pretending that the financial crisis did not happen. Its point of departure is growth in per-capita real GDP in the frontier country since 1300, the U.K. until 1906 and the U.S. afterwards. Growth in this frontier gradually accelerated after 1750, reached a peak in the middle of the 20th century, and has been slowing down since. The paper is about "how much further could the frontier growth rate decline?" The analysis links periods of slow and rapid growth to the timing of the three industrial revolutions (IR's), that is, IR #1 (steam, railroads) from 1750 to 1830; IR #2 (electricity, internal combustion engine, running water, indoor toilets, communications, entertainment, chemicals, petroleum) from 1870 to 1900; and IR #3 (computers, the web, mobile phones) from 1960 to present. It provides evidence that IR #2 was more important than the others and was largely responsible for 80 years of relatively rapid productivity growth between 1890 and 1972. Once the spin-off inventions from IR #2 (airplanes, air conditioning, interstate highways) had run their course, productivity growth during 1972-96 was much slower than before. In contrast, IR #3 created only a short-lived growth revival between 1996 and 2004. Many of the original and spin-off inventions of IR #2 could happen only once--urbanization, transportation speed, the freedom of females from the drudgery of carrying tons of water per year, and the role of central heating and air conditioning in achieving a year-round constant temperature. Even if innovation were to continue into the future at the rate of the two decades before 2007, the U.S. faces six headwinds that are in the process of dragging long-term growth to half or less of the 1.9 percent annual rate experienced between 1860 and 2007. These include demography, education, inequality, globalization, energy/environment, and the overhang of consumer and government debt. A provocative "exercise in subtraction" suggests that future growth in consumption per capita for the bottom 99 percent of the income distribution could fall below 0.5 percent per year for an extended period of decades.
2012	N36	THE SAME AS F59 Palma, Jose Gabriel. 2012. <i>Was Brazil's recent growth acceleration the world's most overrated boom?</i>. Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics.
2012	O31	THE SAME AS J15 Gordon, Robert J. 2012. <i>Is U.S. Economic Growth Over? Faltering Innovation Confronts the Six Headwinds</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18315.
2012	Z18	THE SAME AS D03 Kast, Felipe, Stephan Meier, and Dina Pomeranz. 2012. <i>Under-Savers Anonymous: Evidence on Self-Help Groups and Peer Pressure as a Savings Commitment Device</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18417.
2013		
2013	C13	Mitnik, Stefan, and Willi Semmler. 2013. <i>The Real Consequences of Financial Stress</i>. Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2013-011. We introduce a dynamic banking-macro model, which abstains from conventional mean-reversion assumptions and in which--similar to Brunnermeier and Sannikov (2010)--adverse asset-price movements and their impact on risk premia and credit spreads can induce instabilities in the banking sector. To assess such phenomena empirically, we employ a multi-regime vector autoregression (MRVAR) approach rather than conventional linear vector autoregressions. We conduct bivariate empirical analyses, using country-specific financial-stress indices and industrial production, for the U.S., the UK and the four large euro-area countries. Our MRVAR-based impulse-response studies demonstrate that, compared to a linear specification, response profiles are dependent on the current state of the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		economy as well as the sign and size of shocks. Previous multi-regime-based studies, focusing solely on the regime-dependence of responses, conclude that, during a high-stress period, stress-increasing shocks have more dramatic consequences for economic activity than during low stress. Conducting size-dependent response analysis, we find that this holds only for small shocks and reverses when shocks become sufficiently large to induce immediate regime switches. Our findings also suggest that, in states of high financial stress, large negative shocks to financial-stress have sizeable positive effects on real activity and support the idea of "unconventional" monetary policy measures in cases of extreme financial stress.
2013	C26 J13	Bagger, Jesper, Javier A. Birchenall, Hani Mansour, and Sergio Urzua. 2013. <i>Education, Birth Order, and Family Size</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19111. We introduce a general framework to analyze the trade-off between education and family size. Our framework incorporates parental preferences for birth order and delivers theoretically consistent birth order and family size effects on children's educational attainment. We develop an empirical strategy to identify these effects. We show that the coefficient on family size in a regression of educational attainment on birth order and family size does not identify the family size effect as defined within our framework, even when the endogeneity of both birth order and family size are properly accounted for. Using Danish administrative data we test the theoretical implications of the model. The data does not reject our theory. We find significant birth order and family size effects in individuals' years of education thereby confirming the presence of a quantity-quality trade off.
2013	D22 D84	Bachmann, Ruediger, and Steffen Elstner. 2013. <i>Firms' Optimism and Pessimism</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18989. Are firms' expectations systematically too optimistic or too pessimistic? Does it matter? We use micro data from the West German manufacturing subset of the IFO Business Climate Survey to infer quarterly production changes at the firm level and combine them with production expectations over a quarterly horizon in the same survey to construct series of quantitative firm-specific expectation errors. We find that depending on the details of the empirical strategy at least 6 percent and at most 34 percent of firms systematically over-or underpredict their one-quarter-ahead upcoming production. In a simple neoclassical heterogeneous-firm model these expectational biases lead to factor misallocations that cause welfare losses which in the worst case are comparable to conventional estimates of the welfare costs of business cycles fluctuations. In more conservative calibrations the welfare losses are even smaller.
2013	D63 H24	Yunker, James A. 2013. "The Basic Income Guarantee: A General Equilibrium Evaluation." <i>Basic Income Studies</i> , 8(2): 203-33. The potential economic effects of implementing a Basic Income Guarantee (BIG) in the United States are examined using a small-scale computable general equilibrium model in which labor and saving are the fundamental household decision variables. The social choice variables consist of BIG (termed herein "guaranteed minimum consumption") and public good expenditure. Assuming the model's benchmark values for the social choice variables are a reasonable approximation to the current situation, solution for the optimal social choice variables suggests that a much larger BIG would be preferable from a social welfare standpoint. This basic result is relatively insensitive to alterations in the model's parameters. However, there would be such a substantial reduction in aggregate output and saving from moving to the optimal position that the political feasibility of any such policy shift is doubtful, regardless of any indications from economic analysis.
2013	D84	THE SAME AS D22 Bachmann, Ruediger, and Steffen Elstner. 2013. <i>Firms' Optimism and Pessimism</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18989.
2013	F37	Picillo, Giulia. 2013. <i>Exchange Rates and Asset Prices: Heterogeneous Agents at Work</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4257. This paper merges two branches of the literature. On one hand we study a heterogeneous agents framework to model exchange rates and stock prices. On the other hand we model the relationship between these two series through a DSGE model. Investors choose one of two rules to form their expectations. One rule is based on an open economy model, which reacts to the information from the financial markets. The second rule follows a backward looking approach. We find that when DSGE agents misinterpret the information coming from the financial markets as exogenous productivity shocks they unknowingly amplify the volatility of these markets. The simulated series replicate the stylized facts of real data. We also estimate the DSGE and chartists expectations, and we find that our DSGE agents make output forecasts that are not qualitatively different than the DSGE forecasts from the recent Bayesian literature.
2013	F44	Engler, Philipp, and Simon Voigts. 2013. <i>A Transfer Mechanism for a Monetary Union</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2013-013. We show in a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium framework that the introduction of a common currency by a group of countries with only partially integrated goods markets, incomplete financial markets and no labor migration across member states, significantly increases volatility of consumption and employment in the face of asymmetric shocks. We propose a simple transfer mechanism between member countries of the union that reduces this volatility. Furthermore, we show that this mechanism is more efficient than anticyclical policies at the national level in terms of a better stabilization for the same budgetary effects for households while in the long run deeper integration of goods markets could reduce volatility significantly. Regarding its implementation, we show that the centralized provision of public goods and services at the level of the monetary union implies cross-country transfers comparable to the scheme under study.
2013	F50	Johnston, Jake, and Stephan Lefebvre. 2013. <i>Honduras Since the Coup: Economic and Social Outcomes</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper presents a broad overview of economic and social trends in Honduras since 2006, including the years following the military coup of June 2009. It finds that economic inequality in Honduras has increased dramatically since 2010, while poverty has worsened, unemployment has increased and underemployment has risen sharply, with many more workers receiving less than the minimum wage. While some of the decline was initially due to the global recession that began in 2008, much of it is a result of policy choices, including a decrease in social spending.
2013	H24	THE SAME AS D63 Yunker, James A. 2013. "The Basic Income Guarantee: A General Equilibrium Evaluation." <i>Basic Income Studies</i> , 8(2): 203-33.
2013	J13	THE SAME AS C26 Bagger, Jesper, Javier A. Birchenall, Hani Mansour, and Sergio Urzua. 2013. <i>Education, Birth Order, and Family Size</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19111.
2013	N17 Q33	Plumb, Michael, Christopher Kent, and James Bishop. 2013. <i>Implications for the Australian Economy of Strong Growth in Asia</i> . Reserve Bank of Australia, RBA Research Discussion Papers. Strong growth in Asia, particularly in China, has had a profound impact on the Australian economy over the past decade. Most notable so far has been the boom in the resource sector, with commodity prices and hence Australia's terms of trade rising to historically high levels over a number of years. This has been accompanied by a sizeable appreciation of the exchange rate. While the terms of trade have passed their peak, the substantial investment in productive capacity of the resource sector in recent years is expected to provide a large boost to the production and exports of resources in coming years. In this paper we describe how the pattern of structural adjustment to the positive terms of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		trade shock has, to date, proceeded broadly in line with that suggested by a simple theoretical model that distinguishes between three broadly defined sectors: the resource sector, the 'other tradable' sector and the non-tradable sector. In particular, relative wages and prices adjusted in a way that facilitated the reallocation of factors of production towards the resource sector. While not all parts of the economy have benefited, the process of adjustment thus far has occurred relatively smoothly in a macroeconomic sense; inflation has remained within the target range, or not too far from it, unemployment has remained relatively low and output has grown at close to trend rates. This stands in stark contrast to some earlier episodes of terms of trade booms in Australia. We argue that macroeconomic adjustment to the current terms of trade shock has been facilitated by the appreciation of the exchange rate, the anchoring of inflation expectations and labour market dynamics whereby wage pressures in industries or regions experiencing strong conditions associated with the boom in resource investment have not spilled over to parts of the economy experiencing weaker conditions.
2013	N22	Field, Alexander J. 2013. <i>The Interwar Housing Cycle in the Light of 2001-2011: A Comparative Historical Approach</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18796. This paper examines the interwar housing cycle in comparison to what transpired in the United States between 2001 and 2011. The 1920s experienced a boom in construction and prolonged retardation in building in the 1930s, resulting in a swing in residential construction's share of GDP, and its absolute volume, that was larger than what has taken place in the 2000s. In contrast, there was relatively little sustained movement in the real price of housing between 1919 and 1941, and the up and down price movements were remarkably modest, certainly in comparison with more recent experience. The paper documents the higher degree of housing leverage in 2001-2011. And it documents a rate of foreclosure on residential housing post 2006 that is likely higher than during the 1930s. It concludes that balance sheet problems resulting from a prior residential housing boom pose greater obstacles to recovery today than they did in the interwar period.
2013	Q33	THE SAME AS N17 Plumb, Michael, Christopher Kent, and James Bishop. 2013. <i>Implications for the Australian Economy of Strong Growth in Asia</i> . Reserve Bank of Australia, RBA Research Discussion Papers.
2013	Z12	Campante, Filipe R., and David H. Yanagizawa-Drott. 2013. <i>Does Religion Affect Economic Growth and Happiness? Evidence from Ramadan</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19768. We study the economic effects of religious practices in the context of the observance of Ramadan fasting, one of the central tenets of Islam. To establish causality, we exploit variation in the length of the fasting period due to the rotating Islamic calendar. We report two key, quantitatively meaningful results: 1) longer Ramadan fasting has a negative effect on output growth in Muslim countries, and 2) it increases subjective well-being among Muslims. We then examine labor market outcomes, and find that these results cannot be primarily explained by a direct reduction in labor productivity due to fasting. Instead, the evidence indicates that Ramadan affects Muslims' relative preferences regarding work and religiosity, suggesting that the mechanism operates at least partly by changing beliefs and values that influence labor supply and occupational choices beyond the month of Ramadan itself. Together, our results indicate that religious practices can affect labor supply choices in ways that have negative implications for economic performance, but that nevertheless increase subjective well-being among followers.

Table E20.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C02	Mathematical Methods
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory*
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K11	Property Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O44	Environment and Growth

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E20: Balance of Links

277	Links in 2005
122	New links in 2006-2013
423	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E20 is equal to 5.0 AS.

Общий объем раздела E20 — 5,0 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E20.E.

E21 Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth ¹

Table E21.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	13	22	9	1.69	0.11	0.08	General Economics and Teaching
B	147	233	86	1.59	1.26	0.84	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	329	660	331	2.01	2.82	2.39	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	1,322	2,916	1,594	2.21	11.33	10.56	Microeconomics
E	6,075	13,536	7,461	2.23	52.09	49.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	609	1562	953	2.56	5.22	5.66	International Economics
G	378	1204	826	3.19	3.24	4.36	Financial Economics
H	562	1260	698	2.24	4.82	4.56	Public Economics
I	59	258	199	4.37	0.51	0.93	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	434	1127	693	2.6	3.72	4.08	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	13	36	23	2.77	0.11	0.13	Law and Economics
L	58	197	139	3.4	0.50	0.71	Industrial Organization
M	17	46	29	2.71	0.15	0.17	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	72	182	110	2.53	0.62	0.66	Economic History
O	1,106	2,860	1,754	2.59	9.48	10.36	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	216	659	443	3.05	1.85	2.39	Economic Systems
Q	151	402	251	2.66	1.29	1.46	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	96	384	288	4	0.82	1.39	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.02	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	6	63	57	10.5	0.05	0.23	Other Special Topics
S	11,663	27,612	15,949	2.37	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E21.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	10	19	9	1.9	0.09	0.07	General Economics
A2	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	13	22	9	1.69	0.11	0.08	General Economics and Teaching
B0	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	General
B1	31	41	10	1.32	0.27	0.15	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	55	82	27	1.49	0.47	0.30	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	42	72	30	1.71	0.36	0.26	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	8	11	3	1.38	0.07	0.04	Economic Methodology
B5	8	24	16	3	0.07	0.09	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	147	233	86	1.59	1.26	0.84	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	17	22	5	1.29	0.15	0.08	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	69	125	56	1.81	0.59	0.45	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	41	78	37	1.9	0.35	0.28	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	30	49	19	1.63	0.26	0.18	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	130	255	125	1.96	1.11	0.92	Econometric Modeling
C6	20	64	44	3.2	0.17	0.23	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	4	6	2	1.5	0.03	0.02	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	18	53	35	2.94	0.15	0.19	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.03	Design of Experiments
C	329	660	331	2.01	2.82	2.39	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	1	18	17	18	0.01	0.07	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	624	1,598	974	2.56	5.35	5.79	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	15	29	14	1.93	0.13	0.11	Production and Organizations
D3	103	323	220	3.14	0.88	1.17	Distribution
D4	3	6	3	2	0.03	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	25	78	53	3.12	0.21	0.28	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	39	86	47	2.21	0.33	0.31	Welfare Economics
D7	21	51	30	2.43	0.18	0.18	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	64	205	141	3.2	0.55	0.74	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	427	522	95	1.22	3.66	1.89	Intertemporal Choice
D	1,322	2,916	1,594	2.21	11.33	10.56	Microeconomics
E0	15	98	83	6.53	0.13	0.35	General
E1	162	388	226	2.4	1.39	1.41	General Aggregative Models
E2	4,729	10,170	5,441	2.15	40.55	36.83	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	363	980	617	2.7	3.11	3.55	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	296	776	480	2.62	2.54	2.81	Money and Interest Rates
E5	140	391	251	2.79	1.20	1.42	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	370	733	363	1.98	3.17	2.65	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	6,075	13,536	7,461	2.23	52.09	49.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	13	33	20	2.54	0.11	0.12	General
F1	49	173	124	3.53	0.42	0.63	Trade
F2	107	242	135	2.26	0.92	0.88	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	293	797	504	2.72	2.51	2.89	International Finance
F4	146	295	149	2.02	1.25	1.07	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.04	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.04	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	609	1,562	953	2.56	5.22	5.66	International Economics
G0	2	130	128	65	0.02	0.47	General
G1	223	621	398	2.78	1.91	2.25	General Financial Markets
G2	129	361	232	2.8	1.11	1.31	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	24	92	68	3.83	0.21	0.33	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	378	1,204	826	3.19	3.24	4.36	Financial Economics
H0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	4	24	20	6	0.03	0.09	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	133	342	209	2.57	1.14	1.24	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	141	206	65	1.46	1.21	0.75	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	6	18	12	3	0.05	0.07	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	179	413	234	2.31	1.53	1.50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	88	231	143	2.63	0.75	0.84	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	2	12	10	6	0.02	0.04	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	9	13	4	1.44	0.08	0.05	Miscellaneous Issues
H	562	1,260	698	2.24	4.82	4.56	Public Economics
I0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	16	80	64	5	0.14	0.29	Health
I2	5	26	21	5.2	0.04	0.09	Education and Research Institutions
I3	38	151	113	3.97	0.33	0.55	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	59	258	199	4.37	0.51	0.93	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.02	General
J1	201	503	302	2.5	1.72	1.82	Demographic Economics
J2	134	371	237	2.77	1.15	1.34	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	57	149	92	2.61	0.49	0.54	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.04	Particular Labor Markets
J5	3	6	3	2	0.03	0.02	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	38	81	43	2.13	0.33	0.29	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	434	1,127	693	2.6	3.72	4.08	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	8	10	2	1.25	0.07	0.04	Basic Areas of Law
K2	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	4	17	13	4.25	0.03	0.06	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.02	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	13	36	23	2.77	0.11	0.13	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	12	39	27	3.25	0.10	0.14	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	5	31	26	6.2	0.04	0.11	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	12	18	6	1.5	0.10	0.07	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	3	18	15	6	0.03	0.07	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	11	36	25	3.27	0.09	0.13	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.03	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	10	32	22	3.2	0.09	0.12	Industry Studies: Services
L9	3	13	10	4.33	0.03	0.05	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	58	197	139	3.4	0.50	0.71	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	5	6	1	1.2	0.04	0.02	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	9	33	24	3.67	0.08	0.12	Marketing and Advertising
M4	3	7	4	2.33	0.03	0.03	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	17	46	29	2.71	0.15	0.17	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.01	General
N1	43	82	39	1.91	0.37	0.30	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	6	26	20	4.33	0.05	0.09	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	15	51	36	3.4	0.13	0.18	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	4	7	3	1.75	0.03	0.03	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.03	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.01	Regional and Urban History
N	72	182	110	2.53	0.62	0.66	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	688	1,869	1,181	2.72	5.90	6.77	Economic Development
O2	56	149	93	2.66	0.48	0.54	Development Planning and Policy
O3	31	73	42	2.35	0.27	0.26	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	311	719	408	2.31	2.67	2.60	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	20	50	30	2.5	0.17	0.18	Economywide Country Studies
O	1,106	2,860	1,754	2.59	9.48	10.36	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	23	53	30	2.3	0.20	0.19	Capitalist Systems
P2	117	336	219	2.87	1.00	1.22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	71	261	190	3.68	0.61	0.95	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	2	6	4	3	0.02	0.02	Other Economic Systems
P5	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	216	659	443	3.05	1.85	2.39	Economic Systems
Q0	23	47	24	2.04	0.20	0.17	General
Q1	13	26	13	2	0.11	0.09	Agriculture
Q2	58	66	8	1.14	0.50	0.24	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	15	51	36	3.4	0.13	0.18	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	15	52	37	3.47	0.13	0.19	Energy
Q5	27	160	133	5.93	0.23	0.58	Environmental Economics
Q	151	402	251	2.66	1.29	1.46	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	18	57	39	3.17	0.15	0.21	General Regional Economics
R2	38	146	108	3.84	0.33	0.53	Household Analysis
R3	37	169	132	4.57	0.32	0.61	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R4	2	6	4	3	0.02	0.02	Transportation Economics
R5	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	Regional Government Analysis
R	96	384	288	4	0.82	1.39	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.02	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	6	63	57	10.5	0.05	0.23	Other Special Topics
S	11,663	27,612	15,949	2.37	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E21.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	6	9	3	1.5	0.05	0.03	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	4	5	1	1.25	0.03	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A22	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B00	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B11	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	17	21	4	1.24	0.15	0.08	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	9	11	2	1.22	0.08	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B15	4	6	2	1.5	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B20	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	4	6	2	1.5	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	45	65	20	1.44	0.39	0.24	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B25	3	6	3	2	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	42	68	26	1.62	0.36	0.25	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic Methodology: General
B41	5	8	3	1.6	0.04	0.03	Economic Methodology
B51	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	3	8	5	2.67	0.03	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	3	4	1	1.33	0.03	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B59	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C10	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	6	8	2	1.33	0.05	0.03	Estimation: General
C14	4	5	1	1.25	0.03	0.02	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	54	84	30	1.56	0.46	0.3	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	10	27	17	2.7	0.09	0.1	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C30	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	31	54	23	1.74	0.27	0.2	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	9	18	9	2	0.08	0.07	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C41	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C43	27	44	17	1.63	0.23	0.16	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	2	9	7	4.5	0.02	0.03	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	84	144	60	1.71	0.72	0.52	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	24	42	18	1.75	0.21	0.15	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	20	47	27	2.35	0.17	0.17	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	3	8	5	2.67	0.03	0.03	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C61	11	25	14	2.27	0.09	0.09	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C63	4	19	15	4.75	0.03	0.07	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C67	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Input-Output Models
C68	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C70	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Noncooperative Games
C73	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C80	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	6	12	6	2	0.05	0.04	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	7	15	8	2.14	0.06	0.05	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	4	24	20	6	0.03	0.09	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
D00	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Microeconomics: General
D10	24	58	34	2.42	0.21	0.21	Household Behavior: General
D11	142	207	65	1.46	1.22	0.75	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	365	731	366	2	3.13	2.65	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	9	21	12	2.33	0.08	0.08	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	83	578	495	6.96	0.71	2.09	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Consumer Protection
D21	4	8	4	2	0.03	0.03	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	3	6	3	2	0.03	0.02	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	8	15	7	1.88	0.07	0.05	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Distribution: General
D31	101	317	216	3.14	0.87	1.15	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Factor Income Distribution
D40	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D45	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Rationing; Licensing
D50	4	7	3	1.75	0.03	0.03	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	6	16	10	2.67	0.05	0.06	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	6	25	19	4.17	0.05	0.09	Incomplete Markets
D57	3	10	7	3.33	0.03	0.04	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	6	17	11	2.83	0.05	0.06	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	5	9	4	1.8	0.04	0.03	Welfare Economics: General
D61	2	9	7	4.5	0.02	0.03	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	5	11	6	2.2	0.04	0.04	Externalities
D63	11	31	20	2.82	0.09	0.11	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	16	26	10	1.63	0.14	0.09	Altruism; Philanthropy
D70	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	5	5	0	1	0.04	0.02	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	9	33	24	3.67	0.08	0.12	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	4	10	6	2.5	0.03	0.04	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	15	21	6	1.4	0.13	0.08	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	27	80	53	2.96	0.23	0.29	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	6	22	16	3.67	0.05	0.08	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	6	41	35	6.83	0.05	0.15	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	10	39	29	3.9	0.09	0.14	Expectations; Speculations
D90	22	30	8	1.36	0.19	0.11	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	403	489	86	1.21	3.46	1.77	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	9	13	4	1.44	0.08	0.05	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	6	74	68	12.33	0.05	0.27	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	39	49	10	1.26	0.33	0.18	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	9	13	4	1.44	0.08	0.05	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	70	159	89	2.27	0.6	0.58	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	35	152	117	4.34	0.3	0.55	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E17	8	13	5	1.63	0.07	0.05	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation; Models and Applications
E19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	33	62	29	1.88	0.28	0.22	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	3,813	7,657	3,844	2.01	32.69	27.73	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	654	1447	793	2.21	5.61	5.24	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	50	561	511	11.22	0.43	2.03	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	113	281	168	2.49	0.97	1.02	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	20	57	37	2.85	0.17	0.21	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.03	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	44	97	53	2.2	0.38	0.35	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	7	14	7	2	0.06	0.05	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	134	314	180	2.34	1.15	1.14	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	218	641	423	2.94	1.87	2.32	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	4	10	6	2.5	0.03	0.04	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	11	23	12	2.09	0.09	0.08	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	43	66	23	1.53	0.37	0.24	Demand for Money
E42	7	23	16	3.29	0.06	0.08	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	109	263	154	2.41	0.93	0.95	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	126	398	272	3.16	1.08	1.44	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E50	5	19	14	3.8	0.04	0.07	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	47	98	51	2.09	0.4	0.35	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	79	241	162	3.05	0.68	0.87	Monetary Policy
E58	9	33	24	3.67	0.08	0.12	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	9	24	15	2.67	0.08	0.09	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	11	20	9	1.82	0.09	0.07	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	297	571	274	1.92	2.55	2.07	Fiscal Policy
E63	22	45	23	2.05	0.19	0.16	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	3	5	2	1.67	0.03	0.02	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	13	32	19	2.46	0.11	0.12	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	15	36	21	2.4	0.13	0.13	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.03	Global Outlook
F02	12	25	13	2.08	0.1	0.09	International Economic Order
F10	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.03	Trade: General
F11	9	15	6	1.67	0.08	0.05	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	9	20	11	2.22	0.08	0.07	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	21	105	84	5	0.18	0.38	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	5	14	9	2.8	0.04	0.05	Economic Integration
F16	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F18	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Trade and Environment
F21	87	183	96	2.1	0.75	0.66	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	9	13	4	1.44	0.08	0.05	International Migration
F23	11	26	15	2.36	0.09	0.09	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	12	24	12	2	0.1	0.09	International Finance: General
F31	40	141	101	3.53	0.34	0.51	Foreign Exchange
F32	177	448	271	2.53	1.52	1.62	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	11	44	33	4	0.09	0.16	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	18	54	36	3	0.15	0.2	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	12	30	18	2.5	0.1	0.11	Foreign Aid
F36	23	53	30	2.3	0.2	0.19	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.03	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	122	218	96	1.79	1.05	0.79	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	4	14	10	3.5	0.03	0.05	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	17	43	26	2.53	0.15	0.16	Economic Growth of Open Economies

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F47	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F53	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
G00	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.03	Financial Economics: General
G10	26	51	25	1.96	0.22	0.18	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	60	188	128	3.13	0.51	0.68	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	105	282	177	2.69	0.9	1.02	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	3	8	5	2.67	0.03	0.03	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	7	23	16	3.29	0.06	0.08	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	17	42	25	2.47	0.15	0.15	International Financial Markets
G18	4	20	16	5	0.03	0.07	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	16	30	14	1.88	0.14	0.11	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	56	186	130	3.32	0.48	0.67	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	16	41	25	2.56	0.14	0.15	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	19	38	19	2	0.16	0.14	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	2	9	7	4.5	0.02	0.03	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	20	56	36	2.8	0.17	0.2	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	3	17	14	5.67	0.03	0.06	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	8	38	30	4.75	0.07	0.14	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	7	9	2	1.29	0.06	0.03	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	4	18	14	4.5	0.03	0.07	Payout Policy
H11	4	21	17	5.25	0.03	0.08	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	11	35	24	3.18	0.09	0.13	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	17	42	25	2.47	0.15	0.15	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	6	10	4	1.67	0.05	0.04	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	16	52	36	3.25	0.14	0.19	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	73	156	83	2.14	0.63	0.56	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	10	43	33	4.3	0.09	0.16	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H30	20	34	14	1.7	0.17	0.12	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	119	169	50	1.42	1.02	0.61	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	2	9	7	4.5	0.02	0.03	Public Goods
H42	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.02	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	15	73	58	4.87	0.13	0.26	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	6	30	24	5	0.05	0.11	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	148	273	125	1.84	1.27	0.99	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	6	17	11	2.83	0.05	0.06	National Security and War
H60	3	13	10	4.33	0.03	0.05	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	9	26	17	2.89	0.08	0.09	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	47	105	58	2.23	0.4	0.38	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	28	86	58	3.07	0.24	0.31	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H69	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H73	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	State and Local Borrowing
H81	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H87	8	12	4	1.5	0.07	0.04	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I11	3	9	6	3	0.03	0.03	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	10	33	23	3.3	0.09	0.12	Health Production

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
I18	3	19	16	6.33	0.03	0.07	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.03	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	3	10	7	3.33	0.03	0.04	Analysis of Education
I22	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I30	1	16	15	16	0.01	0.06	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	19	56	37	2.95	0.16	0.2	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	8	33	25	4.13	0.07	0.12	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	10	46	36	4.6	0.09	0.17	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J10	4	8	4	2	0.03	0.03	Demographic Economics: General
J11	76	206	130	2.71	0.65	0.75	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	10	29	19	2.9	0.09	0.11	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	20	50	30	2.5	0.17	0.18	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	75	163	88	2.17	0.64	0.59	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	4	14	10	3.5	0.03	0.05	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	8	24	16	3	0.07	0.09	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	4	11	7	2.75	0.03	0.04	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	12	83	71	6.92	0.1	0.3	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.04	Labor Demand
J24	20	66	46	3.3	0.17	0.24	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	94	191	97	2.03	0.81	0.69	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	9	55	46	6.11	0.08	0.2	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	41	77	36	1.88	0.35	0.28	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	5	7	2	1.4	0.04	0.03	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Labor Contracts
J51	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J53	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J60	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	10	22	12	2.2	0.09	0.08	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	13	23	10	1.77	0.11	0.08	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	9	22	13	2.44	0.08	0.08	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
K11	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Property Law
K13	7	7	0	1	0.06	0.03	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K22	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Business and Securities Law
K34	3	4	1	1.33	0.03	0.01	Tax Law
K35	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.04	Personal Bankruptcy Law
L11	3	12	9	4	0.03	0.04	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L13	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L16	8	22	14	2.75	0.07	0.08	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L21	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Organization of Production
L25	2	19	17	9.5	0.02	0.07	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L33	12	14	2	1.17	0.1	0.05	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L43	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L51	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.03	Economics of Regulation
L52	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.03	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	6	14	8	2.33	0.05	0.05	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L62	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.03	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L66	3	5	2	1.67	0.03	0.02	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L73	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Forest Products
L80	6	12	6	2	0.05	0.04	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	2	9	7	4.5	0.02	0.03	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L86	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L91	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Transportation: General
L94	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Electric Utilities
L96	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Telecommunications
M13	5	5	0	1	0.04	0.02	New Firms; Startups
M31	1	18	17	18	0.01	0.07	Marketing
M37	8	15	7	1.88	0.07	0.05	Advertising
M41	3	4	1	1.33	0.03	0.01	Accounting
N00	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Economic History: General
N10	5	14	9	2.8	0.04	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	15	29	14	1.93	0.13	0.11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	7	10	3	1.43	0.06	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	7	8	1	1.14	0.06	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	5	14	9	2.8	0.04	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N17	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N22	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	2	6	4	3	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N25	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N30	2	13	11	6.5	0.02	0.05	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	3	13	10	4.33	0.03	0.05	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	4	8	4	2	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	3	6	3	2	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N37	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N42	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N73	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
O10	9	20	11	2.22	0.08	0.07	Economic Development: General
O11	177	434	257	2.45	1.52	1.57	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	24	118	94	4.92	0.21	0.43	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	11	46	35	4.18	0.09	0.17	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.03	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	70	180	110	2.57	0.6	0.65	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	291	759	468	2.61	2.5	2.75	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	15	42	27	2.8	0.13	0.15	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	11	61	50	5.55	0.09	0.22	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O19	79	202	123	2.56	0.68	0.73	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	5	7	2	1.4	0.04	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	7	16	9	2.29	0.06	0.06	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	43	112	69	2.6	0.37	0.41	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.04	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	5	18	13	3.6	0.04	0.07	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	3	5	2	1.67	0.03	0.02	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	8	11	3	1.38	0.07	0.04	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	14	36	22	2.57	0.12	0.13	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O38	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	37	59	22	1.59	0.32	0.21	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	138	283	145	2.05	1.18	1.02	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	9	16	7	1.78	0.08	0.06	Monetary Growth Models
O47	125	349	224	2.79	1.07	1.26	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	7	15	8	2.14	0.06	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O56	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	7	16	9	2.29	0.06	0.06	Comparative Studies of Countries
P12	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Capitalist Enterprises
P14	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	18	38	20	2.11	0.15	0.14	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	3	4	1	1.33	0.03	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	22	30	8	1.36	0.19	0.11	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	6	36	30	6	0.05	0.13	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	63	190	127	3.02	0.54	0.69	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	2	45	43	22.5	0.02	0.16	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	3	4	1	1.33	0.03	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	16	20	4	1.25	0.14	0.07	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P31	4	12	8	3	0.03	0.04	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	15	72	57	4.8	0.13	0.26	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	17	47	30	2.76	0.15	0.17	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	4	15	11	3.75	0.03	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	30	112	82	3.73	0.26	0.41	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P41	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P51	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q01	23	47	24	2.04	0.2	0.17	Sustainable Development
Q11	6	8	2	1.33	0.05	0.03	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Agricultural Finance
Q16	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	3	4	1	1.33	0.03	0.01	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	11	13	2	1.18	0.09	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	19	22	3	1.16	0.16	0.08	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q23	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q24	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	7	9	2	1.29	0.06	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q27	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	17	17	0	1	0.15	0.06	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q30	2	15	13	7.5	0.02	0.05	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	5	9	4	1.8	0.04	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	6	16	10	2.67	0.05	0.06	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	2	10	8	5	0.02	0.04	Resource Booms
Q41	11	29	18	2.64	0.09	0.11	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	3	20	17	6.67	0.03	0.07	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q50	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.03	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q53	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.04	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	1	27	26	27	0.01	0.1	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	18	72	54	4	0.15	0.26	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	2	14	12	7	0.02	0.05	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	3	18	15	6	0.03	0.07	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	8	28	20	3.5	0.07	0.1	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	8	22	14	2.75	0.07	0.08	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R15	2	6	4	3	0.02	0.02	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R20	3	8	5	2.67	0.03	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	23	83	60	3.61	0.2	0.3	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	6	11	5	1.83	0.05	0.04	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	6	44	38	7.33	0.05	0.16	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	34	155	121	4.56	0.29	0.56	Housing Supply and Markets
R33	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.03	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R41	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.02	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R50	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Regional Government Analysis: General
Z12	2	12	10	6	0.02	0.04	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	4	49	45	12.25	0.03	0.18	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	11,663	27,146	15,483	2.33	100	98.26	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E21.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	0	General Economics: General
A11	3	0.01	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A14	1	0	Sociology of Economics
B30	4	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B50	4	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
C01	1	0	Econometrics
C25	1	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	2	0.01	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C34	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	2	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C58	13	0.05	Financial Econometrics
C62	3	0.01	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C78	1	0	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C91	3	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	2	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	2	0.01	Field Experiments
D01	5	0.02	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	8	0.03	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	1	0	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D19	1	0	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D43	1	0	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	1	0	Auctions
D53	3	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D86	2	0.01	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	11	0.04	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	1	0	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E39	1	0	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E49	3	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: Other
F20	1	0	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F24	19	0.07	Remittances
F37	3	0.01	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F44	9	0.03	International Business Cycles
F50	2	0.01	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	4	0.01	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	1	0	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F54	1	0	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	1	0	International Institutional Arrangements
F61	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	4	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F65	6	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G01	122	0.44	Financial Crises
G17	6	0.02	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G29	1	0	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G38	2	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H00	1	0	Public Economics: General
H10	3	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H26	3	0.01	Tax Evasion
H27	1	0	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H44	1	0	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H59	1	0	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H71	2	0.01	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	4	0.01	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H75	1	0	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H77	1	0	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
I00	1	0	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	8	0.03	Health: General
I13	6	0.02	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	2	0.01	Health and Inequality
I15	2	0.01	Health and Economic Development
I19	1	0	Health: Other
I23	1	0	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	1	0	Education and Inequality
I28	3	0.01	Education: Government Policy
I29	2	0.01	Education: Other
J00	1	0	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J08	4	0.01	Labor Economics Policies
J43	1	0	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	5	0.02	Public Sector Labor Markets
J58	1	0	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J82	1	0	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
K10	1	0	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K12	1	0	Contract Law
K20	2	0.01	Regulation and Business Law: General
K31	2	0.01	Labor Law

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
K36	1	0	Family and Personal Law
K42	5	0.02	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	1	0	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L14	2	0.01	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L24	1	0	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	8	0.03	Entrepreneurship
L31	1	0	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	3	0.01	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L50	1	0	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L61	2	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L63	1	0	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L67	3	0.01	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	3	0.01	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L71	4	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	1	0	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L74	3	0.01	Construction
L82	2	0.01	Entertainment; Media
L85	4	0.01	Real Estate Services
L87	2	0.01	Postal and Delivery Services
L92	1	0	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	1	0	Air Transportation
L98	1	0	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M14	1	0	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M40	3	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: General
N01	1	0	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N16	2	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N21	4	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N24	2	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N26	2	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	1	0	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N35	2	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	1	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N40	1	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N55	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N70	1	0	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N75	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N84	1	0	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N92	1	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	2	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
O25	2	0.01	Industrial Policy
O34	2	0.01	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O43	8	0.03	Institutions and Growth
O44	2	0.01	Environment and Growth
O54	2	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	1	0	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
P10	2	0.01	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	4	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P37	1	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P46	3	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	1	0	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q10	4	0.01	Agriculture: General
Q13	1	0	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q15	2	0.01	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q38	1	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	1	0	Energy: General

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q55	7	0.03	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
R10	1	0	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R40	1	0	Transportation Economics: General
R52	4	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R58	1	0	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Y10	5	0.02	Data: Tables and Charts
Z10	1	0	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z18	1	0	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
S	466	1.47	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(122), F24(19), C58(13), E02(11), F44(9), D02(8), I10(8), L26(8), O43(8), Q55(7), F65(6), G17(6), I13(6), D01(5), J45(5), K42(5), Y10(5), B30(4), B50(4), F51(4), F62(4), H72(4), J08(4), L71(4), L85(4), N21(4), P11(4), Q10(4), R52(4), A11(3), C62(3), C91(3), D53(3), E49(3), F37(3), H10(3), H26(3), I28(3), L32(3), L67(3), L68(3), L74(3), M40(3), P46(3), C26(2), C36(2), C92(2), C93(2), D86(2), F50(2), G38(2), H71(2), I14(2), I15(2), I29(2), K20(2), K31(2), L14(2), L61(2), L82(2), L87(2), N16(2), N24(2), N26(2), N35(2), N93(2), O25(2), O34(2), O44(2), O54(2), P10(2), Q15(2), A10(1), A14(1), C01(1), C25(1), C34(1), C78(1), D03(1), D19(1), D43(1), D44(1), E16(1), E39(1), F20(1), F52(1), F54(1), F55(1), F61(1), G29(1), H00(1), H27(1), H44(1), H59(1), H75(1), H77(1), I00(1), I19(1), I23(1), I24(1), J00(1), J43(1), J58(1), J82(1), K10(1), K12(1), K36(1), L10(1), L24(1), L31(1), L50(1), L63(1), L72(1), L92(1), L93(1), L98(1), M14(1), N01(1), N27(1), N36(1), N40(1), N55(1), N70(1), N71(1), N75(1), N84(1), N92(1), O55(1), P37(1), P48(1), Q13(1), Q38(1), Q40(1), R10(1), R40(1), R58(1), Z10(1), Z18(1).

Table E21.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D01	1	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	5
D86	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
E39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F24	1	1	1	3	2	5	4	2	19
H59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I28	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
J82	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L26	2	0	0	2	1	0	1	2	8
L67	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
L71	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
N21	1	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	4
Q55	1	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	7
A10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B50	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
H71	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
H72	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
I00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I10	0	2	0	2	3	1	0	0	8
I29	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
J08	0	3	1	0	0	0	0	0	4
K42	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	1	5
L10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L14	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
L61	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
L68	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
L82	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
N16	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
N26	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
N36	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N93	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
O34	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
C34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C62	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
D03	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F52	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G17	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	1	6
K36	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L32	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
L72	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L85	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
N27	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N84	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3	4
R10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C25	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D02	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	1	8
D53	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
F65	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	1	6
G01	0	0	0	22	18	26	27	29	122
H26	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
I19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
I23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
K10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L92	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R40	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A11	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
C01	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	4	3	3	3	13
F37	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
F44	0	0	0	0	1	1	5	2	9
G29	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H10	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
J00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K20	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
K31	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
N24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
N92	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O25	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
O54	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Y10	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	5
C26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
C36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
C91	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C93	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
E02	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	3	11
E49	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
F20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G38	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
H27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J45	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5
L50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L74	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
L87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
L93	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L98	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N01	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N35	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
N55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N70	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	5	8
O44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
P37	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P46	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
R52	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
C78	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F50	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
F51	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
H44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H75	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H77	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
I15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
J58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
Q40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Z10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Z18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C92	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
D44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
F61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
I24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
N71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
P48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	12	19	14	12	16	25	22	18	138

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E21.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	D01	Merella, Vincenzo. 2006. "Engel's Curve and Product Differentiation: A Dynamic Analysis of the Effects of Quality on Consumer's Choice." <i>RISEC: International Review of Economics and Business</i> , 53(2): 157-82. The application of Engel's Curve in a single-product perspective may dramatically change the role of quality in affecting the dynamics of economic performance. This paper introduces a specification of preferences that regards quality as luxury, and quantity as necessary. The analysis is carried out by using a framework similar to Grossman's and Helpman's (1991), while quality is defined as in Stokey (1988). The resulting consumer's demand crucially depends on quality. Quality is potentially able to prevent the process, implied by neoclassical models, that leads the value of consumption goods to decline over time. By doing so, quality also affects the consumption bundle shares and the variety-specific consumption growth rates, thus influencing all dynamic quantitative variables of the economy.
2006	D86	CV; Kletzer, Kenneth M. 2006. "Sovereign Debt, Volatility, and Insurance." In <i>External Vulnerability and Preventive Policies</i> , ed. Ricardo J. Caballero, Cesar Calderon and Luis Felipe Céspedes, 327-51. Series on Central Banking, Analysis, and Economic Policies, vol. 10. Santiago: Central Bank of Chile.
2006	E39 H59	Erlandsen, Espen, Jens Lundsgaard, and Felix Hufner. 2006. <i>The Danish housing market: less subsidy and more flexibility</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 513. While Denmark has fairly flexible labour and product markets in most respects, the housing market stands out with large direct and indirect subsidies for all types of housing and a highly regulated rental market hindering mobility, probably resulting in a mismatch between housing needs and use. In the current housing policy framework there is quite a contrast between the well-functioning market for transactions of owner-occupied housing (supported by the highly liberalised mortgage market) and the highly regulated rental housing market. This paper assesses the recent development in Danish house prices, followed by a discussion of ways of replacing the costly government intervention in the Danish housing market with more market-based mechanisms, thereby achieving policy objectives in a more efficient and targeted way. The paper reviews the main areas for reform, including overall subsidisation of housing, rent regulation, social housing, and how housing supply could be made more responsive.
2006	F24	Caceres, Luis Rene, and Nolvía N. Saca. 2006. "El mecanismo de transmisión de los efectos de las remesas en El Salvador. (The Transmission Mechanism of the Impact of Remittances in El Salvador. With English summary.)." <i>Comercio Exterior</i> , 56(10): 875-85. By means of a vast literary review on the economic impact of remittances and the construction of a self-regressive vectors model, the authors study the reasons behind the paradox of the coexistence of economic stagnation, decrease of investment, and national saving, with unprecedented figures of remittances income. In this sense, while analyzing the impact of remittances on certain money and real variables, they help to clarify the so-called "remittances syndrome".
2006	H59	THE SAME AS E39 Erlandsen, Espen, Jens Lundsgaard, and Felix Hufner. 2006. <i>The Danish housing market: less subsidy and more flexibility</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 513.
2006	I28	Erdos, Tibor. 2006. "Growth Potential and Extensive Reform of Public Finances." <i>Development and Finance/Fejlesztés és Finanszírozás: Quarterly Hungarian Economic Review</i> , 0(2): 3-12. The size of the growth rate, that can be attained in a country in the long run, is always a disputed question. I have already dealt with the problem in issue 2004/3 of this journal. Now the sphere of the analysis is reduced: the point surveyed hereunder is the role, that may be played by the extensive reform of public finances in the long term rate of economic growth in Hungary.
2006	J82	Das, Satya P., and Rajat Deb. 2006. "A Dynamic Analysis of Child Labor with a Variable Rate of Discount: Some Policy Implications." <i>B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy: Contributions to Economic Analysis and Policy</i> , 5(1): 1-28. This paper analyzes the problem of child labor in an infinite-horizon dynamic model with a variable rate of time preference and credit

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		constraints. The variability in the rate of time preference leads to the possibility of multiple steady states and a poverty trap. The paper considers the long-run and short-run effects of an array of policies like enrollment subsidy, improvement in primary education infrastructure, lump-sum subsidy, and variations in loan market parameters. We distinguish between policies that reduce child labor in the long run only in the presence of a variable discount rate and other policies which work whether or not the discount rate is variable. Credit-related policies belong to the former group. Policies that reduce child labor and increase family consumption in the long run may have an adverse effect of lowering consumption in the short run.
2006	L26	Bohacek, Radim. 2006. "Financial Constraints and Entrepreneurial Investment." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 53(8): 2195-2212. There is a well documented interdependence between the investment and saving decisions of entrepreneurial households. I study this interdependence in a dynamic, general equilibrium model with heterogeneous agents and occupational choice. The simulated economy replicates U.S. data on the distribution of wealth and income, and the shares of wealth and income for each occupation. The dominant incentive behind the high level of savings of business households is the desire to relax a wealth constraint in financing entrepreneurial projects in order to operate their firms at an optimal size. Because successful firms grow over time, entrepreneurs enter business despite lower initial earnings than they would receive in paid employment.
2006	L26	Diss: Francis, Johanna. 2006. Savings, Investment, and the Entrepreneurial Decisions of the Wealthy. PhD diss. Johns Hopkins University.
2006	L67	Khaled, Mohammed, and Ralph Lattimore. 2006. "The Changing Demand for Apparel in New Zealand and Import Protection." <i>Journal of Asian Economics</i>, 17(3): 494-508. New Zealand import protection has been reduced from amongst the highest in the developed world in the 1980s to about the OECD average in 1999. At that point, Government stopped further reductions that had been planned. That policy has left import protection on apparel goods (clothing and footwear) at high levels and restricted imports from many important trading partners, particularly in Asia. Future import protection in apparel goods may need to be revisited as New Zealand continues negotiations on free trade agreements with China and other countries. This paper reports on consumer demand elasticities estimated over the last 20 years for apparel items purchased by New Zealand households that would be useful in evaluating further reductions in import protection.
2006	L71	Duly, Abby L., Jeffrey A. Harris, Ara M. Khatchadourian, Rozi T. Ulics, and Melissa C. Wolter. 2006. "Price and Expenditure Measures of Petroleum Products: A Comparison." <i>Monthly Labor Review</i>, 129(12): 56-65. A structural vector autoregression (VAR) model of supply and demand examines the effects of crude-petroleum price shocks on the market for plastics products. The VAR is estimated with monthly data from the Producer Price Indexes for Crude Petroleum, Organic Chemicals, and Plastics Products, as well as the Federal Reserve's indexes for plastics production and overall industrial production, from January 1974 through December 2003. The model reveals that positive (negative) price shocks to crude petroleum have a positive (negative) effect on prices for both organic chemicals and plastics products and a negative (positive) effect on the quantity of plastics products.
2006	N21	Guidolin, Massimo. 2006. "Pessimistic Beliefs under Rational Learning: Quantitative Implications for the Equity Premium Puzzle." <i>Journal of Economics and Business</i>, 58(2): 85-118. In the presence of infrequent but observable structural breaks, we show that a model in which the representative agent is on a rational learning path can generate high equity premia and low risk-free interest rates. When the model is calibrated to US consumption growth data, average risk premia and bond yields similar to those displayed by post-depression US historical experience are generated for low levels of risk aversion. Even ruling out pessimistic beliefs, recursive learning inflates the equity premium without requiring a strong curvature of the utility function. Simulations reveal that other moments of equilibrium asset returns are easily matched, like excess volatility, the presence of ARCH effects and long-run predictability. These findings are robust to a number of details of the experiments, such as the number and dating of the breaks.
2006	Q55	Kletzan, Daniela, Angela Koppl, Kurt Kratena, Stefan Schleicher, and Michael Wuger. 2006. "Towards Sustainable Consumption: Economic Modelling of Mobility and Heating for Austria." <i>Ecological Economics</i>, 57(4): 608-26. The paper focuses on economic modelling and empirical analysis of sustainable structures in private consumption and strives to extend conventional economic consumption models. The model analysis of sustainable consumption in the areas heating and transport for Austria attempts to depart from traditional measurement of consumption in national accounts and economic consumption models. The focus of the analysis is laid on consumer services derived from a combination of stocks (e.g. building stock, transport systems) and flows (mainly energy). This approach intends to illustrate that a concentration on flows in consumption models lacks important aspects of sustainable consumption. The economic analysis of sustainable consumption patterns aims to highlight the effects related to the substitution of flows by stocks in the consumption areas transport and heating (e.g. improvements in thermal quality of buildings, more energy efficient transport systems). Relevant too, in this respect, is the role that can be played by technological innovation (improvements in energy efficiency of stocks, the potential for specific incentives to promote new technologies). Two essential factors are crucial in the context of sustainable consumption: the demand shifts concerning the consumer services desired and the composition of the stock-flow mix necessary for the service provision.
2007		
2007	A10	Farhi, Emmanuel. 2007. <i>Capital Taxation and Ownership when Markets are Incomplete</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13390. This paper analyzes the theoretical and quantitative implications of optimal capital taxation in the neoclassical growth model with aggregate shocks and incomplete markets. The model features a representative-agent economy with proportional taxes on labor and capital. I first consider the case that the only asset the government can trade is a real risk-free bond. Taxes on capital are set one period in advance, reflecting inertia in tax codes and ruling out replication of the complete markets allocation. Because capital income varies with the state of the economy, capital taxation provides a state contingent source of revenues. I thus identify a novel potential role for capital taxation as a risk sharing instrument between the government and private agents. However, this benefit must be weighted against the distortionary cost of capital taxation. For a baseline case, the optimal policy features a zero tax on capital. Moreover, numerical simulations show that the baseline case provides an excellent benchmark. I next allow the government to hold a non trivial position in capital. Capital ownership provides the same benefit or risk sharing but without the cost of tax distortions. In a variety of quantitative exercises, I show that capital ownership allows the government to realize about 90% of the welfare gains from moving to complete markets. Large positions are typically required for optimality. But smaller positions achieve substantial benefits. In a business-cycle simulation, I show that a 15% short equity position achieves over 40% of the welfare gains from completing markets.
2007	B50	Stockhammer, Engelbert. 2007. <i>Some Stylized Facts on the Finance-Dominated Accumulation Regime</i>. Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. While there is an agreement that the Fordist accumulation regime has come to an end in the course of the 1970s, there is no agreement on how to characterize the post-Fordist

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		regime (or if a such is already in place). The paper seeks put together various arguments related to financialization (in the broad sense) from a macroeconomic point of view and investigate the relevance of these arguments by means of an analysis stylized facts for EU countries. The paper discusses changes in investment behaviour, consumption behaviour and government expenditures, investigating to what extent changes are related to financialization. Households experience higher debt levels. Rising profits of businesses come with only moderate investment. The notion of a "finance-dominated" accumulation regime is proposed to highlight that financial developments crucially shape the pattern and the pace of accumulation. The finance dominated accumulation regime is characterized by a mediocre growth performance and by higher volatility. However, so far deregulated financial markets have not lead to major financial crises in advanced capitalist economies. A possible reason for this is that the size of the state sector has not been substantially reduced despite neoliberal attempts to do so.
2007	H71	Heim, Bradley T. 2007. "The Effect of Tax Rebates on Consumption Expenditures: Evidence from State Tax Rebates." <i>National Tax Journal</i> , 60(4): 685-710. This paper uses Consumer Expenditure Survey data to estimate the response to a sequence of state tax rebates implemented during 1995-2001. The results generally suggest that expenditures increased by one-fifth to one-fourth of the rebate amount, with positive effects on nondurable spending, spending on apparel, and among households with single respondents. However, the results vary depending on the sample, regressor, and expenditure component, with several variables entering insignificantly or with the wrong sign. Rebate announcements are estimated to have had a small and insignificant effect on the amount of spending, but may have shifted the composition of spending.
2007	H72	CV: Dar, Atul, and Sal AmirKhalkhali. 2007. "On the Saving-Investment Relationship and Government Spending in G-7 Countries." In <i>Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Economic Association 2007 Conference, May 31-June 2, 2007, Pennsylvania College of Technology, Williamsport, Pennsylvania</i> , ed. James J. Jozefowicz, 25-30. Williamsport, Pa.: Pennsylvania Economic Association.
2007	H72	CV: Sanders, William V. 2007. "Discussant Comments: The Saving-Investment-Current Account Relationship and Government Size: An Empirical Study of G7 Countries." In <i>Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Economic Association 2007 Conference, May 31-June 2, 2007, Pennsylvania College of Technology, Williamsport, Pennsylvania</i> , ed. James J. Jozefowicz, 31. Williamsport, Pa.: Pennsylvania Economic Association.
2007	I00	Ameriks, John, Andrew Caplin, Steven Laufer, and Stijn Van Nieuwerburgh. 2007. <i>The Joy of Giving or Assisted Living? Using Strategic Surveys to Separate Bequest and Precautionary Motives.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13105. Strong bequest motives can explain low retirement spending, but so equally can strong precautionary motives. Given this identification problem, the recent tradition has been largely to ignore bequest motives. We develop a rich model of spending in retirement that allows for both motives, and introduce a "Medicaid aversion" parameter that plays a key role in determining precautionary savings. We implement a "strategic" survey to resolve the identification problem between bequest and precautionary motives. We find that strong bequest motives are too prevalent to be ignored. Moreover, Medicaid aversion is widespread, and helps explain the low spending of many middle class retirees.
2007	I10	Diss: Hsu, Minchung. 2007. <i>Essays on Health Insurance, Saving Behavior and the Wealth Distribution.</i> PhD diss. University of California, Los Angeles.
2007	I10	Gollin, Douglas, and Christian Zimmermann. 2007. <i>Malaria: Disease Impacts and Long-Run Income Differences.</i> University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2007-30. The World Health Organization (WHO) reports that malaria, a parasitic disease transmitted by mosquitoes, causes over 300 million episodes of "acute illness" and more than one million deaths annually. Most of the deaths occur in poor countries of the tropics, and especially sub-Saharan Africa. Some researchers have suggested that ecological differences associated with malaria prevalence are perhaps the most important reason why some countries today are rich and others poor. This paper explores the question in an explicit dynamic general equilibrium framework, using a calibrated model that incorporates epidemiological features into a standard general equilibrium framework.
2007	I29	Gimenez, Jose Ignacio, Jose Alberto Molina, and Almudena Sevilla Sanz. 2007. <i>Household Division of Labor, Partnerships and Children: Evidence from Europe.</i> University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: 33. This paper complements conventional economic analysis and presents a social norms interpretation to explain cross-country differences in partnership formation rates, and the dramatic decrease in partnership formation rates in Southern Europe in particular. We argue that increases in female human capital - by raising the opportunity cost of entering a partnership - had a differential impact on partnership formation rates in Northern and Southern Europe due to the different social norms regarding the household division of labor. Social norms are modeled as a constraint on the allocation of household labor that (if binding) diminishes the gains to enter a partnership. Furthermore, highly educated women are less likely to form a partnership, because the utility loss when a partnership is formed is lower the higher the female opportunity cost. We test the predictions of the model using 7 waves of the European Community Household panel (1995-2001). For each country and year we construct the average of the female to male ratio of childcare time as an indicator of social norms regarding the household division of labor. The empirical findings support the predictions of the model. After controlling for the time and country variation in the data, as well as for permanent individual heterogeneity and other aggregate variables at the country level, the results suggest that more traditional social norms regarding the household division of labor negatively affect a woman's probability of forming a partnership. Thus, a woman living in a country with a more traditional division of household labor has, ceteris paribus, a lower probability of forming a partnership. Furthermore, as predicted by the theory, social norms have a stronger negative effect for highly educated women. To the extent that female education has increased over the years, and that Southern European countries have more traditional social norms, this latter finding may partly explain the dramatic decrease in partnership formation rates in Southern Europe.
2007	J08	Basu, Kaushik, and Annemie Maertens. 2007. "The Pattern and Causes of Economic Growth in India." <i>Oxford Review of Economic Policy</i> , 23(2): 143-67. This paper presents the broad macro parameters of the growth of the Indian economy since the nation's independence and a cross-country evaluation of where India stands, drawing out the patterns discernible in these aggregative statistics. The paper gives an overview of the on-going debate on the components of the Indian growth and the relative importance of the different policies in the 1980s and 1990s. It contributes to this debate by identifying the landmark years, and analysing the politics behind some of the economics. The paper also analyses the factors behind the changes in India's savings rate and the relation between growth and development, on the one hand, and the nature of labour market regulation, on the other.
2007	J08	Gustman, Alan L., and Thomas Steinmeier. 2007. <i>Projecting Behavioral Responses to the Next Generation of Retirement Policies.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12958. This paper examines retirement and related behavioral responses to policies that on average are actuarially neutral. Many conventional models predict that actuarially neutral policies will not affect retirement behavior. In contrast, our model allows those with high time preference rates to find that the promise of an actuarially fair increase in future rewards does not balance the loss from foregone current benefits. Using data from the Health and Retirement Study, we find that from age 62 through full retirement age, the earnings test reduces full-time work

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		by married men by about four percentage points, or by about ten percent of married men at full-time work. Abolishing the requirements on many jobs that an individual work full-time or not at all, what we term a minimum hours constraint on employment, would induce more than twice as many people to enter partial retirement as would leave full-time work, so that total full-time equivalent (FTE) employment would increase, although by a modest amount. If all benefits from personal accounts could be taken as a lump sum, the fraction not retired at age 62 would fall by about 5 percentage points compared to a system where there is mandatory annuitization of benefits.
2007	J08	CV: Horn, Gustav A. 2007. "Structural Reforms and Macroeconomic Policy--The Example of Germany." In <i>Money, Distribution and Economic Policy: Alternatives to Orthodox Macroeconomics</i> , ed. Eckhard Hein and Achim Truger, 158-68. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K42	Dietz, Simon, Eric Neumayer, and Indra de Soysa. 2007. "Corruption, the Resource Curse and Genuine Saving." <i>Environment and Development Economics</i>, 12(1): 33-53. Genuine saving is a measure of net investment in produced, natural and human capital. It is a necessary condition for weak sustainable development that genuine saving not be persistently negative. However, according to data provided by the World Bank, resource-rich countries are systematically failing to meet this condition. Alongside the well-known resource curse on economic growth, resource abundance might have a negative effect on genuine saving. In fact, the two are closely related, as future consumption growth is limited by insufficient genuine saving now. In this paper, we apply the most convincing conclusion from the literature on economic growth--that it is institutional failure that depresses growth--to data on genuine saving. We regress gross and genuine saving on three indicators of institutional quality in interaction with an indicator of resource abundance. The indicators of institutional quality are corruption, bureaucratic quality and the rule of law. We find that reducing corruption has a positive impact on genuine saving in interaction with resource abundance. That is, the negative effect of resource abundance on genuine saving is reduced as corruption is reduced.
2007	L10	Gicheva, Dora, Justine Hastings, and Sofia Villas-Boas. 2007. <i>Revisiting the Income Effect: Gasoline Prices and Grocery Purchases</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13614. This paper examines the importance of income effects in purchase decisions for every-day products by analyzing the effect of gasoline prices on grocery expenditures. Using detailed scanner data from a large grocery chain as well as data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES), we show that consumers re-allocate their expenditures across and within food-consumption categories in order to offset necessary increases in gasoline expenditures when gasoline prices rise. We show that gasoline expenditures rise one-for-one with gasoline prices, consumers substitute away from food-away-from-home and towards groceries in order to partially offset their increased expenditures on gasoline, and that within grocery category, consumers substitute away from regular shelf-price products and towards promotional items in order to save money on overall grocery expenditures. On average, consumers are able to decrease the net price paid per grocery item by 5-11% in response to a 100% increase in gasoline prices. Our results show that consumers respond to permanent changes in income from gasoline prices by substituting towards lower-cost food at the grocery store and lower priced items within grocery category. The substitution away from full-priced items towards sale items has implications for microeconomic discrete-choice demand models as well as for macroeconomic inflation measures that typically do not incorporate frequently changing promotional prices.
2007	L14	CV: Gregory, Mary, and Giovanni Russo. 2007. "Do Demand Differences Cause the U.S.-European Employment Gap?." In <i>Services and Employment: Explaining the U.S.-European Gap</i> , ed. Mary Gregory, Wiemer Salverda and Ronald Schettkat, 81-108. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
2007	L61	Focacci, Antonio. 2007. "Empirical Analysis of the Relationship between Total Consumption-GDP Ratio and per capita Income for Different Metals: The Cases of Brazil, China and India." <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i>, 34(9-10): 612-36. The main purpose of the paper is to propose an empirical analysis of the relationship between total consumption of different key metals (aluminium, copper, lead, nickel, tin and zinc) and per capita income of some important developing countries (Brazil, China and India) today present in the international scenario with very different perspectives from in the past. The research is carried out investigating a double aim. Mainly, whether the environmental Kuznets' Curve (EKC) model related to material consumption (and hence "renamed" as material Kuznets' Curve) could be used--in empirical terms--as a possible explanatory pattern of past and current trends for these three important countries. Second, whether the observable trends in industrialised countries is similar to those already implemented in the developing ones. After a brief, but ineluctable, premise considering the theoretical basic assumptions to define the issue and regarding general statements, the specific cases for Brazil, China and India are proposed. Results do not closely fit the theoretical expectations but, as has already been seen for industrialised countries in previous research work, there is a prevailing trend in the lowering of material intensities with rising per-capita income levels. Without pretending to be exhaustive, this paper can be useful in improving the understanding of such developing economies, considering features not yet included in the international literature.
2007	L68	Vu, Tam Bang. 2007. "An Alternative Approximation to Consumer Durables Expenditures." <i>Applied Economics Letters</i>, 14(7-9): 643-46. Consumer durables expenditures are normally assumed to be of linear form with additive error term. Hansen and Singleton (1983) derive the log linear form for consumption, but they do not employ a depreciation rate. In this article, we use a multiplicative error term to obtain a log linear AR(1) with a unit root as an approximate process that drives durables expenditure. The Box-Cox test rejects the linear form in favour of the log linear one. The Box-Jenkins model selection procedure and the augmented Dickey-Fuller test support an AR(1) in log linear form.
2007	L82	Lee, Sang-Woo, and David Waterman. 2007. "Theatrical Feature Film Trade in the United States, Europe, and Japan since the 1950s: An Empirical Study of the Home Market Effect." <i>Journal of Media Economics</i>, 20(3): 167-88. This article reviews the test of a home market model of international trade in media products using a movie industry database covering 6 major countries (the United States, Japan, Germany, Italy, France, and the United Kingdom) over the 1950 to 2003 period. In support of the model, this study finds a consistently positive relation between domestic theater box-office market shares and various measures of domestic movie spending or domestic movie attendance, and negative relations between domestic movie spending and the market shares of imported American film products. Based on these results, declining domestic film production industries in Europe and Japan after about the 1970s, along with growing dominance of the world film market by the United States, is attributed to a relatively rapid growth of domestic consumer spending on movies in the United States.
2007	N16 N26 N36	Ronchi, Veronica. 2007. <i>The Neoliberal Myth in Latin America: The Cases of Mexico and Argentina in the '90s</i>. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2007.42. During the '90s most Latin American countries were submitted to neoliberal structural reform policies. Neoliberal policies imposed market supremacy, reduced the State's role in the economy and deregulated the markets. This paper aims at describing how these policies affected the most important macroeconomic indexes, with special emphasis on Argentina and Mexico, the two countries that suffered most from the economic crises of the '80s and '90s, and where the neoliberal policies were applied with greater orthodoxy. In spite of a slight improvement in some macroeconomic indexes, in

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Latin America neoliberalism failed to reduce poverty and unemployment, and was unable to guarantee a fair distribution of the wealth and improve welfare.
2007	O34	Dincer, Oguzhan. 2007. "The Effects of Property Rights on Economic Performance." <i>Applied Economics</i>, 39(7-9): 825-37. This study augments the neoclassical growth model proposed by Mankiw et al. (1992) to analyse the effects of the property rights protection on the levels of economic performance, measured by per capita gross domestic product (GDP), across countries. The augmented model predicts that (1) the accumulation of physical and human capital and therefore the level of per capita GDP in a country, is positively related with the degree of property rights protection as well as with the saving rates and (2) the effects of the saving rates on the level of per capita GDP in a country are positively related with the degree of property rights protection. Empirical evidence shows that the predictions of the augmented model are consistent with the variations in the levels of per capita GDP across countries.
2008		
2008	C34	Benitez-Silva, Hugo, Selcuk Eren, Frank Heiland, and Sergi Jimenez-Martin. 2008. <i>How Well do Individuals Predict the Selling Prices of their Homes?</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. Self-reported home values are widely used as a measure of housing wealth by researchers employing a variety of data sets and studying a number of different individual and household level decisions. The accuracy of this measure is an open empirical question, and requires some type of market assessment of the values reported. In this research, we study the predictive power of self-reported housing wealth when estimating sales prices utilizing the Health and Retirement Study. We find that homeowners, on average, overestimate the value of their properties by between 5% and 10%. We also find a strong correlation between accuracy and the economic conditions (measured by the prevalent interest rate, the growth of household income, and the growth of median housing prices) at the time of the purchase of the property. While most individuals overestimate the value of their properties, those who bought during more difficult economic times tend to be more accurate, and in some cases even underestimate the value of their house. This cyclical nature of the overestimation of house prices can provide some clues regarding the reasons for the difficulties currently faced by many homeowners.
2008	C62	Alonso-Carrera, Jaime, Jordi Caballe, and Xavier Raurich. 2008. "Can Consumption Spillovers Be a Source of Equilibrium Indeterminacy?" <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>, 32(9): 2883-2902. In this paper, we show that consumption externalities are a source of equilibrium indeterminacy in a growth model with endogenous labor supply. In particular, when the marginal rate of substitution (MRS) between an agent's own consumption and the others' consumption is constant along the equilibrium path, the equilibrium does not exhibit indeterminacy. In contrast, when that MRS is not constant, the equilibrium may exhibit indeterminacy even if the elasticity of the labor demand is smaller than the elasticity of the Frisch labor supply.
2008	C62	Kondo, Atsumasa. 2008. "On the Inefficacy of Temporary Policy in a Dynamic General Equilibrium with Money." <i>Japanese Economic Review</i>, 59(3): 324-44. We construct a dynamic economy with many consumers with money in their utilities. Two main results—a turnpike theorem and inefficacy of temporary policy—are established in a dynamic general equilibrium framework in which price effects generated through markets are explicitly factored in. Turnpike, which is perfectly independent from wealth distribution among the heterogeneous consumers, will be globally attractive. Temporary policy is not effective not only for the future but for the current economy if the long-run interest rate level is low. The inefficacy result coincides with an intuitive explanation by the standard permanent income hypothesis.
2008	C62	Levine, Paul, Joseph Pearlman, and Richard Piere. 2008. "Linear-Quadratic Approximation, External Habit and Targeting Rules." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>, 32(10): 3315-49. We examine the linear-quadratic approximation of nonlinear dynamic stochastic optimization problems. A discrete-time version of Magill [1977a. A local analysis of N-sector capital accumulation under uncertainty. <i>Journal of Economic Theory</i> 15(2), 211-219] is generalized to models with forward-looking variables paying special attention to second-order conditions. This is the 'large distortions' case in the literature. We apply the approach to monetary policy in a DSGE model with external habit in consumption. We then develop a condition for 'target-implementation', a concept related to 'targeting rules'. Finally, we extend the approach to a comparison between cooperative and non-cooperative equilibria in a two-country model and show that the 'small distortions' approximation is inappropriate for this exercise.
2008	D03	CV: Jackson, Tim. 2008. "Sustainable Consumption and Lifestyle Change." In <i>The Cambridge Handbook of Psychology and Economic Behaviour</i>, ed. Alan Lewis, 335-62. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	F52	Lee, Cheng-Te, and Yo-Yi Huang. 2008. "Military Threats, Defense Resources, and Labor Adjustment. (In Chinese. With English summary.)" <i>Journal of Economics and Management</i>, 4(1): 1-24. We observe that the period between Cold War era and the event of 911, variation in foreign military threats leads to variation in defense resources and fluctuations in the labor market. Using an intertemporal optimization dynamic model, this paper explores the impacts of foreign military threats on the civilian consumption sector and on labor allocation. We show that an increase in foreign military threats could lead to a migration of labor from the civilian sector to the defense sector.
2008	G17	Gao, Paul P. J., and Kevin X. D. Huang. 2008. "Aggregate Consumption-Wealth Ratio and the Cross-Section of Stock Returns: Some International Evidence." <i>Annals of Economics and Finance</i>, 9(1): 1-40. We find that the short-term deviations from long-run consumption-wealth relationship (cay) forecast stock market returns and serve as a conditioning variable in the capital asset pricing model (CAPM) for explaining the cross-section of stock returns for the United Kingdom and Japan. Our cross-sectional regressions using cay as a conditioning variable as opposed to using an alternative variable, tay, constructed using calendar time in place of consumption indicate that it is unlikely to be a spurious variable and provides useful information concerning the economic fundamentals. We show that both a consumption-based capital asset pricing model (CCAPM) and a human-capital-augmented capital asset pricing model (HC-CAPM) in conjunction with this conditioning variable can explain much of the cross-section of stock returns in each of the two countries; yet, in terms of relative performance, our results tend to favor the conditional HC-CAPM over the conditional CCAPM for pricing U.K. and Japanese cross-sectional returns.
2008	K36	Luna, Libertad Gonzalez, and Berkay Ozcan. 2008. <i>The Risk of Divorce and Household Saving Behavior</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. We analyze the impact of an increase in the risk of divorce on the saving behaviour of married couples. From a theoretical perspective, the expected sign of the effect is ambiguous. We take advantage of the legalization of divorce in Ireland in 1996 as an exogenous increase in the likelihood of marital dissolution. We analyze the saving behaviour over time of couples who were married before the law was passed. We propose a difference-in-differences approach where we use as comparison groups either married couples in other European countries (not affected by the law change), or Irish families who did not experience a significant increase in the expected risk of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		divorce (such as very religious families, or single individuals). Our results suggest that the increase in the risk of divorce brought about by the law was followed by an increase in the propensity to save of married couples, consistent with a rise in precautionary savings interpretation. An increase in the risk of marital dissolution of about 40 percent led to a 7 to 13 percent rise in the proportion of married couples reporting positive savings.
2008	L24	Diss: Pal, Sudeshna. 2008. Essays on Evidence and Effects of International Movements of Capital and Labor. PhD diss. West Virginia University. This dissertation presents three essays on the evidence and effects of international mobility of capital and labor. Essay 1 explores the behavior of this coefficient in OECD countries over a thirty year period. The second and third essays focus on international movements of labor measured by immigration and outsourcing. The second essay theoretically examines the impact of low skill outsourcing on domestic tax rates, namely labor tax and profit tax. The third essay empirically shows the impact of low skilled immigration and outsourcing on labor tax rates in OECD countries. What follows is a summary of the essays. The first essay, Reassessing International Capital Mobility: The Feldstein-Horioka Puzzle Disappears examines how capital mobility changed over the years, especially during the 1990s often termed as the era of globalization. Feldstein-Horioka type regressions using pooled annual data for OECD countries show that savings-investment correlations fall continuously throughout the 1990s implying increasing capital mobility. This is in sharp contrast to the fairly stable behavior of the coefficient till late 1980s. Evidences show that the phenomenon is indeed global and not country specific. Current account data also confirms increased capital mobility. Developing countries too become financially integrated during the 1990s, but they had an earlier start than OECD nations. The second essay, Outsourcing and Domestic Tax Policy, is a theoretical depiction of the impact of foreign outsourcing on domestic tax rates. The model includes two types of workers, namely managers or high skilled workers who also own the firms and workers who are low skilled and are hired by the managers. An individual can choose to become either of the two given his innate ability and the cost of acquiring skills. In addition, we introduce outsourcing as a factor in a firm's decision making. The firms or managers can hire native workers and outsource jobs abroad. The government taxes both labor income and profit income and provides transfers. The tax rates are determined through a process of voting in which the median voter plays a pivotal role. Our model shows that if the domestic firms increase foreign outsourcing, labor tax rates decline and profit tax rates increase unambiguously in the home country. The third essay, Immigration, Outsourcing and Tax Policy: Evidence from OECD Countries studies effects of immigration and outsourcing on domestic labor tax rates. Immigration and outsourcing are typically portrayed as substitutes in production and in terms of their effects on the domestic economy. A political economy analysis shows that immigration and outsourcing may actually have very different impact on the domestic economy, so that they may not be viewed as substitutes anymore. A study on 15 OECD countries finds that while low skilled immigration increases tax burden on domestic labor, low skilled outsourcing may actually reduce it. Low skilled immigration may impose additional fiscal burden and thus lead to higher tax rates on labor. Outsourcing of low skilled jobs, on the other hand, does not make any claims on government transfers and therefore, may result in lower domestic labor tax rates.
2008	L32	Morck, Randall, Bernard Yeung, and Minyuan Zhao. 2008. "Perspectives on China's Outward Foreign Direct Investment." <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i>, 39(3): 337-50. Recent economic data reveal that, at the infant stage, China's outward foreign direct investment (FDI) is biased towards tax havens and Southeast Asian countries and are mostly conducted by state-controlled enterprises with government sanctioned monopoly status. Further examination of China's savings rate, corporate ownership structures, and bank-dominated capital allocation suggests that, although a surge in China's outward FDI might be economically sensible, the most active players have incentives to conduct excessive outward FDI while capital constraints limit players that most likely have value-creating FDI opportunities. We then discuss plausible firm-level justifications for China's outward FDI, its importance, and promising avenues for further research.
2008	L72	Kannan, R., and Sarat Dhal. 2008. "India's Demand for Gold: Some Issues for Economic Development and Macroeconomic Policy." <i>Indian Journal of Economics and Business</i>, 7(1): 107-28. India is the largest consumer of gold in the world. Gold is a major vehicle of saving for large number of low and middle income households in rural and urban areas. This study provides analytical and empirical perspectives while identifying the key drivers of India's gold demand during the period 1980-2005. Broadly, empirical findings suggest that India's gold demand is significantly influenced by real income and a set of variables pertaining to monetary, fiscal, and financial sector policies such as interest rate, exchange rate, personal income tax, government spending to ease economic and social uncertainty, and wealth (asset price), besides the relative price of gold. These findings have critical implications for development policy, financial intermediation and sold market in the Indian context.
2008	L85	Baker, Dean. 2008. <i>The Key to Stabilizing House Prices: Bring Them Down</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This report states that bringing about the rapid adjustment of house prices to trend levels is the best means of returning stability to the housing market. The paper also calls for the restriction of GSE capital in bubble-inflated markets, with the intent of forcing house prices in these areas to return to trend level. The removal of capital from bubble markets and the consequent infusion of loans into non-bubble markets would stabilize prices in these areas, thus preventing a downward price spiral and overshooting of trend-level prices on the negative side. The report also advocates mortgage appraisal based on a price-to-rent ratio of 15 to 1. As well, the paper suggests giving families facing foreclosure the right to rent their homes both to keep them in their houses and offer banks real incentives to avoid foreclosure.
2008	L85	Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2008. <i>The Impact of the Housing Crash on Family Wealth</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper extrapolates from data from the 2004 Survey of Consumer Finance to project household wealth, by wealth quintile, in 2009 under three alternative scenarios. The first scenario assumes that real house prices fall no further than their level as of March 2008. The second scenario assumes that real house prices fall an additional 10 percent as a 2009 average. The third scenario assumes that real house prices fall an additional 20 percent for a 2009 average. The projections show that the vast majority of families will see a substantial reduction in wealth by 2009 in any of these scenarios and that the cohorts just approaching retirement will have very little to support themselves in retirement other than their Social Security. The projections also show that a large number of families will have little or no equity in their homes in 2009.
2008	L85	Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2008. <i>The Housing Crash and the Retirement Prospects of Late Baby Boomers</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper extrapolates from data from the 2004 Survey of Consumer Finance to project household wealth, by wealth quintile, for the cohort that will be between the ages of 45-54 in 2009 under three alternative scenarios. The first scenario assumes that real house prices fall no further than their level as of March 2008. The second scenario assumes that real house prices fall an additional 10 percent as a 2009 average. The third scenario assumes that real house prices fall an additional 20 percent for a 2009 average. The projections show that the vast majority of families in these age cohorts will have little or no wealth by 2009 in any of these scenarios and that the cohorts just approaching retirement will have very little to support themselves in retirement other than their Social Security. The projections also show that a large number of families in these age cohorts will have little or no equity in their homes in 2009. Finally, the projections show that the renters within the same wealth quintiles in 2004 will have more wealth in 2009 than homeowners in all three scenarios.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	N27	der Eng, Pierre van. 2008. CONSUMER CREDIT IN AUSTRALIA DURING THE 20TH CENTURY. Australian National University, College of Business and Economics, School of Economics, ANUCBE School of Economics Working Papers. This article surveys the growth of consumer credit in Australia during the 20th century, particularly after World War II. Until the 1970s, the regulation of Australia's financial market caused formal consumer credit to be provided mainly by finance companies under hire-purchase contracts, largely for the purchase of cars and household durables. Deregulation of the financial market since the 1960s allowed banks to gain a dominant share in the market for personal loans. Quantification of long-term trends is difficult, but broad estimates suggest sustained growth in per capita indebtedness during 1945-2007.
2008	N84	CV: Onofri, Paolo, and Anna Stagni. 2008. "On the Hicksian Definition of Income in Applied Economic Analysis." In <i>Markets, Money and Capital: Hicksian Economics for the Twenty-First Century</i>, ed. Roberto Scazzieri, Amartya Sen and Stefano Zamagni, 164-81. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	Q10	Chouinard, Hayley, David Davis, Jeffrey LaFrance, and Jeffrey Perloff. 2008. <i>Milk Marketing Order Winners and Losers</i>. School of Economic Sciences, Washington State University, Working Papers: 2009-03 Determining the impacts on consumers of government policies affecting the demand for food products requires a theoretically consistent micro-level demand model. We estimate a system of demands for weekly city-level dairy product purchases by nonlinear three stage least squares to account for joint determination between quantities and prices. We analyze the distributional effects of federal milk marketing orders, and find results that vary substantially across demographic groups. Families with young children suffer, while wealthier childless couples benefit. We also find that households with lower incomes bear a greater regulatory burden due to marketing orders than those with higher income levels.
2008	R10	Lenze, David G. 2008. "Local Area Personal Income for 2006." <i>Survey of Current Business</i>, 88(5): 51-82. County personal income growth in 2006 ranged from 648 percent in St. Bernard, Louisiana, to -43 percent in Slope, North Dakota. For the nation, personal income grew 6.7 percent.
2009		
2009	C25	Jiang, Renna, Puneet Manchanda, and Peter E. Rossi. 2009. "Bayesian Analysis of Random Coefficient Logit Models Using Aggregate Data." <i>Journal of Econometrics</i>, 149(2): 136-48. We present a Bayesian approach for analyzing aggregate level sales data in a market with differentiated products. We consider the aggregate share model proposed by Berry et al. [Berry, Steven, Levinsohn, James, Pakes, Ariel, 1995. Automobile prices in market equilibrium. <i>Econometrica</i> . 63 (4), 841-890], which introduces a common demand shock into an aggregated random coefficient logit model. A full likelihood approach is possible with a specification of the distribution of the common demand shock. We introduce a reparameterization of the covariance matrix to improve the performance of the random walk Metropolis for covariance parameters. We illustrate the usefulness of our approach with both actual and simulated data. Sampling experiments show that our approach performs well relative to the GMM estimator even in the presence of a mis-specified shock distribution. We view our approach as useful for those who are willing to trade off one additional distributional assumption for increased efficiency in estimation.
2009	D02	Younas, Javed. 2009. "Does Institutional Quality Affect Capital Mobility? Evidence from Developing Countries." <i>Journal of Institutional Economics</i>, 5(2): 207-23. This paper uses an augmented Feldstein-Horioka savings-investment methodology to examine the impact of institutional quality on the degree of capital mobility in developing countries. A high correlation between domestic investment and domestic savings can arise from the presence of institutional rigidities restricting the movement of capital across borders. We find that including different aspects of institutional quality raises the coefficient of the savings rate, implying lower capital mobility. However, the improvement in institutional quality that strengthens the legal system, reduces investment risks, and ensures democratic accountability, increases capital mobility in developing countries. Inclusion of foreign aid also has a positive impact on the coefficient of the savings rate.
2009	D02	Han, Chang-Keun, and Michael Sherraden. 2009. "Do Institutions Really Matter for Saving among Low-Income Households? A Comparative Approach." <i>Journal of Socio-Economics</i>, 38(3): 475-83. This study aims to examine the extent to which competing theories explain saving of low-income households in individual development accounts (IDAs). Competing theories include the individual-oriented perspective, a social stratification perspective, and institutional saving theory. We use American Dream Demonstration (ADD) data collected at the Tulsa IDA program. Compared with the individual perspective and the social stratification perspective, institutional features explain a large part of the variance in saving outcomes measured by average monthly net deposit (AMND) and deposit frequency. Findings suggest that institutional structures encouraging low-income households to save may contribute to more inclusive asset-based policy.
2009	D53	Miyazaki, Kenji, Kiyohiko G. Nishimura, and Makoto Saito. 2009. "Incomplete Financial Markets, Irreversibility of Investments and Fiscal and Monetary Policy Instruments." <i>Japanese Economic Review</i>, 60(3): 271-300. In this paper, we analyse the use of fiscal and monetary instruments to improve long-run welfare when productive investment is irreversible and uncollateralizable and there is no insurance. Only fiat money or government issued bonds provide self-insurance. We demonstrate that an increase in precautionary savings reduces irreversible productive investment. Hence, subsidies to promote productive but irreversible investment should be financed in such a way that they do not reduce insurance capability. When lump-sum subsidies are high, a consumption tax is likely to be more redistributive and thus more consumption smoothing than are the other sets of instruments analysed in our model.
2009	G01	Bloom, David E., and Jocelyn E. Finlay. 2009. "Demographic Change and Economic Growth in Asia." <i>Asian Economic Policy Review</i>, 4(1): 45-64. Trade openness, high savings rates, human capital accumulation, and macroeconomic policy only accounted for part of the 1965-1990 growth performance in East Asia. Subsequently, demographic change was shown to be a missing factor in explaining the East Asian growth premium. Since 1990, East Asia has undertaken major economic reforms in response to financial crises and other factors. We reexamine the role of the demographic transition in contributing to cross-country differences in economic growth through to 2005, with a particular focus on East Asia. We highlight the need for policy to offset potential negative effects of aging populations in the future.
2009	G01	Hill, Hal. 2009. "Comment on "Demographic Change and Economic Growth in Asia"." <i>Asian Economic Policy Review</i>, 4(1): 65-66.
2009	G01	Sussangkarn, Chalongsob. 2009. "Comment on "Demographic Change and Economic Growth in Asia"." <i>Asian Economic Policy Review</i>, 4(1): 67-68.
2009	G01	Savona, Paolo. 2009. "Il risparmio in Italia: Un punto di forza dell'economia e di solidità della società. (Savings Trend in Italy: A Factor of Strength in the Current Economic and Social Scenario. With English summary)." <i>Bancaria</i>, 65(6): 66-68. Italian

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		households savings are not falling together with disposable income and GDP, behaving as a factor of stability of the social and economic scenario.
2009	G01	Kriesler, Peter. 2009. "Symposium: The Global Financial Crisis: The Current Financial Crisis: Causes and Policy." <i>Economic and Labour Relations Review</i> , 19(2): 17-25. The driver of the current crisis is the collapse in domestic aggregate demand, originating from international factors. It is important, therefore, to consider potential areas where aggregate demand can be expected to increase in order to understand the possibility of recovery. The current crisis was preceded by an unprecedented increase in the level of household debt, which will hinder the recovery of consumer expenditure. Consumption is also being affected by uncertainty with respect to both income and employment. Similarly, the outlooks for investment and net exports suggest that they are unlikely to contribute to the initial phase of recovery. This leaves the important area of government expenditure. It is argued that government expenditure, particularly in infrastructure and capital, is particularly important as in the short run it contributes directly to demand, while, in the longer run it boosts growth and productivity. Finally, approaches to financing the implications of increased government expenditure are examined.
2009	G01	Palma, Jose Gabriel. 2009. "The Revenge of the Market on the Rentiers: Why Neo-liberal Reports of the End of History Turned Out to Be Premature." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i> , 33(4): 829-69. Starting from the perspective of heterodox Keynesian-Minskyian-Kindlebergian financial economics, this paper begins by highlighting a number of mechanisms that contributed to the current financial crisis. These include excess liquidity, income polarisation, conflicts between financial and productive capital, lack of appropriate regulation, asymmetric information, principal-agent dilemmas and bounded rationalities. However, the paper then proceeds to argue that perhaps more than ever the 'macroeconomics' that led to this crisis only makes analytical sense if examined within the framework of the political settlements and distributional outcomes in which it had operated. Taking the perspective of critical social theories the paper concludes that, ultimately, the current financial crisis is the outcome of something much more systemic, namely an attempt to use neo-liberalism (or, in US terms, neo-conservatism) as a new technology of power to help transform capitalism into a rentiers' delight. In particular, into a system without 'compulsions' on big business; i.e., one that imposes only minimal pressures on big agents to engage in competitive struggles in the real economy (while doing the opposite to workers and small firms). A key component in the effectiveness of this new technology of power was its ability to transform the state into a major facilitator of the ever-increasing rent-seeking practices of oligopolistic capital. The architects of this experiment include some capitalist groups (in particular rentiers from the financial sector as well as capitalists from the 'mature' and most polluting industries of the preceding techno-economic paradigm), some political groups, as well as intellectual networks with their allies--including many economists and the 'new' left. Although rentiers did succeed in their attempt to get rid of practically all fetters on their greed, in the end, the crisis materialised when markets took their inevitable revenge on the rentiers by calling their (blatant) bluff.
2009	G01	Dvorsky, Sandra, Thomas Scheiber, and Helmut Stix. 2009. "The 2008 Fall Wave of the OeNB Euro Survey--A First Glimpse of Households' Reactions to the Global Financial Crisis." <i>Focus on European Economic Integration</i> , 0(0): 67-77. This article presents selected results of the third wave of the OeNB Euro Survey, which was conducted in Central, Eastern, and Southeastern Europe (CESEE) in October/November 2008, i.e., at a time when the global financial crisis had arrived in Europe. Therefore, this article focuses on first evidence of households' reactions to the crisis by comparing the most recent results with those of the preceding survey wave of May/June 2008. Although people's general assessment of the economic situation and their trust in banks have both deteriorated substantially, according to our results, this has not (yet) changed people's behavioral patterns in terms of their foreign currency holdings. In particular, the dissemination of euro cash holdings and euro-denominated savings deposits remained stable relative to earlier waves of the OeNB Euro Survey.
2009	G01	Bergsten, C. Fred. 2009. "The Dollar and the Deficits: How Washington Can Prevent the Next Crisis." <i>Foreign Affairs</i> , 88(6): 20-38. The global economic crisis has revealed the folly of large U.S. budget and trade deficits, as well as of the strong dollar that makes them possible. If it is serious about recovery, the United States must balance the budget, stimulate private saving, and embrace a declining dollar.
2009	G01	Pressacco, Flavio, and Gilberto Seravalli. 2009. "The Real Origins of the Global Crisis." <i>Transition Studies Review</i> , 16(3): 791-801. In this paper, we present an interpretation of the economic and financial crisis that considers crucial the issue of income distribution (Krugman 2007; Piketty and Saez 2003; Reynolds 2008), a question that is instead ignored by more widespread interpretations. In fact, we ask what lies behind the disaster of the subprime loans and, if a more thorough view is taken, it seems clear that the true causes of the crisis lead back to income distribution, in other words the enormous increase in the gap between rich and poor. This consideration is fundamental. If the crisis were merely financial then (perhaps) the policies of financial adjustment that are currently in place might be sufficient. If instead the crisis is due to more serious causes, and nothing is more serious than distribution inequalities, then the cure must be much more profound (and difficult). In other words, the crisis will be long and severe until such inequalities are reduced, a difficult task when weighed against public intervention in aid of financial institutions.
2009	G01	Pal, Sudeshna. 2009. "Reassessing International Capital Mobility: The Feldstein-Horioka Puzzle Disappears?" <i>Indian Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 8(2): 261-67. Financial globalization, apart from creating new opportunities for investors, also exposes the economy to financial crises. The present study proposes a model that captures the dynamics of financial integration in developed countries over a period of thirty four years. The results show that the mid-nineties, marking the era of globalization, were also characterized by unprecedented increases in global capital mobility as reflected in saving-investment correlation coefficients. In doing so, the study is able to establish the possibility that the well-known Feldstein-Horioka puzzle does not exist any longer.
2009	G01	Hegerty, Scott W. 2009. "Capital Flows to Transition Economies: What Is the Role of External Shocks?" <i>Economics Bulletin</i> , 29(2): 1345-58. During the recent international financial crisis, capital flows into Central and Eastern European transition economies have faced a serious threat of a "sudden stop." But the specific dangers depend on these flows' macroeconomic determinants, which can be ambiguous because the underlying savings and investment decisions can vary depending upon the persistence of income shocks. This study applies VAR methodologies to examine the relative influences of foreign and domestic income growth on the capital accounts of six countries that have recently joined the European Union. Impulse response functions show that Bulgaria, the Czech Republic, and Lithuania are influenced more strongly by foreign shocks, while Latvia, Estonia, and Romania show more of a response to domestic shocks. As a result, these three countries--and Latvia in particular--show a vulnerability to a "sudden stop" if they experience localized recessions.
2009	G01	Madsen, Robert. 2009. "Comparing Crises: Is the Current Economic Collapse Like Japan's in the 1990s? Worse and Worser." <i>Foreign Affairs</i> , 88(3): 159-63.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	G01	Katz, Richard. 2009. "Comparing Crises: Is the Current Economic Collapse Like Japan's in the 1990s? Katz Replies." <i>Foreign Affairs</i>, 88(3): 164-66.
2009	G01	Mayer-Foulkes, David A. 2009. "Long-Term Fundamentals of the 2008 Economic Crisis." <i>Global Economy Journal</i>, 9(4). The current economic crisis has long-term causes that are rooted in the economic dynamics of globalization. I argue that globalization (a) increases the world economic growth rate; (b) is consistent with development, underdevelopment, and miracle growth; (c) increases inequality in leading countries; and (d) generates a transition path along which the interest rate diminishes if capital accumulates at a faster rate than technological change. This condition is generated by cheap-factor-seeking foreign direct investment (FDI), which by combining advanced technologies with low costs yields extraordinary profits and experiences lower incentives for innovation. Over the period 1980-2007, liberalization unleashed a wave of globalization, and the international sector experienced miracle growth. Profits rose to all time highs and global saving exceeded global investment. This savings glut or investment shortfall fueled a global housing appreciation, after which excessive risk in a deregulated financial market led to a financial meltdown. While restoring financial markets and reducing the housing market fallout have been immediate priorities for the U.S., economic growth can only be recovered by restoring global investment. Lowering interest rates cannot generate very much investment, nor will consumption flows from fiscal spending. To stimulate the global economy, whole new economic sectors and technologies must be developed in advanced countries, and economic development deepened in underdeveloped countries. At the same time, a global harmonization of corporate taxes, ending the corporate tax haven loophole, would raise funds for publicly provided goods that complement private investment and balance incentives between local and international production. It would also reduce the polarization between developed and underdeveloped countries, balance global markets with global governance, and strengthen global cooperation.
2009	G01	Bosworth, Barry, and Aaron Flaaen. 2009. "Financial Crisis American Style." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i>, 8(3): 146-70. This paper reviews some of the research on the causes of the financial crisis of 2008-09, highlights the key events that triggered a financial panic in September 2008, and summarizes the key policy actions that the United States has taken to ameliorate the crisis. We document the characteristics and growth of the sub-prime mortgage market, and the distorted incentives and flawed regulatory structure surrounding the secondary market for mortgage-backed securities. We also assess the role for macroeconomic determinants of the crisis that serve to explain the bubble in U.S. asset prices, most notably low global interest rates attributed to either loose monetary policy or excess global saving. Although low global interest rates may have contributed to the boom in housing markets and speculative excesses, we believe that the financial innovations and microeconomic distortions played a more fundamental role. Finally, a recovery marked by higher private saving, weak domestic investment, and a large public deficit appears to be unsustainable. Ultimately, the U.S. economy will need to shift about 3 percent of GDP from domestic consumption to the export sector. This will pose some serious challenges to Asian economies that have come to rely on exports to the U.S. market.
2009	G01	Sheffrin, Steven M. 2009. "Financial Crisis American Style: Comments." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i>, 8(3): 171-75.
2009	G01	2009. "Financial Crisis American Style: Summary of General Discussion." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i>, 8(3): 176-77.
2009	G01	Adam, Christopher, and David Vines. 2009. "Remaking Macroeconomic Policy after the Global Financial Crisis: A Balance-Sheet Approach." <i>Oxford Review of Economic Policy</i>, 25(4): 507-52. This paper describes the origins of the global financial crisis and how the prevailing New Keynesian macroeconomic orthodoxy failed to anticipate its severity. This failure, we argue, stemmed from an incomplete understanding of the pivotal role of financial institutions in the amplification of the crisis and its transmission to the wider economy. Low global interest rates and a consequent 'search for yield' in the pre-crisis period encouraged financial institutions to build highly leveraged balance sheets which, in turn, generated extremely large asset-price movements when a 'small event'--the downturn in the US sub-prime mortgage market--triggered the worldwide crisis. The paper then briefly describes the element of the broadly successful and coordinated macroeconomic policy response to the crisis before turning to the medium-term challenges facing policy-makers in sustaining global recovery. At the national level, we focus on the resolution of fiscal imbalances which contributed, in part, to the crisis, and which then worsened because of the policy actions which have been taken to deal with it. At the international level, we emphasize the need to rectify the imbalances between savings and investment in many significant countries. This will require greater coordination of macroeconomic policy across the world's major economies. It will also involve strengthening the role, and the governance, of the International Monetary Fund.
2009	G01	Boz, Emine. 2009. "Can Miracles Lead to Crises? The Role of Optimism in Emerging Markets Crises." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i>, 41(6): 1189-1215. Emerging market financial crises are abrupt and dramatic usually occurring after a precrisis bonanza. This paper develops an equilibrium asset pricing model with informational frictions in which crisis itself is a consequence of the investor optimism in the period preceding the crisis. If preceded by a sequence of positive signals, a small, negative noise shock can trigger a downward adjustment in investors' beliefs, asset prices, and consumption. The magnitude of this downward adjustment increases with the level of optimism attained prior to the negative signal. Moreover, with informational frictions, asset prices display persistent effects in response to transitory shocks.
2009	G01	Gonzalez-Paramo, Jose Manuel. 2009. "National Accounts for Monetary Policy Making: The Use of the Euro Area Accounts." <i>Economic and Financial Review</i>, 16(4): 171-84. This paper discusses the links between households' wealth and consumption. The estimates published separately by the ECB since 2006 show around 2/3 of Euro-area households' wealth is held in housing, whereas net financial wealth comprises around 1/3. The paper shows that, while the main focus so far has been on the use of Euro-area accounts for monetary and economic analysis, they are also key to financial stability analysis, in particular when aiming to identify the risks and vulnerabilities in the various sectors of the economy and in the markets and infrastructures that link these sectors together. It recommends that these accounts may in the future also provide information on the distribution of income and wealth items across euro area household groups.
2009	G01	Wray, L. Randall. 2009. "An Alternative View of Finance, Saving, Deficits, and Liquidity." <i>International Journal of Political Economy</i>, 38(4): 25-43. This article contrasts the orthodox approach with an alternative view on finance, saving, deficits, and liquidity, with the goal of shedding light on the current global financial crisis. It first briefly summarizes the orthodox view according to which global savings financed the U.S. speculative boom. Excessive growth of U.S. indebtedness was unsustainable, and matters were made worse by Fed monetary ease. The alternative view is based on Keynes's approach to finance and liquidity preference, integrated with the "modern money" view of currency sovereignty. It is argued that investment, budget deficits, and current account deficits create saving; on this view it is more revealing to think of U.S. current accounts as financing global dollar savings. Finally, an alternative interpretation of the causes of, and solutions to, the global financial crisis are offered.
2009	G01	Holland, Dawn. 2009. "Consumer Spending and the Financial Crisis." <i>National Institute Economic Review</i>, 0(210): 9-15.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	H26	Larsen, Erling Roed. 2009. "Using Inverted Engel Curves to Estimate Material Standards of Living in a Household." <i>Empirical Economics</i> , 36(1): 109-32. This article demonstrates how to estimate latent total consumption expenditure or material standard of living in households by inverting estimated Engel curves. While the conventional estimator, total purchase expenditure, is unbiased for latent total household consumption expenditure, it is not variance minimizing since it is an un-weighted sum. In two stages, this article derives a variance-minimizing, unbiased estimator by first estimating and inverting Engel curves; then combining the estimators from the inverted Engel curves. The employed latent variable method allows for utilization of non-expenditure relations. The suggested method may help improve the accuracy in studies of consumption inequality and tax evasion.
2009	I19	Cohen, Michael A., and Marina-Selini Katsaiti. 2009. <i>Evaluating Health Care Externality: Costs Generated by Risky Consumption Goods</i> . University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2009-43. We present an overlapping-generations (OLG) macroeconomic model that applies a behavioral interpretation of preferences for goods that generate health risks. In this paper proneness to poor health is viewed as a cognitive miscalculation by economic agents between their expected health state over various consumption bundles and the actual health care they require for their health outcome. To model this the paper borrows insight from prospect theory and applies the reference-dependent preference framework to the specification of out utility model. In our model of the economy individual preferences are decomposed into intrinsic consumption utility and gain-loss utility associated with the miscalculation. Agents in the economy are stratified in their health states as well as their expected health care consumption according to some probability measure over the population. Heterogeneity introduced in this way generates consumers of varied proneness to risk associated with consumption of unhealthy goods because individuals have various marginal valuations of their miscalculation. In such a population, when all agents pay the same insurance premium, health-conscious agents shoulder the health care costs of their less health-conscious counterparts and the less health-conscious are engaged in less healthy consumption than they would if they paid actuarially fair premia. We demonstrate these effects in simulations by comparing the risk pooling equilibria to the actuarially fair pricing equilibria. This paper introduces the mathematical programming equilibrium constraint (MPEC) computational approach to compute model equilibria; we believe this approach is new to heterogeneous agent OLG model simulation.
2009	I23	Yang, Rudai, and Binkai Chen. 2009. "Higher Education Reform, Precautionary Saving and Consumer Behavior. (In Chinese. With English summary.)" <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i> , 44(8): 113-24. Substantial empirical researches show that households in China have high incentive of precautionary saving; however, few micro-data-based studies on the reasons accounting for this incentive have been made. Based on the CHIP dataset, cross-section analysis demonstrates that higher education reform in 1999 has a significant squeeze-out effect on household consumption, and marginal propensity to consume of households with members attaining higher education had decreased by 12 percent from 1995 to 2002. Under the Life Cycle Model frame, a theoretical model is constructed with education being introduced in. Simulation analysis indicates that anticipation of increasing uncertainty as a result of higher education reform is the main reason that accounts for the higher incentive of precautionary saving and thus the sluggish consumption demand in China.
2009	K10	Oh, Yonghyup. 2009. "International Capital Market Imperfections: Evidence from Geographical Features of International Consumption Risk Sharing." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 41(7-9): 1043-53. This article attempts to rationalize the validity of gravity variables to explain the degree of international consumption risk sharing. We find that for a panel of 54 countries during 1950-2000, variables such as distance, affluence, a common language and the type of legal system are relevant in explaining not only cross-country consumption and output correlations, but consumption risk sharing. Common law countries share consumption risks more than civil law countries. English speaking countries turn out to share consumption risks more than other language groups, and show significantly higher consumption risk sharing even within the group of common law countries.
2009	L31	CV: Zhang, Chunlin. 2009. "From Public to Private Savings: Decline of State Ownership in the Chinese Corporate Sector." In <i>Transition from Socialist to Market Economies: Comparison of European and Asian Experiences</i> , ed. Shinichi Ichimura, Tsuneaki Sato and William James, 123-41. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	L92 R40	Tobon A., Alexander, and Diana Galvis. 2009. "Análisis sobre la evolución reciente del sector de transporte en Colombia. (With English summary.)" <i>Perfil de Coyuntura Económica</i> , 0(13): 147-63. The public transportation sector plays an important role in the consolidation of globalization and competitiveness processes in Colombia. In this sense, there is an internal transformation of the sector accentuated by the growth of the urban population. This article simulates a descriptive analysis of the transportation sector in Colombia in the past few years, using the methodology applied by DANE. Some of the conclusions are: that there is cyclical behavior between national GDP and private consumption with respect to the transportation sector, and also that the traditional public transportation sector and the mass transportation system are non-complementary.
2010		
2010	A11	CV: Boskin, Michael J. 2010. "Better Living through Improved Price Indexes." In <i>Better Living through Economics</i> , ed. John J. Siegfried, 63-83. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2010	A11	CV: Hausman, Jerry. 2010. "Better Living through Improved Price Indexes: Comment." In <i>Better Living through Economics</i> , ed. John J. Siegfried, 84-87. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2010	C01	Deaton, Angus S. 2010. <i>Understanding the mechanisms of economic development</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15891 . I argue that progress in understanding economic development (as in other branches of economics) must come from the investigation of mechanisms; the associated empirical analysis can usefully employ a wide range of experimental and non-experimental methods. I discuss three different areas of research: the life-cycle saving hypothesis and its implication that economic growth drives higher rates of national saving, the theory of speculative commodity storage and its implications for the time-series behavior of commodity prices, and the relationship between economic growth and nutritional improvement. None of these projects has yet been entirely successful in offering a coherent account of the evidence, but all illustrate a process of trial and error, in which although mechanisms are often rejected, unlikely theoretical propositions are sometimes surprisingly verified, while in all cases there is a process of learning about and subsequently modifying our understanding of the underlying mechanisms
2010	C58	Elder, John, and Apostolos Serletis. 2010. "Oil Price Uncertainty." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 42(6): 1137-59. The theories of investment under uncertainty and real options predict that uncertainty about, for example, oil prices will tend to depress current investment. We reinvestigate the relationship between the price of oil and investment, focusing on the role of uncertainty about oil prices. We find that volatility in oil prices has had a negative and statistically significant effect on several measures of investment, durables consumption, and aggregate output. We also find that accounting for the effects of oil price volatility tends

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		to exacerbate the negative dynamic response of economic activity to a negative oil price shock, while dampening the response to a positive oil price shock.
2010	C58	Maniatis, Paraschos. 2010. "Existence of Arch Effect in Consumer Goods Deflator the Greek Case 1960-1994." <i>International Research Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 0(37): 85-95. Heteroscedasticity is a typical phenomenon in economic and financial time series. The variance of the series changes with time. This effect makes the series ipso facto non-stationary and deprives the investigator of the mathematical and statistical apparatus tailored for stationary time series. Given this situation, the investigator is obliged to consider non-linear stochastic models--the most popular of which are the (G)ARCH ones. In this study, we give the theoretical background of the ARCH model and an econometric application of the model to the Greek consumer goods deflator. The study gives evidence that ARCH effects are present in the investigated time series.
2010	C58	Li, Bin, and Benjamin Liu. 2010. "Return Predictability and State Variables in Consumption-Based CAPMs: International Perspectives." <i>International Research Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 0(51): 132-61. Asset pricing literature contends that aggregate stock returns can be predicted by business cycle state variables. In this study, we compare the predictive power of three state variables in the context of consumption-based capital asset pricing model (CCAPMs): consumption growth, the consumption-wealth ratio, and the surplus consumption ratio in eight major equity markets in the world: Australia, Canada, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, the U.K., and the U.S. We find that both the consumption-wealth ratio and the surplus consumption ratio can predict future stock returns. In addition, the consumption-wealth ratio has much more predictive power for returns in the international markets than the surplus consumption ratio and consumption growth rate.
2010	C58	Li, Bin. 2010. "Consumption and Stock Returns in Australia: A Revisit." <i>International Research Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 0(50): 26-44. This paper studies the empirical performance of a linearised version of the classic CCAPM in the Australian market. The studies of Faff and Oliver (1998) and Faff (1998) are extended by employing more recent data and utilising 25 size/BM portfolios as well as industry portfolios. By comparison, the CAPM and the Fama-French three-factor model are also considered. There is evidence that the market factor, the size and value factors can explain the time-series but not the cross-sectional variation in portfolio returns. By contrast, though the CCAPM is inferior to the CAPM and the Fama-French three-factor model in the time-series regressions, the restricted estimation results show that there exists a statistically positive estimate of the market price of consumption risk, which implies that an asset's expected return rises with its consumption risk. Using the lagged portfolio returns, the CCAPM is generally not rejected for both the industry portfolios and the 25 size/BM portfolios. This supports a linear equality between reward and risk implied by the CCAPM.
2010	F37	Prati, Alessandro, and Massimo Sbracia. 2010. "Uncertainty and Currency Crises: Evidence from Survey Data." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 57(6): 668-81. How does uncertainty about fundamentals affect speculation in the foreign exchange markets? This paper studies empirically the role of uncertainty in currency crises. Uncertainty, which is measured using the dispersion of survey forecasts of key macroeconomic variables, is found to have a non-monotonic effect on exchange rate pressures: it heightens speculative pressures when expected fundamentals are good and eases them when they are bad. This prediction is consistent with a broad class of currency crisis theories, ranging from first-generation to global-game models. The proposed empirical strategy remains valid in the presence of forecasters with strategic objectives and addresses potential endogeneity bias by building a novel set of instrumental variables.
2010	F44	Gosse, Jean-Baptiste. 2010. "L'Europe face aux disequilibres mondiaux: Une analyse historique, theorique et empirique. (With English summary)." <i>Revue de la Regulation</i>, 0(8). In the 2000s, the United States received a record transfer of saving. In this thesis, we study the consequences of global imbalances for Europe. Firstly, we highlight a British cycle of global imbalances (1815-1944) during which Europeans benefited from saving transfers and an American cycle (since 1944) which Europeans did not really take part in. We built up a theoretical model to show that the British cycle is based on a "current account--foreign investments--investment income" loop which allowed countries in Europe to consume more than they produced while their foreign assets and investment incomes continued to rise. During the American cycle our model points out that the accumulation of global imbalances is due to the growth strategies of Asia, the OPEC and the United States which implies for Europe: (i) a slowdown in the growth; (ii) an appreciation of the euro; (iii) a weak impact on the current account balance. We use structural VAR model to confirm these three results for the euro area. Finally, we show with our theoretical model that if Europe had adopted a domestic demand-led strategy, the negative impact of global imbalances could have been avoided. The estimation of a long run relation between current account balance and budget deficit reveals that fiscal policy could have been an efficient way to deal with negative effects, especially for the small countries of the euro area.
2010	F65	Brender, Anton, and Florence Pisani. 2010. "La crise de la finance globalisee. (The Crisis of Globalized Finance. With English summary)." <i>Economie et Statistique</i>, 0(438-440): 85-104. This study explains the growth in international transfers of savings from the emerging countries to the developed ones since the late 1990s and analyses their consequences. For these transfers to occur, the associated financial risks had to be carried. Financial globalization permitted this to happen in an original way by allowing risk-taking and financing to be separated. Western market participants took on the risks not carried by the savings-exporting emerging countries. The latter took only the exchange-rate risk, investing most of their accumulated reserves in low-risk assets, hence leaving the Western financial system with the bulk of the credit- and maturity-transformation risks. Most of this risk accumulation took place in the system's least regulated and least monitored part. The nature and the magnitude of the financial crisis that began in summer 2007 are thus directly tied to the conditions in which the savings transfers of the 2000s took place.
2010	G29	Gorbachev, Olga, and Keshav Dogra. 2010. <i>Evolution of Consumption Volatility for the Liquidity Constrained Households over 1983 to 2004</i>. University of Delaware, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 10-12. We study whether the increased income uncertainty in the US over the last quarter-century had a negative impact on household welfare by looking at variability of household consumption growth. We are particularly interested in understanding the effect of greater uncertainty on the liquidity constrained households. We study the evolution of liquidity constraints in the US in the Panel Study of Income Dynamics, extending Jappelli et al. [1998] methodology using information from the Survey of Consumer Finances. We find that although household indebtedness increased substantially, reflecting greater availability of credit, there was no decline in the proportion of liquidity constrained households between 1983 and 2007. Applying methodology developed in Gorbachev [2009], we find that the evolution of consumption volatility for the liquidity constrained households increased by economically and statistically more than for the unconstrained households. This increase was lower than that of family income volatility for these groups. Nevertheless, the welfare cost to society is substantial: we estimate that an average household would be willing to sacrifice 4.7 percent of nondurable consumption per year to lower consumption risk to its 1984 levels.
2010	H00	Inkmann, Joachim, Paula Lopes, and Alexander Michaelides. 2010. <i>How Deep is the Annuity Market Participation Puzzle?</i> C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7940. Using U.K. microeconomic data, we analyze the empirical determinants of voluntary annuity market demand. We find that annuity market participation increases with financial wealth, life

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		expectancy and education and decreases with other pension income and a possible bequest motive for surviving spouses. We then show that these empirically motivated determinants of annuity market participation have the same, quantitatively important, effects in a life-cycle model of annuity and life insurance demand, saving and portfolio choice. Moreover, reasonable preference parameters predict annuity demand levels comparable to the data. For stockholders, a strong bequest motive can simultaneously generate balanced portfolios and low annuity demand.
2010	H10	Poterba, James M., Steven F. Venti, and David A. Wise. 2010. <i>The Asset Cost of Poor Health</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16389. This paper examines the correlation between poor health and asset accumulation for households in the first nine waves of the Health and Retirement Survey. Rather than enumerating the specific costs of poor health, such as out of pocket medical expenses or lost earnings, we estimate how the evolution of household assets is related to poor health. We construct a simple measure of health status based on the first principal component of HRS survey responses on self-reported health status, diagnoses, ADLs, IADL, and other indicators of underlying health. Our estimates suggest large and substantively important correlations between poor health and asset accumulation. We compare persons in each 1992 asset quintile who were in the top third of the 1992 distribution of latent health with those in the same 1992 asset quintile who were in the bottom third of the latent health distribution. By 2008, those in the top third of the health distribution had accumulated, on average, more than 50 percent more assets than those in the bottom third of the health distribution. This "asset cost of poor health" appears to be larger for persons with substantial 1992 asset balances than for those with lower balances.
2010	J00	Dupuis, David, and Yi Zheng. 2010. <i>A Model of Housing Stock for Canada</i>. Bank of Canada, Working Papers. Using an error-correction model (ECM) framework, the authors attempt to quantify the degree of disequilibrium in Canadian housing stock over the period 1961-2008 for the national aggregate and over 1981-2008 for the provinces. They find that, based on quarterly data, the level of housing stock in the long run is associated with population, real per capita disposable income, and real house prices. Population growth (net migration, particularly for the western provinces) is also an important determinant of the short-run dynamics of housing stock, after controlling for serial correlation in the dependent variable. Real mortgage rates, consumer confidence, and a number of other variables identified in the literature are found to play a small role in the short run. The authors' model suggests that the Canadian housing stock was 2 per cent above its equilibrium level at the end of 2008. There was likely overbuilding, to varying degrees, in Saskatchewan, New Brunswick, British Columbia, Ontario, and Quebec.
2010	K20 K31	Kerdrain, Clovis, Isabell Koske, and Isabelle Wanner. 2010. <i>The Impact of Structural Policies on Saving, Investment and Current Accounts</i>. OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 815. This paper explores the impact of structural policies on saving, investment, and current accounts in OECD and non-OECD economies. Since the current account effects of structural reforms are often complex and ambiguous from a theoretical perspective, new OECD empirical analysis is carried out. Reduced-form equations are estimated for a panel of 30 OECD countries as well as for a panel/cross-section of 117 OECD and non-OECD countries that relate saving, investment and current accounts to policy indicators and a set of macroeconomic control variables. This work suggests that structural reforms may influence saving, investment and current accounts through their impact on macroeconomic conditions such as productivity growth or public revenues and expenditures, but also more directly: i) higher social spending (in particular on health care) is found to lower the saving rate and thereby to weaken the current account, most likely reflecting lower precautionary saving; ii) product market liberalisation temporarily boosts investment and thus also weakens the current account; iii) financial market deregulation may lower the saving rate, though only in less developed countries; iv) stricter employment protection may be associated with lower saving rates if unemployment benefits are low, as well as with higher investment rates possibly due to greater substitution of capital for labour. A scenario analysis indicates that fiscal consolidation and structural reforms in the main world economies could significantly reduce current global imbalances, possibly by about a third.
2010	N24	Belvederesi-Kochs, Rebecca. 2010. "Weltspartagsmarketing im "Wirtschaftswunder": Vom moralischen Sparappell zur Kundenorientierung. (World Thrift Day Marketing during the "Economic Miracle": From Moralising Appeals for Saving to Customer Orientation. With English summary.)." <i>Vierteljahrschrift für Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte</i>, 97(3): 283-309. The following paper analyses the marketing strategies of "Sparkassen" (savings banks) and their umbrella association, the German Savings and Giro Association, regarding World Thrift Day in post-war Germany. After the West German currency reform in 1948, the World Thrift Day was a very convenient occasion to restore the savers' confidence successfully. The latter is proved by a quantitative analysis. In addition, the paper identifies two different phases of World Thrift Day marketing. The first one is characterised by moralising advertising strategies, focussing on thrift education. This approach reflected the organisational basic assumptions. Till 1957, the conceptual design was based on generalised advertising messages: they turned to the public in order to communicate the social commitment of "Sparkassen". However, in the late 1950s marketing conceptions changed and customer orientation pervaded the World Thrift Day advertisement. In this context, two "emerging" target groups are discussed: women and wage earners' households.
2010	N92 Y10	Park, Haelim M., and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Retail Trade by Federal Reserve District, 1919 to 1939: A Statistical History</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16617. Soon after beginning operations, the Federal Reserve established a nationwide network for collecting information about the economy. In 1919, the Fed began tabulating data by about retail sales, which it viewed as a fundamental measure of consumption. From 1920 until 1929, the Federal Reserve published data about retail sales each month by Federal Reserve district, but ceased to do so after 1929. It continued to compile monthly data on retail sales by reserve district, but this data remained in house. We collected these in-house reports from the archives of the Board of Governors and constructed a consistent series on retail trade at the district level. The new series enhances our understanding of economic trends during the Roaring '20s and Great Depression.
2010	O25	Buera, Francisco J., and Yongseok Shin. 2010. <i>Financial Frictions and the Persistence of History: A Quantitative Exploration</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16400. We quantify the role of financial frictions and the initial misallocation of resources in explaining development dynamics. Following a reform that triggers efficient reallocation of resources, our model economy with financial frictions converges slowly to the new steady state--it takes twice as long to cover half the distance to the steady state as the neoclassical growth model. Investment rates and total factor productivity start out low and rise over time. These model dynamics are endogenously determined by the extent of initial resource misallocation and the degree of financial frictions. We present data from post-war miracle economies on the evolution of macro aggregates, factor reallocation, and establishment size distribution, which support the aggregate and micro-level implications of our theory.
2010	O54	Bugarin, Mirta N. S., Roberto Ellery Jr., Victor Gomes, and Arilton Teixeira. 2010. "From a Miracle to a Disaster: The Brazilian Economy in the Past 3 Decades." <i>Brazilian Review of Econometrics</i>, 30(1): 3-22. After showing a persistent and high growth rate since the World War II, in the beginning of the eighties the Brazilian growth rate of per capita GNP fell abruptly. In this paper, we ask if this fall can be explained by the behavior of technological progress (measured by total factor productivity or TFP). We study the period between 1970 and 1998. We divide this period in two sub-periods. In the first, the seventies, per capita GNP grew

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		at 5.05% a year. In contrast with per capita GNP, TFP grew only until 1974, declining in the rest of the decade. After 1974, the growth rate of per capita GNP was sustained by an increasing investment as a share of GNP due to the increase in public (government plus state-owned firms) and private investments sustained by government subsidies that went from 1% to 4% of GNP in the second half of the seventies. In the second sub-period, the eighties and nineties, both TFP and per capita GNP decreased until 1993, increasing thereafter. We also find in the second half of the eighties that investment share was increasing while TFP was decreasing. In this second case it went up mainly as a result of the higher cost of capital relative to consumption. Our main conclusion is that the behavior of the technological progress can fairly describe the dynamics of the Brazilian economy during the period under study.
2010	Y10	THE SAME AS N92 Park, Haelim M., and Gary Richardson. 2010. <i>Retail Trade by Federal Reserve District, 1919 to 1939: A Statistical History</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16617.
2011		
2011	C26	Gomes, Fabio Augusto Reis, and Lourenco S. Paz. 2011. "Narrow Replication of Yogo (2004) Estimating the Elasticity of Intertemporal Substitution When Instruments Are Weak." <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i>, 26(7): 1215-16. This narrow replication exercise of Yogo (Review of Economics and Statistics 2004; 86(3): 797-810) finds results identical to the original paper, and provides results on overidentification tests for specifications that do not suffer from the weak instruments problem. The null hypothesis of the Sargan test is rejected in several cases, in particular for US and UK quarterly data. When other combinations of instruments are used the null of the Sargan test is rejected again in several cases. These rejections cast doubts on either instrument validity or model specification.
2011	C36	Hansen, James. 2011. <i>Does Equity Mispricing Influence Household and Firm Decisions?</i>. Reserve Bank of Australia, RBA Research Discussion Papers. Qualitative literature on equity price bubbles has often emphasised the effects of mispriced equity on economic decisions. This paper investigates this issue quantitatively using two ideas. The first is that equity mispricing is transitory, and has no long-run effects on economic outcomes. The second is that there exist observables that are correlated with mispricing, but uncorrelated with changes in fundamentals. Estimates of mispricing appear to accord well with periods described as bubble episodes for the US. The effects of these shocks on household decisions are found to be statistically significant.
2011	C91 C93	Noussair, C. N., S. T. Trautmann, and G. van de Kuilen. 2011. <i>Higher Order Risk Attitudes, Demographics, and Financial Decisions</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2011-055. We conduct an experiment to study the prevalence of the higher order risk attitudes of prudence and temperance, in a large demographically representative sample, as well as in a sample of undergraduate students. Participants make pairwise choices between lotteries of the form proposed by Eeckhoudt and Schlesinger (2006). The choices in these lotteries isolate prudent from imprudent, and temperate from intemperate, behavior. We relate individuals' risk aversion, prudence, and temperance levels to demographics and financial decisions. We observe that the majority of individuals' decisions are consistent with risk aversion, prudence, and temperance, in both the student and the demographically representative sample. An individual's level of prudence is predictive of his wealth, saving, and borrowing behavior outside of the experiment, while temperance predicts the riskiness of portfolio choices. Our findings suggest that the coefficient of relative prudence for a representative individual is approximately equal to two.
2011	E02	Muellbauer, John, and David M. Williams. 2011. <i>Credit Conditions and the Real Economy: The Elephant in the Room</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8386. Changes in credit market architecture are an important but unobservable structural influence on economic activity. For Australian data, we model non-price credit supply conditions within equilibrium correction models of consumption, house prices, mortgage credit and housing equity withdrawal. Our "latent interactive variable equation system" (LIVES) employs a single latent variable to capture evolutionary shifts (in credit conditions) that affect not only the intercept of each equation, but also interact with key economic variables. We show that credit conditions impact on consumption by: (i) lowering the mortgage downpayment constraint facing young households; (ii) introducing a housing collateral channel from house prices to real activity; and (iii) facilitating intertemporal consumption smoothing.
2011	E02 L50 L93 L98 N75 O43	Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?</i> OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883. In recent years, India has enjoyed one of the highest growth rates worldwide, weathering the global financial crisis better than many other countries. Prudent macroeconomic policies will be critical to prolonging the current expansion, given the risks associated with high inflation and volatile capital flows. A steadfast commitment to fiscal consolidation is needed to continue to reduce the large deficit that emerged in the aftermath of the slowdown and avoid crowding out private investment. Stepping up structural reforms will also be necessary if double-digit growth rates are to be achievable over the coming decade or so. Indeed, the operating environment for private business remains challenging. While infrastructure is improving in key sectors, partly thanks to greater private investment, bottlenecks endure and efforts to intensify competition and ensure continued strong investment are required. Labour market reforms are also required to promote job creation. Rapid economic development has boosted living standards and reduced poverty but poverty remains high. There is a need to strengthen social welfare systems and access to health and education to ensure widespread benefits from continued high growth. This Working Paper relates to the 2011 OECD Economic Survey of India (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/india)
2011	E02 O43	CV: Arezki, Rabah, and Thorvaldur Gylfason. 2011. "Commodity Price Volatility, Democracy, and Economic Growth." In <i>Economic Growth and Development</i>, ed. Olivier de La Grandville, 9-24. Frontiers of Economics and Globalization, vol. 11. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Bedfordshire, U.K..
2011	E02	Edwards, Jeffrey A., and Jennis J. Biser. 2011. "The Interactive Effect of Remittances and Civil Liberties on Investment and Consumption." <i>International Journal of Development Issues</i>, 10(1): 20-33. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the level of influence that civil liberties has on the marginal effect of remittances on gross domestic investment and consumption separately and measures it across all levels of civil liberties. The authors employ a two-stage system generalized method of moments procedure and the civil liberties subset of the Freedom in the World Index as a proxy for civil liberty. The findings indicate a substitution effect from investment to consumption as civil liberties deteriorate for developing south economies, though not for emerging economies. In addition, the marginal effect of remittances on investment diminishes less quickly as economies become less free than it increases for consumption indicating that the substitution is not quite one-for-one.
2011	E02	Bank of Spain. 2011. "The Spanish Economy." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i>, 0(0): 41-58.
2011	E02	Kerdrain, Clovis, Isabell Koske, and Isabelle Wanner. 2011. "Current Account Imbalances: Can Structural Reforms Help to Reduce Them?" <i>OECD Journal: Economic Studies</i>, 2011(0): 31-74. This article explores the impact of structural policies on

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		saving, investment, and current accounts in OECD and non-OECD economies. Since the current account effects of structural reforms are often complex and ambiguous from a theoretical perspective, new OECD empirical analysis is carried out. Reduced-form equations are estimated for a panel of 30 OECD countries as well as for a panel/cross-section of 117 OECD and non-OECD countries that relate saving, investment and current accounts to policy indicators and a set of macroeconomic control variables. This work suggests that structural reforms may influence saving, investment and current accounts through their impact on macroeconomic conditions such as productivity growth or public revenues and expenditures, but also more directly: (i) higher social spending (in particular on health care) is found to lower the saving rate and thereby to weaken the current account, most likely reflecting lower precautionary saving; (ii) product market liberalisation temporarily boosts investment and thus also weakens the current account; (iii) financial market deregulation may lower the saving rate, though only in less developed countries; (iv) stricter employment protection may be associated with lower saving rates if unemployment benefits are low, as well as with higher investment rates possibly due to greater substitution of capital for labour. A scenario analysis indicates that fiscal consolidation and structural reforms in the main world economies could significantly reduce current global imbalances, possibly by about one-third.
2011	E49	Livshits, Igor, James MacGee, and Michele Tertilt. 2011. <i>Costly Contracts and Consumer Credit</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17448. Financial innovations are a common explanation of the rise in consumer credit and bankruptcies. To evaluate this story, we develop a simple model that incorporates two key frictions: asymmetric information about borrowers' risk of default and a fixed cost to create each contract offered by lenders. Innovations which reduce the fixed cost or ameliorate asymmetric information have large extensive margin effects via the entry of new lending contracts targeted at riskier borrowers. This results in more defaults and borrowing, as well as increased dispersion of interest rates. Using the Survey of Consumer Finance and interest rate data collected by the Board of Governors, we find evidence supporting these predictions, as the dispersion of credit card interest rates nearly tripled, and the share of credit card debt of lower income households nearly doubled.
2011	F20	Baxter, Marianne. 2011. <i>International Risk Sharing in the Short Run and in the Long Run</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16789. International risk-sharing has far-reaching implications both for economic policy and for basic research in economics. When countries do not share risk, individuals in those countries experience fluctuations in their consumption levels that are undesirable and possibly unnecessary. This paper extends and refines the study of international risk-sharing in two dimensions. First, this paper investigates risk-sharing at short vs. long horizons. Countries might, for example, pool risks associated with high-frequency shocks (e.g., seasonal fluctuations in crop yields) but might not share risks associated with low frequency shocks (e.g., different long-run national growth rates). Second, this paper studies bilateral risk-sharing, which is different from the approach taken in most previous studies. We find that there is evidence of substantial international risk-sharing at medium and low frequencies. There is evidence of high and increasing risk-sharing within Europe that is not apparent for other regions of the world.
2011	G38	CV: Jain-Chandra, Sonali, Malhar Nabar, and Nathan Porter. 2011. "Corporate Saving and Rebalancing in Asia." In <i>Rebalancing Growth in Asia: Economic Dimensions for China</i>, ed. Vivek Arora and Roberto Cardarelli, 29-48. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.
2011	H27	Pffelfmann, Marie. 2011. "Le mariage efficace de l'épargne et du jeu: Une approche historique du capital. (The Efficient Combination of Savings and Gambling: An Historical Approach of Capital. With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Economie Politique</i>, 121(6): 893-914. By using an historical approach, this paper supports the idea that the popularity of lottery-linked financial assets does not come from an abnormally high expected return, but from their original framework that combines gambling and savings. We show that these kinds of assets are very famous and are able to raise a huge amount of money even when their expected returns are relatively low. Then it could stand for a relatively cheap source of funds. This study creates an empirical link between the skewness and the attractiveness of financial assets. It contributes to the recent theoretical behavioural finance studies. Moreover, we learn about these historical experiences while underlining how these lottery-linked-financial-assets could be used to develop public savings.
2011	J45	Mathivannan, S., and M. Selvakumar. 2011. "Savings and Investment Pattern of School Teachers--A Study with Reference to Sivakasi Taluk, Tamil Nadu." <i>Indian Journal of Finance</i>, 5(4): 12-26. Money is an inextricable part of our life. People toil to earn money to purchase a house, to marry off their children, to live and to eat. So, saving is necessary to survive. To Save means to put aside a portion of income, deferring its consumption until a future date. Saving means the total accumulated amount of income that is not spent on consumption. In economics, personal saving has been defined as personal disposable income minus personal consumption expenditure. Saving may take the form of increase in bank deposits, purchase of securities, or increased cash holdings. The extent to which individuals save is affected by their preference for future over present consumption, their expectations of future income and to some extent, by the rate of interest. Saving plays a vital role in building up the household economy as well as the national economy. Savings provide the financial security to savers. Hence, attractive saving devices are very much necessary to increase and channel the savings in developing countries. India is taking much effort in inculcating the saving habit among the people. In order to mobilize savings, the Government of India is issuing saving certificates, government bonds and securities carrying high rates of interest.
2011	L50	THE SAME AS E02 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth ?</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	L74 R52	Andre, Christophe. 2011. <i>Improving the Functioning of the Housing Market in the United Kingdom</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 867. A well-functioning housing market is essential for economic prosperity and well-being. A combination of favourable economic and financial conditions and tight housing supply led to sharp increases in real house prices between the mid-1990s and end 2007, which spurred household consumption. While this boosted output growth, economic imbalances and financial weaknesses mounted, leaving the economy vulnerable to the global financial crisis. Current land use planning policy is excessively restrictive, making supply unresponsive to demand and contributing to creating housing shortages and reducing affordability. While additional supply in the private rental market provides an alternative to homeownership for a significant number of households, social housing waiting list numbers have increased rapidly over the past decade. A reform to replace top-down building targets with incentives for local communities to allow development is underway, but the outcomes are somewhat uncertain. Housing taxation is regressive and encourages excessive demand for housing. More effective taxation could help contain demand and stabilise the housing market. Relying more on long-term and diversified funding for mortgages would also improve the stability of the housing market.
2011	L87	Kumar, Nitin. 2011. "A Non-parametric Approach to Financial Inclusion Analysis through Postal Network in India." <i>International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics and Management</i>, 1(5). The postal department has emerged as a key institution

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		with immense potential towards the ongoing financial inclusion drive in an emerging economy, such as, India. With its vast network of offices and array of financial services it enjoys familiarity of rural residents. In this context, it becomes useful to gauge the spatial and temporal distribution of financial inclusion efforts of the postal department and contemplate steps for further improvements of improving access and usage of finance, especially for the backward and disadvantaged fraction of the society. The results reveal that although there has been improvement, significant progress has not been observed in postal savings penetration and its usage as reflected by accounts per capita and savings per capita trend, respectively, in the study spanning over a period from 1990 to 2008 across eighteen major states of India. Across the states, low preference for postal services seems to be the norm by the more advanced states. The phenomenon could be due to superior avenues, better socio-economic factors and other demographic aspects available to inhabitants of more prosperous regions. The data envelopment analysis reveals a more or less continuous enhancement of the inclusion intensity (measured as the level of financial inclusion of a region compared to the optimal frontier), notably 1999 onwards. The inclusion growth has also registered positive and beneficial changes. Among the constituents of inclusion growth, both intensity change and technology change effects are turning out to be positive for most of the years. The results indicate that both usage of postal services and inherent macro economic conditions of the regions are contributing towards improved inclusion.
2011	L93	THE SAME AS E02 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	L98	THE SAME AS E02 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux
2011	N01 P46	Anker, Richard. 2011. <i>Engel's Law Around the World 150 Years Later</i>. Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. One of the most enduring relationships in economics is that proposed by Ernst Engel in 1857: "The poorer is a family, the greater is the proportion of the total outgo [family expenditures] which must be used for food. The proportion of the outgo used for food, other things being equal is the best measure of the material standard of living of a population." The 150th anniversary of Engel's law passed in 2007. With this in mind, the present paper looks at the extent to which Engel's law is relevant in today's world by looking across countries at the relationship between the share of household expenditure spent on food and national income per capita. This working paper provides an empirical analysis of Engel's law based on data for almost every country and territory in the world. This facilitates analysis of the relationship between the food share of household expenditure and national income per capita, especially how this differs by development level.
2011	N35	James, John A., and Isao Suto. 2011. "Early Twentieth-Century Japanese Worker Saving: Precautionary Behaviour before a Social Safety Net." <i>Cliometrica</i>, 5(1): 1-25. This paper pools data from independent household surveys of Japanese workers roughly spanning the Taisho period (1912-1926), a time before private-business or government-provided social safety nets. First, we construct estimates of permanent and transitory income and then estimate saving functions consistent with intertemporal optimization. The saving behaviour of Japanese worker households is in turn compared with that of American worker households before World War I, a time when they too lacked access to general social services. The estimated marginal propensities to save out of permanent and transitory incomes were quite similar for Japanese and American worker households, but the Japanese ones saved more at a given level of income. The economic environment facing Japanese workers, however, seemed to be no riskier than that facing American workers. We attribute instead this result primarily to the widespread postal savings banks in Japan which increased the convenience and decreased the risk of saving.
2011	N55	Cheng, Lingguo, and Ye Zhang. 2011. "Does Famine Experience in Childhood Influence One's Saving Decision? A New Explanation of China's High Household Saving Rate. (In Chinese. With English summary)." <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i>, 46(8): 119-32 This paper attempts to provide a new explanation on the puzzle of extraordinarily high household saving rates in China in recent years. We proposed a new hypothesis that the extreme poverty and shortage of necessities that one experienced at childhood help to foster his saving-consumption habit of austerity. Using the CHIPs data, we testified this hypothesis adopting the Great Famine that happened in 1959-1961 as a natural experiment. Our results show that the famine happened long ago that influences indeed the household's consuming-saving decision, the more serious the famine that the head suffered was, the higher the household saving rate is. Considering the generation who suffered the great famine or "famine generation" is the main forces that produce and hold wealth, so their high propensity to save help to explain the overall high household saving rates.
2011	N70	CV: Taylor, Alan M., and Jeffrey G. Williamson. 2011. "Capital Flows to the New World as an Intergenerational Transfer." In <i>Financial Globalization and Economic Performance</i>, ed. Hans Visser, 25-48. Elgar Research Collection. The International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 261. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	N75	THE SAME AS E02 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	O43	THE SAME AS E02 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux
2011	O43	THE SAME AS E02 CV: Arezki, Rabah, and Thorvaldur Gylfason. 2011. "Commodity Price Volatility, Democracy, and Economic Growth."
2011	O44	Berg, Annukka, and Janne I. Hukkinen. 2011. "The Paradox of Growth Critique: Narrative Analysis of the Finnish Sustainable Consumption and Production Debate." <i>Ecological Economics</i>, 72(1): 151-60. Academic discussion on economic growth and the environment has made a comeback under the auspices of the degrowth debate. To date, however, literature on the topic has been mainly theoretical and empirical studies of actual policy discussions have received less attention. This article contributes to the debate with a narrative policy analysis of interviews with members of Finland's Committee on sustainable consumption and production. Narrative policy analysis is suitable for complex policy cases. By tracing and comparing the different stories, non-stories, and counterstories in the debate, the analysis clarifies the issue and paves the way for solutions. We found that it is common even among business and ministry representatives to criticize the current growth-bound economic system. From the perspective of narrative policy analysis, however, this critique only increases uncertainty and complexity in the policy field which, paradoxically, leads to a strengthening of the dominant growth stories. We suggest that constructing a complete degrowth story is essential for supporting democratic deliberation on sustainability. Robust institutional support for degrowth work together with research and experimentation are important milestones on the way.
2011	P37	Yueh, Linda. 2011. "The Chinese Box: The Opaque Economic Borders of the Chinese State." <i>Oxford Review of Economic Policy</i>, 27(4): 658-79. Although the state in China is no longer all encompassing as it had been during the pre-1979 centrally planned period, it still reaches into numerous areas of the economy, notably through its continuing ownership of state-owned enterprises. As a result, China poses a paradox in that it has incomplete property rights and rule of law which are thought to be essential for growth. There are, though, numerous inefficiencies associated with such a gradual transition which may have maintained a stable

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		growth rate in the past, but could hamper future economic development. As a key example, state-owned firms continue to benefit from financial repression in which they received preferable allocations of credit. Thus, China's high savings rate fuels investment which has driven growth, but is increasingly inefficient as credit is funnelled to the less productive SOEs. This inefficiency points to the need for legal and institutional reforms which may conflict with the still broad but opaque borders of the Chinese state.
2011	P46	THE SAME AS L01 Anker, Richard. 2011. <i>Engel's Law Around the World 150 Years Later</i>. Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers
2011	R52	Cheung, Calista. 2011. <i>Policies to Rebalance Housing Markets in New Zealand</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 878. A considerable housing boom has been a key feature of persistently large saving-investment imbalances in New Zealand over the past decade. Wealth is concentrated to a greater extent in property compared to most other OECD countries, leaving households and the banking system heavily exposed to a correction in land and housing markets. Supply rigidities and tax incentives that bias savings decisions towards property investment have amplified the increase in house prices, widening wealth inequalities in the form of larger homes for those who can afford them, but deteriorating affordability for the rest of the population. Substantial distortions via tax planning have been evident in rental property markets. Although the 2010-11 budget introduced measures to reduce some of these distortions, further reforms are needed to remove the significant tax bias favouring housing. The economic downturn has increased financial pressures on the social housing sector, with a shortage of public dwellings in areas of high demand. Regional supply constraints reflect inefficient land-use policies and long delays arising from an overly complex urban planning system. The adoption of spatial planning frameworks is a positive step forward, but they should include pricing mechanisms for land and road use that are aligned with broader policy objectives. This Working Paper relates to the 2011 OECD Economic Review of New Zealand (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/NewZealand).
2011	R52	THE SAME AS L74 Andre, Christophe. 2011. <i>Improving the Functioning of the Housing Market in the United Kingdom</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 867.
2012		
2012	A14	Wray, L. Randall. 2012. "A Meme for Money". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper argues that the usual framing of discussions of money, monetary policy, and fiscal policy plays into the hands of conservatives. That framing is also largely consistent with the conventional view of the economy and of society more generally. To put it the way that economists usually do, money "lubricates" the market mechanism—a good thing, because the conventional view of the market itself is overwhelmingly positive. Acknowledging the work of George Lakoff, this paper takes the position that we need an alternative meme, one that provides a frame that is consistent with a progressive social view if we are to be more successful in policy debates. In most cases, the progressives adopt the conservative framing and so have no chance. The paper advances an alternative framing for money and shows how it can be used to reshape discussion. The paper shows that the Modern Money Theory approach is particularly useful as a starting point for framing that emphasizes use of the monetary system as a tool to accomplish the public purpose. It is not so much the accuracy of the conventional view of money that we need to question, but rather the framing. We need a new meme for money, one that would emphasize the social, not the individual. It would focus on the positive role played by the state, not only in the creation and evolution of money, but also in ensuring social control over money. It would explain how money helps to promote a positive relation between citizens and the state, simultaneously promoting shared values such as liberty, democracy, and responsibility. It would explain why social control over money can promote nurturing activities over the destructive impulses of our "undertakers" (Smith's evocative term for capitalists).
2012	B30	Peng, Hsiao Ping, and Ming Chung Chang. 2012. "The Foundations of Chinese Attitudes towards Advocating Luxury Spending." <i>European Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i>, 19(5): 691-708. In China, some scholars have argued that luxury spending is socially beneficial to equalise wealth, under the assumption that the total endowment of resources is a fixed amount. This argument is not only consistent with Confucianism but also might point to another lesser known side of Confucianism that the luxury spending of the rich can be regarded as a wealth-transferring mechanism. Furthermore, luxury spending was encouraged for purposes of enjoyment; it did not involve the consideration of power and protection. This is in sharp contrast to the extravagance of the European nobility; their intention was to maintain a hierarchical structure.
2012	B30	Romani, Roberto. 2012. "American Consumers Facing Inflation, 1965-1979: The Economists' Accounts." <i>Rivista di Storia Economica, N.S.</i>, 28(2): 319-50.
2012	C78	Bruyneel, Sabrina, Laurens Cherchye, and Bram De Rock. 2012. "Collective Consumption Models with Restricted Bargaining Weights: An Empirical Assessment Based on Experimental Data." <i>Review of Economics of the Household</i>, 10(3): 395-421. We use experimental data to analyze consumption decisions by groups of individuals who have to reach a consensus on spending a joint budget. Our experiment involves dyads (i.e., two-member groups) who have to compose consumption bundles consisting of three commodities (wine, orange juice, and M&Ms). We focus on the collective consumption model to describe group behavior. This model represents group decisions as Pareto optimal outcomes of a within-group bargaining process, with rational group members who are each characterized by individual bargaining weights. We also consider specifications of the collective model that restrict the variation of these bargaining weights. A distinguishing feature of our study is that we use revealed preference testing tools to assess the goodness-of-fit and discriminatory power of alternative specifications of the collective model. Our experimental results suggest that the most appropriate model specification allows for a limited variation of the bargaining weights.
2012	D19	Angelini, Viola, Agar Brugiavini, and Guglielmo Weber. 2012. <i>The Dynamics of Homeownership Among the 50+ in Europe</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8889. We use life history data covering households in thirteen European countries to analyse residential moves past age 50. We observe four types of moves: renting to owning, owning to renting, trading up or trading down for home-owners. We find that in the younger group (aged 50-64) trading up and purchase decisions prevail; in the older group (65+), trading down and selling are more common. Overall, moves are rare, particularly in Southern European countries. Most moves are driven by changes in household composition (divorce, widowhood, nest-leaving by children), but economic factors play a role: low income households who are house-rich and cash-poor are more likely to sell their home late in life.
2012	D43	Bobenrieth, Eugenio S. A., Juan R. A. Bobenrieth, and Brian D. Wright. 2012. "Strict Concavity of the Value Function for a Family of Dynamic Accumulation Models." <i>B.E. Journal of Theoretical Economics</i>, 12(1). In this paper we consider a duopoly model of multidimensional vertical product differentiation where product features are discrete and consumers' tastes are described by a joint density function that belongs to the class of Elliptically Contoured Distributions. We prove that in any equilibrium one firm always includes all characteristics in the product. Moreover, when types have perfect positive correlation the unique

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		equilibrium involves maximum differentiation. More importantly, the main result states that the other firm's equilibrium level of differentiation is determined by the correlation among types.
2012	E16	Lombardo, Giovanni, and Federico Ravenna. 2012. "The Size of the Tradable and Non-tradable Sectors: Evidence from Input-Output Tables for 25 Countries." <i>Economics Letters</i>, 116(3): 558-61. We compute the tradable and non-tradable input shares for consumption and investment from the latest release of OECD input-output tables. We document that input shares (the content of tradable and non-tradable goods per unit of final demand) differ substantially from final demand shares (the amount of tradable and non-tradable goods directly demanded for consumption or investment purposes). The deviation is especially large for investment expenditures. Non-tradable share estimates are essential to correctly parameterize multi-sector DSGE open economy models.
2012	F50	CV: Park, Bokyeong, and Jinill Kim. 2012. "Challenges for Emerging Asia." In <i>The World Economy after the Global Crisis: A New Economic Order for the 21st Century</i> , ed. Barry Eichengreen and Bokyeong Park, 153-71. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 19. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2012	F50 F51 H77	CV: Spolaore, Enrico. 2012. "National Borders, Conflict and Peace." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of the Economics of Peace and Conflict</i> , ed. Michelle R. Garfinkel and Stergios Skaperdas, 763-86. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	F51	CV: Gardeazabal, Javier. 2012. "Methods for Measuring Aggregate Costs of Conflict." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of the Economics of Peace and Conflict</i> , ed. Michelle R. Garfinkel and Stergios Skaperdas, 227-51. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	F51 N40	CV: Blomberg, S. Brock, and Gregory D. Hess. 2012. "The Economic Welfare Cost of Conflict: An Empirical Assessment." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of the Economics of Peace and Conflict</i> , ed. Michelle R. Garfinkel and Stergios Skaperdas, 412-45. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	F62	Antonakakis, Nikolaos, and Johann Scharler. 2012. "Has Globalization Improved International Risk Sharing?" <i>International Finance</i>, 15(2): 251-66. In this paper, we study the dynamics of international consumption risk sharing among the G-7 countries. Based on the dynamic conditional correlation model due to Engle (2002), we construct a time-varying, consumption-based measure of risk sharing. We find that the exposure to country-specific shocks has evolved heterogeneously across the G-7 countries and that risk sharing varies procyclically with the output gap. This dependence on the business cycle is especially pronounced in countries where credit constraints are relatively binding.
2012	F62	Flood, Robert P., Nancy P. Marion, and Akito Matsumoto. 2012. "International Risk Sharing during the Globalization Era." <i>Canadian Journal of Economics</i>, 45(2): 394-416. Though financial globalization should improve international risk sharing, empirical support is lacking. We develop a simple welfare-based measure that captures how far countries are from the ideal of perfect risk sharing. Applying it to data, we find some evidence that international risk sharing has improved during globalization. Improved risk sharing comes mostly from the convergence in rates of consumption growth among countries rather than from synchronization of consumption at the business cycle frequency.
2012	F62	Chica, Ricardo, Oscar Guevara, Diana Lopez, and Daniel Osorio. 2012. "Growth Determinants in Latin America and East Asia: Has Globalization Changed the Engines of Growth?" <i>Coyuntura Economica: Investigacion Economica y Social</i>, 42(1): 161-203. The answer that emerges to the question: Has globalization changed the engines of growth, from a comparative analysis between Latin America and East Asia, in spite of the extraordinary opportunities brought upon by this process, is a qualified no: investment, followed by industrial growth and savings, the traditional engines of growth, still have the most robust influence, far stronger than the variables epitomizing globalization, exports and capital flows (including FDI). In East Asia exports and capital flows are not as important as investment, industrial growth and savings. In Latin America exports and capital flows seem to have a somewhat stronger influence. In the same direction, a dynamic analysis shows that the Increasing Returns Dynamics involving the virtuous cycle Investment->productivity growth->exports competitiveness->growth->Investment continue to rule the growth process under globalization.
2012	N40	THE SAME AS F51 CV: Blomberg, S. Brock, and Gregory D. Hess. 2012.
2012	H44	Angles, Bruno. 2012. "Les partenariats public-privé: L'avenir du financement des infrastructures. (Public-Private Partnerships, the Future of Infrastructure Funding. With English summary.)" <i>Revue d'Economie Financiere</i>, 0(108): 221-28. According to a recent OECD study, the global needs for infrastructure investment amount to 40,000 billion euros by 2040. Faced with the scarcity of public funds, the financing of these needs is seen as a burden or a challenge, at a time when austerity is required even if the term itself is still taboo. Yet, through the existing legal and financial tools that are PPPs or concessions, the state has the capacity to use the private sector to ensure funding of projects to meet the fundamental changes in contemporary societies. But many obstacles remain for private investment, and especially the mobilization of capital over the long term. Infrastructure requires stable and sustainable investments. That is why the needs in economic and social development largely depend in the future, on the ability of states to shift long-term savings and to rely on specialized actors to fill the "infrastructure gap".
2012	H75	Gardner, Lara, and Donna B. Gilleskie. 2012. "The Effects of State Medicaid Policies on the Dynamic Savings Patterns and Medicaid Enrollment of the Elderly." <i>Journal of Human Resources</i>, 47(4): 1082-1127. Medicaid policies that may affect long-term care decisions vary across states and time. Using data from the 1993, 1995, 1998, and 2000 waves of the Assets and Health Dynamics Among the Oldest Old Survey, we estimate a dynamic empirical model of health insurance coverage, long-term care arrangement, asset and gift behavior, and health transitions over time. Long-run simulations from the estimated model reveal that most Medicaid eligibility and generosity policy variables associated with nursing home services have no effect on Medicaid enrollment and asset behavior. Those policies related to home- and community-based services, however, have a significant but small influence.
2012	H77	THE SAME AS F50 CV: Spolaore, Enrico. 2012. "National Borders, Conflict and Peace."
2012	I13	Ying, Meiling, and Zaichao Du. 2012. "The Effects of Medical Insurance on Durables Consumption in Rural China." <i>China Agricultural Economic Review</i>, 4(2): 176-87. The New Rural Cooperative Medical Scheme (NRCMS), implemented in China since 2003, has greatly increased the access of the poor to health services and alleviated the hardship caused by catastrophic medical payments. Both the precautionary saving theory and the Buffer-Stock saving theory would predict a positive effect of this event on consumption. The purpose of this paper is to empirically study the effects of medical insurance on durables consumption in rural China. Using China Health and Nutrition Survey (CHNS) data, the authors study the effects of medical insurance on durable goods consumption in rural China through a panel binary choice model. It is found that households with medical insurance

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		have a significantly higher level of durables consumption, and their probabilities of purchasing durables increase by 2.0 per cent-4.4 per cent, which support the precautionary saving theory and the Buffer-Stock saving theory.
2012	I13	CV: Bai, Chong-En, and Binzhen Wu. 2012. "Social Insurance and Household Consumption in China." In <i>The Chinese Economy: A New Transition</i> , ed. Masahiko Aoki and Jinglian Wu, 166-95. IEA Conference Volume no. 150-IV. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2012	I13	Imrohorglu, Selahattin, and Sagiri Kitao. 2012. "Social Security Reforms: Benefit Claiming, Labor Force Participation, and Long-Run Sustainability." <i>American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics</i> , 4(3): 96-127. This paper develops a general equilibrium life-cycle model with endogenous labor supply in both intensive and extensive margins, consumption, saving, and benefit claiming to measure the long-run effects of a proposed Social Security reform. Agents in the model face medical expenditure, wage, health, and survival shocks. Raising the normal retirement age by two years increases labor supply by 2.8 percent and the capital stock by 12.6 percent, showing that both margins of adjustment are critical. General equilibrium effects are important to account for the effects of reform on savings, although the effects on labor supply are less important.
2012	I15	Wang, Dihai. 2012. "Health, Human Capital, Economic Growth and Poverty Trap. (In Chinese. With English summary.)." <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i> , 47(6): 143-55. Based on Fogel's research, this paper studies the relationship between capital accumulation and consumption and discusses the effect of health on economic growth in an extended Ramsey model with assumption that consumption not only brings agents' utility but increases agents' health. The paper has two important features: (1) treading health as a simple function of consumption, which allows us to study health and growth in an aggregate macroeconomic model; (2) the existence of multiple equilibria of capital stock, health, and consumption, which is highly relevant to the reality-rich countries, may end up with higher capital, better health, and higher consumption than poor countries.
2012	J58	Bouis, Romain, Orsetta Causa, Lilas Demmou, Romain Duval, and Aleksandra Zdzienicka. 2012. <i>The Short-Term Effects of Structural Reforms: An Empirical Analysis</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 949. Drawing on new empirical analysis of 30 years of structural reforms across the OECD, this paper sheds light on the impact of reforms over time, identifies the horizon over which their full effects materialise, and investigates whether such effects vary with prevailing economic conditions and institutions. Impulse responses of aggregate outcomes (GDP growth, employment rate) to various labour, product market and tax reforms are estimated at different horizons. This analysis indicates that the benefits from reforms typically take time to fully materialise. When significant effects are found in the short run, reforms seldom involve significant aggregate economic losses; on the contrary they often deliver some benefits. The absence of major depressing effects does not lend support to the view that reforms should be in general accompanied by substantial macroeconomic policy easing in order to deliver some short-term gains. Nevertheless, there is also tentative evidence that some labour market reforms (e.g. of unemployment benefit systems and job protection) pay off more quickly in good times than in bad times, and can even entail short-term losses in severely depressed economies.
2012	M14	Balderjahn, Ingo, and Mathias Peyer. 2012. "Das Bewusstsein für fairen Konsum: Konzeptualisierung, Messung und Wirkung. (The Consciousness for Fair Consumption: Conceptualization, Measuring, and Impacts. With English summary.)." <i>Betriebswirtschaft/Business Administration Review</i> , 72(4): 343-64. The present paper focuses on fair consumption, as a part of ethical consumerism. Fair consumption means purchasing decisions made in the light of compliance with fair labor and business conditions in the manufacturing process. Using a new developed scale for the measurement of the consciousness for fair consumption, we can prove empirically that fair trade products can provide an additional moral value for consumers for which they are willing to pay an extra charge.
2012	N40	THE SAME AS F51 CV: Blomberg, S. Brock, and Gregory D. Hess. 2012. "The Economic Welfare Cost of Conflict: An Empirical Assessment."
2012	P11	Oosterhaven, Jan. 2012. "Adding Supply-Driven Consumption Makes the Ghosh Model Even More Implausible." <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 24(1): 101-11. Guerra and Sancho (2011) argue that adding a supply-driven consumption function to the Ghosh model diminishes its implausibility in the case of centrally planned economies. Extending the Leontief model with a demand-driven consumption function does make that model more realistic. Extending the Ghosh model, however, makes it even more implausible in the case of a market economy, while it becomes even more problematic as a guide for a centrally planned economy. The prime reason is that complementarities between inputs are negated, not only for firms, but now also for households. Consequently, industry and aggregate output may now increase, while corresponding value added decreases, and vice versa.
2012	P11	Chaudhuri, Saumitra. 2012. "Le contexte économique global et les défis du 12e plan quinquennal. (The Global Economic Context and the 12th Five Year Plan Agenda. With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Economie Financière</i> , 0(107): 53-72. The developing countries' share of GDP in the world GDP is increasing and could become 42% by 2017. If the growth achieved by these countries partly depends on dynamics which is unique to them, it needs to be reiterated that they are evolving in a global context, characterized by the existing difficulties of the United States and the European Union. This global context, of which the Indian economy is now increasingly a part, is analysed through the prism of short term, medium term, and long term perspectives. In the second part, the paper undertakes an analysis of the characteristics of the Indian economy from the angle of investment and saving, before proposing a series of measures enabling it to face the challenges before it, especially in the field of infrastructure and agro-foods production.
2012	Q40	Cansino, Jose Manuel, Manuel Alejandro Cardenete, Manuel Ordonez, and Rocio Roman. 2012. "Análisis multisectorial de las intensidades energéticas en España. (Multisectorial Analysis of Energy Intensities in Spain. With English summary.)." <i>Economía Agraria y Recursos Naturales</i> , 12(1): 71-97. This paper estimates the sectorial energy intensities of the Spanish economy. The multiplier analysis is applied to Social Accounting Matrix for Spain in 2006 elaborated by Ordonez (2011). Energy intensities are estimated in different scenarios when labor income, capital income, private consumption, and investment accounts are treated as endogenous. The results show that there are significant variations among sectors and that they improve when accounts are treated as endogenous. The energy sectors are those that have the highest energy intensity, along with others such as building materials, chemical industry, and transport and communications.
2012	Z10	Bursztyn, Leonardo, and Davide Cantoni. 2012. <i>A Tear in the Iron Curtain: The Impact of Western Television on Consumption Behavior</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9101. This paper examines the impact of exposure to foreign media on the economic behavior of agents in a totalitarian regime. We study private consumption choices focusing on former East Germany, where differential access to Western television was determined by geographic features. Using data collected after the transition to a market economy, we find no evidence of a significant impact of previous exposure to Western television on aggregate consumption levels. However, exposure to Western broadcasts affects the composition of consumption, biasing choices in favor of categories of goods with high intensity of pre-reunification advertisement. The effects vanish by 1998.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	Z18	Kast, Felipe, Stephan Meier, and Dina Pomeranz. 2012. <i>Under-Savers Anonymous: Evidence on Self-Help Groups and Peer Pressure as a Savings Commitment Device</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18417. We test the effectiveness of self-help peer groups as a commitment device for precautionary savings, through two randomized field experiments among 2,687 microentrepreneurs in Chile. The first experiment finds that self-help peer groups are a powerful tool to increase savings (the number of deposits grows 3.5-fold and the average savings balance almost doubles). Conversely, a substantially higher interest rate has no effect on most participants. A second experiment tests an alternative delivery mechanism and shows that effects of a similar size can be achieved by holding people accountable through feedback text messages, without any meetings or peer pressure.
2013		
2013	C92	Asparouhova, Elena, Peter Bossaerts, Nilanjan Roy, and William Zame. 2013. <i>Lucas' In The Laboratory</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19068. This paper reports on experimental tests of an instantiation of the Lucas asset pricing model with heterogeneous agents and time-varying private income streams. Central features of the model (infinite horizon, perishability of consumption, stationarity) present difficult challenges and require a novel experimental design. The experimental evidence provides broad support for the qualitative pricing and consumption predictions of the model (prices move with fundamentals, agents smooth consumption) but sharp differences from the quantitative predictions emerge (asset prices display excess volatility, agents do not hedge price risk). Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) tests of the stochastic Euler equations yield very different conclusions depending on the instruments chosen. It is suggested that the qualitative agreement with and quantitative deviation from theoretical predictions arise from agents' expectations about future prices, which are almost self-fulfilling and yet very different from what they would need to be if they were exactly self-fulfilling (as the Lucas model requires).
2013	C92	Duffy, John, and Enrica Carbone. 2013. <i>Lifecycle Consumption Plans, Social Learning and External Habits: Experimental Evidence</i>. University of Pittsburgh, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 513. We report results from a laboratory experiment exploring the extent to which individuals can solve a deterministic, intertemporal lifecycle consumption optimization problem. The environment we study has a positive interest rate on savings and no discounting implying that the optimal consumption path should be linearly increasing over time, i.e., agents maximize their lifecycle payoff by smoothing their consumption over time. In addition to studying the individual intertemporal consumption/savings problem, we explore the role played by social information regarding the consumption/savings decisions of other, homogeneously endowed agents as well as the role played by an external habit formation specification for preferences. We find that subjects are generally closest to the conditionally optimal consumption path when they do not have access to social information on the consumption decisions made by other, similarly situated subjects or when social concerns (external habits) are explicitly incorporated into their utility functions.
2013	D44	Jouini, Elyes, Clotilde Napp, and Diego Nocetti. 2013. "On Multivariate Prudence." <i>Journal of Economic Theory</i>, 148(3): 1255-67. In this note, we extend the theory of precautionary saving to the case of multivariate risk. We introduce a notion of multivariate prudence, related to a precautionary premium, and we propose a matrix-measure to capture the strength of the precautionary saving motive. We discuss the usefulness of this measure, in particular for comparing precautionary behavior among individuals. We also characterize the notion of multivariate downside risk aversion as a preference for disaggregating harms across outcomes of multivariate lotteries. We show the link between this notion and the notion of multivariate prudence, we propose a matrix-measure of its intensity, and we illustrate the usefulness of our results in a problem of social discounting.
2013	F54	CV: Cope, Zak. 2013. "Global Wage Scaling and Left Ideology: A Critique of Charles Post on the 'Labour Aristocracy'." In <i>Contradictions: Finance, Greed, and Labor Unequally Paid</i>, ed. Paul Zarembka, 89-129. Research in Political Economy series, vol. 28. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2013	F55	CV: Willett, Thomas D., Orawan Permpoon, and Clas Wihlborg. 2013. "Endogenous OCA Analysis and the Early Euro Experience." In <i>Recent Developments in Exchange Rate Economics</i>, ed. Mark P. Taylor and Meher Manzur, 558-79. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 285. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	I14	De Nardi, Mariacristina, Eric French, and John Bailey Jones. 2013. <i>Medicaid Insurance in Old Age</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19151. The old age provisions of the Medicaid program were designed to insure poor retirees against medical expenses. However, it is the rich who are most likely to live long and face expensive medical conditions when very old. We estimate a rich structural model of savings and endogenous medical spending with heterogeneous agents, and use it to compute the distribution of lifetime Medicaid transfers and Medicaid valuations across single retirees. We find that retirees with high lifetime incomes can end up on Medicaid, and often value Medicaid's insurance features the most, as they face a larger risk of catastrophic medical needs at old ages, and face the greatest consumption risk. Finally, our compensating differential calculations indicate that retirees value Medicaid insurance at more than its actuarial cost, but that most would value expansions of the current Medicaid program at less than cost.
2013	I14 I24	Poterba, James M., Steven F. Venti, and David A. Wise. 2013. <i>Health, Education, and the Post-Retirement Evolution of Household Assets</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18695. This paper explores the relationship between education and the evolution of wealth after retirement. Asset growth following retirement depends in part on health capital and financial capital accumulated prior to retirement, which in turn are strongly related to educational attainment. These "initial conditions" for retirement can have a lingering effect on subsequent asset evolution. Our aim is to disentangle the effects of education on post-retirement asset evolution that operate through health and financial capital accumulated prior to retirement from the effects of education that impinge directly on asset evolution after retirement. We consider the indirect effect of education through financial resources--in particular Social Security benefits and defined benefit pension benefits--and through health capital that was accumulated before retirement. We also consider the direct effect of education on asset growth following retirement, emphasizing the correlation between education and the returns households earn on their post-retirement investments. Households with different levels of education invest, on average, in different assets, and they may consequently earn different rates of return. Finally, we consider the additional effects of education that are not captured through these pathways. Our empirical findings suggest a substantial association between education and the evolution of assets. For example, for two person households the growth of assets between 1998 and 2008 is on average much greater for college graduates than for those with less than a high school degree. This difference ranges from about \$82,000 in the lowest asset quintile to over \$600,000 in the highest.
2013	J43	Berloffa, Gabriella, and Francesca Modena. 2013. "Income Shocks, Coping Strategies, and Consumption Smoothing: An Application to Indonesian Data." <i>Journal of Asian Economics</i>, 24(1): 158-71. Using the Indonesian Family Life Survey, this study investigates whether Indonesian farmers respond differently to income shocks (crop loss) depending on the level of their asset

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		ownership, and whether their responses are aimed at preserving consumption levels or at accumulating assets. We consider a framework in which assets contribute directly to the income generation process. In this context, the need to accumulate assets to ensure future income may lead poor farmers to behave quite differently in terms of both their responses to shocks and their consumption decisions. Our results suggest that while non-poor farmers smooth consumption relative to income, poor households use labor supply to compensate the income loss and, on average, they save half of this extra income. These results confirm the importance of savings for poor households, and highlight a crucial role for policies that support savings or, more precisely, the accumulation of productive assets.
2013	L63	Greenwood, Jeremy, and Karen A. Kopecky. 2013. "Measuring the Welfare Gain from Personal Computers." <i>Economic Inquiry</i>, 51(1): 336-47. The welfare gain to consumers from the introduction of personal computers (PCs) is estimated. A simple model of consumer demand is formulated that uses a slightly modified version of standard preferences. The modification permits marginal utility, and hence total utility, to be finite when the consumption of computers is zero. This implies that the good will not be consumed at a high enough price. It also bounds the consumer surplus derived from the product. The model is calibrated/estimated using standard national income and product account data. The welfare gain from the introduction of PCs is 2%-3% of consumption expenditure.
2013	M40	Anagol, Santosh, Alvin Etang, and Dean Karlan. 2013. <i>Continued Existence of Cows Disproves Central Tenets of Capitalism?</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19437. We examine the returns from owning cows and buffaloes in rural India. We estimate that when valuing labor at market wages, households earn large, negative average returns from holding cows and buffaloes, at negative 64% and negative 39% respectively. This puzzle is mostly explained if we value the household's own labor at zero (a stark assumption), in which case estimated average returns for cows is negative 6% and positive 13% for buffaloes. Why do households continue to invest in livestock if economic returns are negative, or are these estimates wrong? We discuss potential explanations, including labor market failures, for why livestock investments may persist.
2013	N71	Burr, Thomas. 2013. "Market Cycles: Bicycles, Riders, Industries, and Environments in France and the United States, 1865-1914." <i>American Journal of Economics and Sociology</i>, 72(2): 468-96. Issues of supply and demand are basic to markets, but economic sociologists ignore consumers, while sociologists of consumption rarely treat consumption as demand. I conceptualize markets as cyclic interactions of producers and consumers around a product, each group embedded in different types of macrosocial patterns, with different purposes and structures. I apply this conceptualization to the French and U.S. bicycle markets from 1865 to 1914. The model helps explain differing market trajectories in these cases.
2013	O55	Bruckner, Markus, and Mark Gradstein. 2013. <i>Effects of Transitory Shocks to Aggregate Output on Consumption in Poor Countries</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9658. This paper provides instrumental variables estimates of the response of aggregate private consumption to transitory output shocks in poor countries. To identify exogenous, unanticipated, idiosyncratic and transitory variations in national output we use year-to-year variations in rainfall as an instrumental variable in a panel of 39 sub-Saharan African countries during the period 1980-2009. Our estimates yield a marginal propensity to consume out of transitory output of around 0.2. To explain this result we show, using instrumental variables techniques, that there is a significant negative effect of transitory output shocks on net current transfers and a significant positive and quantitatively large effect on the trade balance. An important implication is that frictions to private financial flows do not necessarily imply large effects of transitory shocks to aggregate output on private consumption in poor countries.
2013	P10	CV: Moller, Jorgen Orstrom. 2013. "Conventional Economic Theory--A Critique Highlighting Flaws in American Style Capitalism." In <i>The Global Economy in Transition: Debt and Resource Scarcities</i>. Jorgen Orstrom Moller, 77-97. Foreword by Jagdish Bhagwati. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2013	P10	Cingolani, Massimo. 2013. "Finance Capitalism: A Look at the European Financial Accounts." <i>Panoeconomicus</i>, 60(3): 249-90. The paper explores the financial accounts database of Eurostat, a rich set of data that is largely unexploited. It describes the main financial developments at EU level during the 1990-2010 period, both in terms of institutional agents and financial products. The paper provides evidence on the consequences of asset price inflation for wealth distribution between institutional agents and argues that the conceptual scheme of the "double monetary circuit" of existing and recycled savings helps in describing and explaining the observed patterns of financialisation.
2013	P48	PECHER, Pierre. 2013. <i>Ethnic conflict, power dynamics and growth</i>. Universite catholique de Louvain, Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales (IRES), Discussion Papers (IRES - Institut de Recherches Economiques et Sociales): 2014008. I construct a successive generations model of appropriative competition between ethnicities where de facto power puts an upper-bound on the consumption of each clan. My aim is to derive the implications of the structure of the ethnic and political divisions in terms of economic prosperity. I expose a mechanism reducing negative externalities in consumption implying that long-run economic growth is larger when influence is concentrated rather than dispersed. I find that competition intensity sometimes is beneficial if it is above a thresh-old or if small groups initially have a large influence. I provide an argument in favour of the Ethno-Linguistic Fractionalization index over a polarization index when considering the impact of diversity on growth. This paper fills a gap in the literature by allowing for the possibility of more than two groups of different sizes in a dynamical setup and by being consistent with the evidence of proportionality between ethnic and political share sin sub-Saharan Africa.
2013	Q13	Jensen, Jorgen Dejgard, and Sinne Smed. 2013. "The Danish Tax on Saturated Fat--Short Run Effects on Consumption, Substitution Patterns and Consumer Prices of Fats." <i>Food Policy</i>, 42(0): 18-31. Denmark introduced a tax on saturated fat in food products with effect from October 2011. The objective of this paper is to make an effect assessment of this tax for some of the product categories most significantly affected by the new tax, namely fats such as butter, butter-blends, margarine, and oils. This assessment is done by conducting an econometric analysis on weekly food purchase data from a large household panel dataset (GfK Panel Services Denmark), spanning the period from January 2008 until July 2012. The econometric analysis suggest that the introduction of the tax on saturated fat in food products has had some effects on the market for the considered products, in that the level of consumption of fats dropped by 10-15%. Furthermore, the analysis points at shifts in demand from high price supermarkets towards low-price discount stores--at least for some types of oils and fats, a shift that seems to have been utilised by discount chains to raise the prices of butter and margarine by more than the pure tax increase. Due to the relatively short data period with the tax being active, interpretation of these findings from a long-run perspective should be done with considerable care. It is thus recommended to repeat--and broaden--the analysis at a later stage, when data are available for a longer period after the introduction of the fat tax.
2013	Q15	Ercin, A. Ertug, Mesfin M. Mekonnen, and Arjen Y. Hoekstra. 2013. "Sustainability of National Consumption from a Water Resources Perspective: The Case Study for France." <i>Ecological Economics</i>, 88(0): 133-47. It has become increasingly evident that local water depletion and pollution are often closely tied to the structure of the global economy. It has been estimated that 20% of the water consumption and pollution in the world relates to the production of export goods. This study analyzes how

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		French water resources are allocated over various purposes, and examines impacts of French production in local water resources. In addition, it analyzes the water dependency of French consumption and the sustainability of imports. The basins of the Loire, Seine, Garonne, and Escaut have been identified as priority basins where maize and industrial production are the dominant factors for the blue water scarcity. About 47% of the water footprint of French consumption is related to imported agricultural products. Cotton, sugar cane, and rice are the three major crops that are identified as critical products in a number of severely water-scarce river basins: The basins of the Aral Sea and the Indus, Ganges, Guadalquivir, Guadiana, Tigris and Euphrates, Ebro, Mississippi, and Murray rivers. The study shows that the analysis of the external water footprint of a nation is necessary to get a complete picture of the relation between national consumption and the use of water resources.
2013	Q15	Chaudhry, Anita M., and Edward B. Barbier. 2013. "Water and Growth in an Agricultural Economy." <i>Agricultural Economics</i>, 44(2): 175-89. We present a model of economic growth of an agricultural household that is faced with an exogenous water availability constraint. We examine the long-run investment and consumption choices under two scenarios: (i) when the water availability constraint is binding and (ii) when it is not binding. We then compare the two scenarios to derive conditional convergence hypotheses regarding the impact of water availability on long-run agricultural growth. Panel data from Wyoming are used to test these conditional convergence hypotheses. We find that Wyoming counties exhibit strong conditional convergence in agricultural growth. Our theoretical and empirical results demonstrate that water availability is not a determinant but can be a constraint on long-run agricultural growth. Higher water use leads to higher growth in agricultural yield per capita but when water rights constrain water use in a county, as we found in southeastern Wyoming, there are significant losses in agricultural growth.
2013	Q38	Collier, Paul. 2013. "Epargner les revenus tires des ressources naturelles dans les pays en developpement: Principes et regles de politiques. (Savings from Natural Resource Revenues in Developing Countries: Principles and Policy Rules. With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Economie du Developpement</i>, 0(4): 59-96. Many poor countries are now discovering valuable non-renewable natural resources. Unlike most other sources of tax revenue, the government revenues from the depletion of these resources are both unsustainable and volatile. Each of these features implies that the savings rate appropriate for resource revenues should differ from that on other revenues. Further, a discovery is 'news,' requiring a transition from a situation which has suddenly become sub-optimal. Such transitions must be expected to generate costs which will themselves affect the optimal savings rate. While the features themselves have long been well-understood, the implications for optimal savings behaviour are surprisingly underdeveloped. A fortiori, the implications for the rules which might be the practical embodiment of these analytic underpinnings are also underdeveloped. Our analysis proceeds in four stages. In Section 1, we discuss how savings should optimally respond to the known depletion path of a finite natural resource. In Section 2, we discuss revenue volatility in the context of costly adjustments in spending. In Section 3, we discuss the implications of costs of transition. Finally, in Section 4, we discuss the implications for fiscal rules and institutions. We argue that where revenues from depleting resources are significant, fiscal optimization requires that the intra-temporal rules conventionally incorporated into annual budgeting be supplemented by inter-temporal rules. Such rules protect the efficient fiscal allocation which in conventional circumstances integrated budgets are designed to achieve.
2013	R58	Machacek, Jaroslav, Hana Silovska, Gabriela Rihova, and Petr Jilek. 2013. "Regionální multiplikacní efekt jako indikátor lokálního rozvoje. (The Regional Multiplier Effect as a Local Economic Development Indicator. With English summary.)." <i>Ekonomie a Management</i>, 16(3): 20-33. Lots of knowledge and historical experience in regional policy constantly bring new impulses to explore different regions, entities, institutions and individuals. Especially mutual comparison leads to the desire for new possibilities and methods of analysis or modeling. The purpose of this paper is to approach one of the methods that can be sorted into groups that is still not explored enough, but still has many supporters and opponents. This contribution highlights the role of multiplier effects in the regional and local economies, both from the theoretical and the practical perspective. It briefly presents several methods, including the multiplier effect, and their usage in practice. The method of the "local multiplier" is explored more in detail and the paper shows its possible use in everyday life. This method is quite new and there do not exist many studies about it at the moment. It was created to help both public and private organizations and individuals to evaluate the impact of their expenditures on the local economy. Local multiplier observes the money trail and its flow after it is spent by local organization or individual. Maintaining the money flow is important especially for small open economies to strengthen their self-sufficiency. Despite all the pitfalls of the local multiplier method, that are represented mainly by obtaining and identifying required data and accurate information, the contribution tries to show possible use in practice. At the same time it is trying to answer the question whether the right "value multiplier" can be considered as one of the support criteria when deciding on issues of regional policy.

Table E21.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks*
A39	Collective Works: Other
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F19	Trade: Other
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I25	Education and Economic Development
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K21	Antitrust Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K37	Immigration Law

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O22	Project Analysis
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
P00	Economic Systems: General
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q49	Energy: Other
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E21: Balance of Links

395	Links in 2005
138	New links in 2006-2013
289	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E21 is equal to 6.22 AS.

Общий объем раздела E21 — 6,22 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E21.E.

E22 Capital; Investment; Capacity ¹

Table E22.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	11	19	8	1.73	0.08	0.06	General Economics and Teaching
B	457	764	307	1.67	3.19	2.41	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	241	466	225	1.93	1.68	1.47	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	673	1,168	495	1.74	4.69	3.68	Microeconomics
E	7,152	15,219	8,067	2.13	49.88	47.99	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	872	2,139	1,267	2.45	6.08	6.74	International Economics
G	705	1,572	867	2.23	4.92	4.96	Financial Economics
H	433	1,022	589	2.36	3.02	3.22	Public Economics
I	23	112	89	4.87	0.16	0.35	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	365	834	469	2.28	2.55	2.63	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	15	61	46	4.07	0.10	0.19	Law and Economics
L	474	885	411	1.87	3.31	2.79	Industrial Organization
M	80	122	42	1.53	0.56	0.38	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	105	279	174	2.66	0.73	0.88	Economic History
O	2,130	5,367	3,237	2.52	14.85	16.92	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	351	887	536	2.53	2.45	2.80	Economic Systems
Q	113	425	312	3.76	0.79	1.34	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	130	322	192	2.48	0.91	1.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	9	49	40	5.44	0.06	0.15	Other Special Topics
S	14,339	31,713	17,374	2.21	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E22.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	7	12	5	1.71	0.05	0.04	General Economics
A2	4	7	3	1.75	0.03	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	11	19	8	1.73	0.08	0.06	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	93	131	38	1.41	0.65	0.41	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	144	224	80	1.56	1.00	0.71	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	149	247	98	1.66	1.04	0.78	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	10	18	8	1.8	0.07	0.06	Economic Methodology
B5	61	144	83	2.36	0.43	0.45	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	457	764	307	1.67	3.19	2.41	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	14	32	18	2.29	0.10	0.10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	35	66	31	1.89	0.24	0.21	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	29	43	14	1.48	0.20	0.14	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	9	27	18	3	0.06	0.09	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	61	135	74	2.21	0.43	0.43	Econometric Modeling
C6	58	97	39	1.67	0.40	0.31	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	8	13	5	1.63	0.06	0.04	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	26	52	26	2	0.18	0.16	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	241	466	225	1.93	1.68	1.47	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	2	29	27	14.5	0.01	0.09	General
D1	36	64	28	1.78	0.25	0.20	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	206	337	131	1.64	1.44	1.06	Production and Organizations
D3	37	86	49	2.32	0.26	0.27	Distribution
D4	33	44	11	1.33	0.23	0.14	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	46	92	46	2	0.32	0.29	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	22	44	22	2	0.15	0.14	Welfare Economics
D7	29	97	68	3.34	0.20	0.31	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	82	175	93	2.13	0.57	0.55	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	180	200	20	1.11	1.26	0.63	Intertemporal Choice
D	673	1,168	495	1.74	4.69	3.68	Microeconomics
E0	30	118	88	3.93	0.21	0.37	General
E1	289	608	319	2.1	2.02	1.92	General Aggregative Models
E2	5,400	11,319	5,919	2.1	37.66	35.69	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	578	1,301	723	2.25	4.03	4.10	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	316	784	468	2.48	2.20	2.47	Money and Interest Rates
E5	191	441	250	2.31	1.33	1.39	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	348	648	300	1.86	2.43	2.04	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	7,152	15,219	8,067	2.13	49.88	47.99	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	23	44	21	1.91	0.16	0.14	General
F1	107	300	193	2.8	0.75	0.95	Trade
F2	259	656	397	2.53	1.81	2.07	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	334	786	452	2.35	2.33	2.48	International Finance
F4	149	335	186	2.25	1.04	1.06	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	12	12	N	0.00	0.04	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	872	2,139	1,267	2.45	6.08	6.74	International Economics
G0	3	104	101	34.67	0.02	0.33	General
G1	142	289	147	2.04	0.99	0.91	General Financial Markets
G2	113	260	147	2.3	0.79	0.82	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	447	919	472	2.06	3.12	2.90	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	705	1,572	867	2.23	4.92	4.96	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	12	27	15	2.25	0.08	0.09	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	110	236	126	2.15	0.77	0.74	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	67	110	43	1.64	0.47	0.35	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	16	30	14	1.88	0.11	0.09	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	157	398	241	2.54	1.09	1.26	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	51	163	112	3.2	0.36	0.51	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	5	31	26	6.2	0.03	0.10	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	15	27	12	1.8	0.10	0.09	Miscellaneous Issues
H	433	1,022	589	2.36	3.02	3.22	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	4	29	25	7.25	0.03	0.09	Health
I2	12	40	28	3.33	0.08	0.13	Education and Research Institutions
I3	7	43	36	6.14	0.05	0.14	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	23	112	89	4.87	0.16	0.35	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	General
J1	55	158	103	2.87	0.38	0.50	Demographic Economics
J2	228	507	279	2.22	1.59	1.60	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	32	72	40	2.25	0.22	0.23	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	5	14	9	2.8	0.03	0.04	Particular Labor Markets
J5	14	23	9	1.64	0.10	0.07	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	30	51	21	1.7	0.21	0.16	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	365	834	469	2.28	2.55	2.63	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	General
K1	4	18	14	4.5	0.03	0.06	Basic Areas of Law
K2	3	9	6	3	0.02	0.03	Regulation and Business Law
K3	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.03	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	5	23	18	4.6	0.03	0.07	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	15	61	46	4.07	0.10	0.19	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	92	186	94	2.02	0.64	0.59	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	49	139	90	2.84	0.34	0.44	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	20	50	30	2.5	0.14	0.16	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	26	72	46	2.77	0.18	0.23	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	194	294	100	1.52	1.35	0.93	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	15	32	17	2.13	0.10	0.10	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	49	66	17	1.35	0.34	0.21	Industry Studies: Services
L9	29	42	13	1.45	0.20	0.13	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	474	885	411	1.87	3.31	2.79	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	60	83	23	1.38	0.42	0.26	Business Administration
M2	4	12	8	3	0.03	0.04	Business Economics
M3	3	5	2	1.67	0.02	0.02	Marketing and Advertising
M4	12	15	3	1.25	0.08	0.05	Accounting and Auditing
M5	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Personnel Economics
M	80	122	42	1.53	0.56	0.38	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	General
N1	63	162	99	2.57	0.44	0.51	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	18	35	17	1.94	0.13	0.11	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	5	20	15	4	0.03	0.06	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	5	20	15	4	0.03	0.06	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	5	24	19	4.8	0.03	0.08	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	6	11	5	1.83	0.04	0.03	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	105	279	174	2.66	0.73	0.88	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	860	2,559	1,699	2.98	6.00	8.07	Economic Development
O2	86	239	153	2.78	0.60	0.75	Development Planning and Policy
O3	319	657	338	2.06	2.22	2.07	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	819	1,828	1,009	2.23	5.71	5.76	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	46	84	38	1.83	0.32	0.26	Economywide Country Studies
O	2,130	5,367	3,237	2.52	14.85	16.92	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	92	140	48	1.52	0.64	0.44	Capitalist Systems
P2	150	452	302	3.01	1.05	1.43	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	103	282	179	2.74	0.72	0.89	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	4	11	7	2.75	0.03	0.03	Other Economic Systems
P5	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	351	887	536	2.53	2.45	2.80	Economic Systems
Q0	10	27	17	2.7	0.07	0.09	General
Q1	12	37	25	3.08	0.08	0.12	Agriculture
Q2	39	57	18	1.46	0.27	0.18	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	18	71	53	3.94	0.13	0.22	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	21	115	94	5.48	0.15	0.36	Energy
Q5	13	118	105	9.08	0.09	0.37	Environmental Economics
Q	113	425	312	3.76	0.79	1.34	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	55	128	73	2.33	0.38	0.40	General Regional Economics
R2	13	41	28	3.15	0.09	0.13	Household Analysis
R3	42	85	43	2.02	0.29	0.27	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	7	20	13	2.86	0.05	0.06	Transportation Economics
R5	13	48	35	3.69	0.09	0.15	Regional Government Analysis
R	130	322	192	2.48	0.91	1.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	9	49	40	5.44	0.06	0.15	Other Special Topics
S	14,339	31,713	17,374	2.21	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E22.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	General Economics: General
A12	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	4	5	1	1.25	0.03	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A22	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B10	4	4	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	22	35	13	1.59	0.15	0.11	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	41	56	15	1.37	0.29	0.18	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	20	26	6	1.3	0.14	0.08	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	4	6	2	1.5	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	7	9	2	1.29	0.05	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	6	7	1	1.17	0.04	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	117	177	60	1.51	0.82	0.56	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	4	4	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	8	23	15	2.88	0.06	0.07	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B31	149	246	97	1.65	1.04	0.78	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	10	15	5	1.5	0.07	0.05	Economic Methodology
B51	38	73	35	1.92	0.27	0.23	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	8	24	16	3	0.06	0.08	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	14	41	27	2.93	0.1	0.13	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B59	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C10	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C12	5	12	7	2.4	0.03	0.04	Hypothesis Testing: General
C14	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	5	8	3	1.6	0.03	0.03	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	4	4	0	1	0.03	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	14	25	11	1.79	0.1	0.08	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	16	29	13	1.81	0.11	0.09	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C30	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	19	28	9	1.47	0.13	0.09	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	9	13	4	1.44	0.06	0.04	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C43	9	24	15	2.67	0.06	0.08	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C50	3	8	5	2.67	0.02	0.03	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	39	75	36	1.92	0.27	0.24	Model Construction and Estimation

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C52	14	22	8	1.57	0.1	0.07	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	5	28	23	5.6	0.03	0.09	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	22	34	12	1.55	0.15	0.11	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	6	11	5	1.83	0.04	0.03	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	20	34	14	1.7	0.14	0.11	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	5	11	6	2.2	0.03	0.03	Input-Output Models
C68	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C70	3	4	1	1.33	0.02	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Noncooperative Games
C73	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C80	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	17	20	3	1.18	0.12	0.06	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	8	28	20	3.5	0.06	0.09	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C90	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Design of Experiments: General
D00	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Microeconomics: General
D02	1	25	24	25	0.01	0.08	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D11	18	21	3	1.17	0.13	0.07	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	5	7	2	1.4	0.03	0.02	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	6	8	2	1.33	0.04	0.03	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	7	27	20	3.86	0.05	0.09	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D20	4	4	0	1	0.03	0.01	Production and Organizations: General
D21	34	53	19	1.56	0.24	0.17	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	9	12	3	1.33	0.06	0.04	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	159	263	104	1.65	1.11	0.83	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Distribution: General
D31	28	75	47	2.68	0.2	0.24	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	8	10	2	1.25	0.06	0.03	Factor Income Distribution
D40	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	4	7	3	1.75	0.03	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	5	7	2	1.4	0.03	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D45	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Rationing; Licensing
D46	21	24	3	1.14	0.15	0.08	Value Theory
D50	9	13	4	1.44	0.06	0.04	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	14	22	8	1.57	0.1	0.07	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Incomplete Markets
D57	9	21	12	2.33	0.06	0.07	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	12	29	17	2.42	0.08	0.09	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D61	5	14	9	2.8	0.03	0.04	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	6	8	2	1.33	0.04	0.03	Externalities
D63	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.03	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	8	10	2	1.25	0.06	0.03	Altruism; Philanthropy
D70	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	3	4	1	1.33	0.02	0.01	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	17	66	49	3.88	0.12	0.21	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	4	13	9	3.25	0.03	0.04	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	4	13	9	3.25	0.03	0.04	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D80	10	23	13	2.3	0.07	0.07	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	36	63	27	1.75	0.25	0.2	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	12	28	16	2.33	0.08	0.09	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	13	32	19	2.46	0.09	0.1	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	11	24	13	2.18	0.08	0.08	Expectations; Speculations

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D90	15	20	5	1.33	0.1	0.06	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	32	35	3	1.09	0.22	0.11	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	133	145	12	1.09	0.93	0.46	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	7	12	5	1.71	0.05	0.04	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	23	97	74	4.22	0.16	0.31	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	43	54	11	1.26	0.3	0.17	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	52	84	32	1.62	0.36	0.26	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	143	294	151	2.06	1	0.93	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	47	159	112	3.38	0.33	0.5	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	2	10	8	5	0.01	0.03	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	39	71	32	1.82	0.27	0.22	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	654	1447	793	2.21	4.56	4.56	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	4,134	7,850	3,716	1.9	28.83	24.75	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	184	1063	879	5.78	1.28	3.35	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	246	580	334	2.36	1.72	1.83	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	107	234	127	2.19	0.75	0.74	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	5	7	2	1.4	0.03	0.02	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	31	67	36	2.16	0.22	0.21	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	6	21	15	3.5	0.04	0.07	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	150	321	171	2.14	1.05	1.01	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	412	938	526	2.28	2.87	2.96	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	10	20	10	2	0.07	0.06	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	23	33	10	1.43	0.16	0.1	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	20	40	20	2	0.14	0.13	Demand for Money
E42	8	23	15	2.88	0.06	0.07	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	104	261	157	2.51	0.73	0.82	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	155	420	265	2.71	1.08	1.32	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	4	5	1	1.25	0.03	0.02	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	20	33	13	1.65	0.14	0.1	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	47	94	47	2	0.33	0.3	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	111	281	170	2.53	0.77	0.89	Monetary Policy
E58	13	33	20	2.54	0.09	0.1	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	12	18	6	1.5	0.08	0.06	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	13	19	6	1.46	0.09	0.06	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	260	478	218	1.84	1.81	1.51	Fiscal Policy
E63	25	43	18	1.72	0.17	0.14	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	17	37	20	2.18	0.12	0.12	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	20	48	28	2.4	0.14	0.15	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Global Outlook
F02	21	42	21	2	0.15	0.13	International Economic Order
F11	12	26	14	2.17	0.08	0.08	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.02	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	23	49	26	2.13	0.16	0.15	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	44	159	115	3.61	0.31	0.5	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	19	32	13	1.68	0.13	0.1	Economic Integration
F16	5	8	3	1.6	0.03	0.03	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Trade: Other
F20	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.02	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	208	445	237	2.14	1.45	1.4	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F22	4	11	7	2.75	0.03	0.03	International Migration
F23	45	171	126	3.8	0.31	0.54	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	13	20	7	1.54	0.09	0.06	International Finance: General
F31	56	141	85	2.52	0.39	0.44	Foreign Exchange
F32	186	403	217	2.17	1.3	1.27	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	17	48	31	2.82	0.12	0.15	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	31	78	47	2.52	0.22	0.25	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	10	52	42	5.2	0.07	0.16	Foreign Aid
F36	21	42	21	2	0.15	0.13	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F41	105	200	95	1.9	0.73	0.63	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	5	16	11	3.2	0.03	0.05	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	36	97	61	2.69	0.25	0.31	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	1	16	15	16	0.01	0.05	International Business Cycles
F47	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
G00	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Financial Economics: General
G01	1	102	101	102	0.01	0.32	Financial Crises
G10	26	46	20	1.77	0.18	0.15	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	22	40	18	1.82	0.15	0.13	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	63	135	72	2.14	0.44	0.43	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	3	4	1	1.33	0.02	0.01	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	6	20	14	3.33	0.04	0.06	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	17	23	6	1.35	0.12	0.07	International Financial Markets
G18	4	20	16	5	0.03	0.06	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	15	30	15	2	0.1	0.09	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	51	135	84	2.65	0.36	0.43	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.03	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	8	17	9	2.13	0.06	0.05	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	19	31	12	1.63	0.13	0.1	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	18	38	20	2.11	0.13	0.12	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	12	35	23	2.92	0.08	0.11	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	311	607	296	1.95	2.17	1.91	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	97	210	113	2.16	0.68	0.66	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	14	20	6	1.43	0.1	0.06	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	7	22	15	3.14	0.05	0.07	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	4	14	10	3.5	0.03	0.04	Payout Policy
G38	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.03	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H11	12	27	15	2.25	0.08	0.09	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	10	24	14	2.4	0.07	0.08	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	8	23	15	2.88	0.06	0.07	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	5	7	2	1.4	0.03	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	14	28	14	2	0.1	0.09	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	19	35	16	1.84	0.13	0.11	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	51	116	65	2.27	0.36	0.37	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Tax Evasion
H27	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	10	15	5	1.5	0.07	0.05	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	9	10	1	1.11	0.06	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	48	85	37	1.77	0.33	0.27	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H41	10	19	9	1.9	0.07	0.06	Public Goods
H42	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	5	9	4	1.8	0.03	0.03	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	18	54	36	3	0.13	0.17	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H52	3	5	2	1.67	0.02	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Education
H54	96	255	159	2.66	0.67	0.8	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H55	19	38	19	2	0.13	0.12	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	17	37	20	2.18	0.12	0.12	National Security and War
H57	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	6	24	18	4	0.04	0.08	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	23	67	44	2.91	0.16	0.21	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	21	66	45	3.14	0.15	0.21	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H73	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H75	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H77	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H81	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Governmental Property
H87	13	23	10	1.77	0.09	0.07	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I11	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.03	Health Production
I18	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.02	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	8	13	5	1.63	0.06	0.04	Analysis of Education
I22	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.03	Education: Government Policy
I30	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.04	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	3	13	10	4.33	0.02	0.04	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.03	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J00	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J11	27	94	67	3.48	0.19	0.3	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	3	4	1	1.33	0.02	0.01	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	6	14	8	2.33	0.04	0.04	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	16	34	18	2.13	0.11	0.11	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.02	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J20	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	11	26	15	2.36	0.08	0.08	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	27	41	14	1.52	0.19	0.13	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	22	42	20	1.91	0.15	0.13	Labor Demand
J24	157	385	228	2.45	1.09	1.21	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	9	10	1	1.11	0.06	0.03	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J30	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	21	55	34	2.62	0.15	0.17	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	8	10	2	1.25	0.06	0.03	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	4	8	4	2	0.03	0.03	Labor Contracts
J45	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Public Sector Labor Markets
J50	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	10	13	3	1.3	0.07	0.04	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J60	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	7	18	11	2.57	0.05	0.06	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J63	5	6	1	1.2	0.03	0.02	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	13	18	5	1.38	0.09	0.06	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	3	6	3	2	0.02	0.02	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
K00	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Law and Economics: General
K10	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.02	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
K12	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Contract Law
K20	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Regulation and Business Law: General
K22	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Business and Securities Law
K23	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K34	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Tax Law
K42	5	20	15	4	0.03	0.06	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	21	43	22	2.05	0.15	0.14	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	3	5	2	1.67	0.02	0.02	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	13	16	3	1.23	0.09	0.05	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	3	6	3	2	0.02	0.02	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	50	113	63	2.26	0.35	0.36	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	4	9	5	2.25	0.03	0.03	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	34	36	2	1.06	0.24	0.11	Organization of Production
L25	8	60	52	7.5	0.06	0.19	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L32	5	18	13	3.6	0.03	0.06	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	15	31	16	2.07	0.1	0.1	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L50	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	12	33	21	2.75	0.08	0.1	Economics of Regulation
L52	12	31	19	2.58	0.08	0.1	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	144	231	87	1.6	1	0.73	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	10	11	1	1.1	0.07	0.03	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	25	28	3	1.12	0.17	0.09	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	4	6	2	1.5	0.03	0.02	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	4	7	3	1.75	0.03	0.02	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L70	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	5	12	7	2.4	0.03	0.04	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L74	7	16	9	2.29	0.05	0.05	Construction
L80	10	13	3	1.3	0.07	0.04	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	4	6	2	1.5	0.03	0.02	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Entertainment; Media
L83	6	14	8	2.33	0.04	0.04	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Real Estate Services
L86	27	29	2	1.07	0.19	0.09	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L90	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L92	3	4	1	1.33	0.02	0.01	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	5	8	3	1.6	0.03	0.03	Air Transportation
L94	5	7	2	1.4	0.03	0.02	Electric Utilities
L96	9	13	4	1.44	0.06	0.04	Telecommunications
L97	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	Utilities: General
L98	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M10	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Business Administration: General
M11	32	41	9	1.28	0.22	0.13	Production Management
M12	3	4	1	1.33	0.02	0.01	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	22	31	9	1.41	0.15	0.1	New Firms; Startups
M14	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M21	4	12	8	3	0.03	0.04	Business Economics
M31	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Marketing
M37	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Advertising

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
M40	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	10	12	2	1.2	0.07	0.04	Accounting
M49	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Accounting: Other
M52	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N00	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic History: General
N10	10	31	21	3.1	0.07	0.1	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	3	10	7	3.33	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	14	36	22	2.57	0.1	0.11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	13	26	13	2	0.09	0.08	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	13	27	14	2.08	0.09	0.09	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	6	16	10	2.67	0.04	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	3	4	1	1.33	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	4	9	5	2.25	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N22	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	5	9	4	1.8	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	3	5	2	1.67	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	3	8	5	2.67	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N33	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N40	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N42	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N44	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N50	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N61	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N71	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
O10	11	30	19	2.73	0.08	0.09	Economic Development: General
O11	162	535	373	3.3	1.13	1.69	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	10	12	2	1.2	0.07	0.04	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	10	55	45	5.5	0.07	0.17	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	35	94	59	2.69	0.24	0.3	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	45	114	69	2.53	0.31	0.36	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	415	1197	782	2.88	2.89	3.77	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	23	111	88	4.83	0.16	0.35	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	12	58	46	4.83	0.08	0.18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O19	137	353	216	2.58	0.96	1.11	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	7	11	4	1.57	0.05	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	11	33	22	3	0.08	0.1	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	66	154	88	2.33	0.46	0.49	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	2	21	19	10.5	0.01	0.07	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	47	120	73	2.55	0.33	0.38	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	31	53	22	1.71	0.22	0.17	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	56	96	40	1.71	0.39	0.3	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	164	352	188	2.15	1.14	1.11	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	14	25	11	1.79	0.1	0.08	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	7	11	4	1.57	0.05	0.03	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	99	146	47	1.47	0.69	0.46	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	266	571	305	2.15	1.86	1.8	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	16	35	19	2.19	0.11	0.11	Monetary Growth Models
O47	437	1,050	613	2.4	3.05	3.31	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O51	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	10	19	9	1.9	0.07	0.06	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	13	21	8	1.62	0.09	0.07	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O55	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	17	32	15	1.88	0.12	0.1	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.03	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	80	114	34	1.43	0.56	0.36	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	5	5	0	1	0.03	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P21	37	50	13	1.35	0.26	0.16	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	10	51	41	5.1	0.07	0.16	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	79	261	182	3.3	0.55	0.82	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	4	42	38	10.5	0.03	0.13	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	4	14	10	3.5	0.03	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	14	23	9	1.64	0.1	0.07	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P30	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	16	37	21	2.31	0.11	0.12	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	42	117	75	2.79	0.29	0.37	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	36	94	58	2.61	0.25	0.3	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	7	18	11	2.57	0.05	0.06	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P42	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	3	5	2	1.67	0.02	0.02	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P52	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q00	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	9	25	16	2.78	0.06	0.08	Sustainable Development
Q10	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Agriculture: General
Q11	6	15	9	2.5	0.04	0.05	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q12	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q17	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.02	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	15	23	8	1.53	0.1	0.07	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	5	6	1	1.2	0.03	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	7	10	3	1.43	0.05	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	8	9	1	1.13	0.06	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q30	3	21	18	7	0.02	0.07	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	3	7	4	2.33	0.02	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	8	25	17	3.13	0.06	0.08	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	3	15	12	5	0.02	0.05	Resource Booms
Q38	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.03	Energy: General
Q41	11	45	34	4.09	0.08	0.14	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	4	44	40	11	0.03	0.14	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	3	10	7	3.33	0.02	0.03	Energy: Government Policy
Q53	1	14	13	14	0.01	0.04	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q56	8	39	31	4.88	0.06	0.12	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.03	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	3	20	17	6.67	0.02	0.06	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R10	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	22	64	42	2.91	0.15	0.2	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	26	54	28	2.08	0.18	0.17	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.01	Land Use Patterns
R15	3	5	2	1.67	0.02	0.02	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R20	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	6	21	15	3.5	0.04	0.07	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	5	17	12	3.4	0.03	0.05	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.02	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	22	55	33	2.5	0.15	0.17	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	11	16	5	1.45	0.08	0.05	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	7	7	0	1	0.05	0.02	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R41	3	4	1	1.33	0.02	0.01	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	3	12	9	4	0.02	0.04	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R52	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.02	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	4	25	21	6.25	0.03	0.08	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	8	17	9	2.13	0.06	0.05	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z13	9	43	34	4.78	0.06	0.14	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	14,339	31,315	16,976	2.18	100	98.79	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E22.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	1	0	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A20	1	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
B30	1	0	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B40	3	0.01	Economic Methodology: General
B50	5	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
C11	5	0.02	Bayesian Analysis: General
C13	1	0	Estimation: General
C24	1	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	1	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C31	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C44	1	0	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	2	0.01	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C58	2	0.01	Financial Econometrics
C83	2	0.01	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
D01	2	0.01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D04	1	0	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	1	0	Household Behavior: General
D22	5	0.02	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D44	1	0	Auctions
D53	5	0.02	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D86	5	0.02	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	9	0.03	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	5	0.02	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E39	1	0	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
F10	12	0.04	Trade: General
F18	4	0.01	Trade and Environment
F24	23	0.07	Remittances
F37	1	0	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	1	0	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F40	2	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F49	1	0	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	3	0.01	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	2	0.01	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F53	4	0.01	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	2	0.01	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	1	0	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	2	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
H44	1	0	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H51	2	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Health
H71	1	0	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	8	0.03	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H76	12	0.04	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H83	2	0.01	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I10	3	0.01	Health: General
I15	5	0.02	Health and Economic Development
I19	2	0.01	Health: Other
I23	2	0.01	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I25	5	0.02	Education and Economic Development
J08	6	0.02	Labor Economics Policies
J17	1	0	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	1	0	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J33	1	0	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J42	2	0.01	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	1	0	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J54	1	0	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	2	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J78	1	0	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J83	1	0	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K11	7	0.02	Property Law
K13	2	0.01	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	1	0	Criminal Law
K21	1	0	Antitrust Law
K31	5	0.02	Labor Law
K32	1	0	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K40	3	0.01	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
L24	1	0	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	27	0.09	Entrepreneurship
L31	1	0	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L40	4	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L53	4	0.01	Enterprise Policy
L73	1	0	Forest Products
L91	1	0	Transportation: General
M53	4	0.01	Personnel Economics: Training
N32	2	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	1	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	2	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	1	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N43	3	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N45	1	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	1	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	1	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N51	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N56	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N60	8	0.03	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N66	3	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	1	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N75	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N93	1	0	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
O22	8	0.03	Project Analysis
O25	12	0.04	Industrial Policy
O43	20	0.06	Institutions and Growth
O44	5	0.02	Environment and Growth
O54	6	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
P20	1	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P32	4	0.01	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P37	2	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P40	1	0	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	1	0	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P43	3	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
Q02	1	0	Global Commodity Markets
Q14	2	0.01	Agricultural Finance
Q15	4	0.01	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	2	0.01	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q24	3	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q50	5	0.02	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	1	0	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	4	0.01	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q54	19	0.06	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	6	0.02	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
R38	1	0	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	1	0	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
R40	2	0.01	Transportation Economics: General
R51	1	0	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
Y10	1	0	Data: Tables and Charts
Z11	2	0.01	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	4	0.01	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	398	1.21	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

L26(27), F24(23), O43(20), Q54(19), F10(12), H76(12), O25(12), E02(9), H72(8), N60(8), O22(8), K11(7), J08(6), O54(6), Q55(6), B50(5), C11(5), D22(5), D53(5), D86(5), E16(5), I15(5), I25(5), K31(5), O44(5), Q50(5), F18(4), F53(4), L40(4), L53(4), M53(4), P32(4), Q15(4), Q52(4), Z12(4), B40(3), F50(3), I10(3), K40(3), N43(3), N66(3), P43(3), Q24(3), C45(2), C58(2), C83(2), D01(2), F40(2), F51(2), F54(2), F62(2), H51(2), H83(2), I19(2), I23(2), J42(2), J58(2), K13(2), N32(2), N35(2), P37(2), Q14(2), Q16(2), R40(2), Z11(2), A11(1), A20(1), B30(1), C13(1), C24(1), C25(1), C31(1), C44(1), D04(1), D10(1), D44(1), E39(1), F37(1), F38(1), F49(1), F59(1), F61(1), F63(1), F64(1), F65(1), H44(1), H71(1), J17(1), J18(1), J33(1), J44(1), J54(1), J78(1), J83(1), K14(1), K21(1), K32(1), L24(1), L31(1), L73(1), L91(1), N34(1), N36(1), N45(1), N46(1), N47(1), N51(1), N52(1), N56(1), N67(1), N75(1), N93(1), P20(1), P40(1), P41(1), Q02(1), Q51(1), R38(1), R39(1), R51(1), Y10(1).

Table E22.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
E39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F10	6	1	0	1	1	1	2	0	12
F18	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	4
F24	1	1	0	2	4	4	3	8	23
H72	1	2	0	0	1	0	3	1	8
H76	1	2	1	2	1	0	1	4	12
J17	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L26	1	1	3	7	4	3	4	4	27
L31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L40	1	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	4
O43	2	2	1	1	1	2	2	9	20
O54	1	1	2	0	1	0	0	1	6
P43	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
Q15	1	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
Q24	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
Q51	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q54	2	1	1	3	2	2	3	5	19
Q55	1	3	0	0	0	1	1	0	6
Z12	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	4
C13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C83	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
D86	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3	5
F40	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
J08	0	4	0	2	0	0	0	0	6
J42	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
J58	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
K11	0	2	0	1	3	0	0	1	7
L53	0	2	0	0	0	1	0	1	4
M53	0	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
N36	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N43	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
N45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N67	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
N93	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P37	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
A20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C45	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
F51	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
F63	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H83	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
J44	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L73	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N35	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Q50	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	2	5
R38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Y10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B50	0	0	0	1	0	2	2	0	5
C11	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	5
F53	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
F54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
F59	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
I10	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
N46	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N66	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
O22	0	0	0	2	1	1	3	1	8
O25	0	0	0	2	4	1	2	3	12
R40	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
B40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
C24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C44	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
D01	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
D04	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	5
D53	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	5
H51	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
I15	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	1	5
I23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
I25	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	5
J33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K31	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	2	5
N47	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P41	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q52	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
Z11	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
D44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	5	2	2	9
F50	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
F62	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
F65	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
K13	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
K40	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
N32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
N75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
P20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
A11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
F37	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
L91	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N60	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8
Q02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Q14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
R39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	21	16	13	11	22	13	10	15	121

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E22.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	E39	Erlandsen, Espen, Jens Lundsgaard, and Felix Hufner. 2006. <i>The Danish housing market: less subsidy and more flexibility</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 513. While Denmark has fairly flexible labour and product markets in most respects, the housing market stands out with large direct and indirect subsidies for all types of housing and a highly regulated rental market hindering mobility, probably resulting in a mismatch between housing needs and use. In the current housing policy framework there is quite a contrast between the well-functioning market for transactions of owner-occupied housing (supported by the highly liberalised mortgage market) and the highly regulated rental housing market. This paper assesses the recent development in Danish house prices, followed by a discussion of ways of replacing the costly government intervention in the Danish housing market with more market-based mechanisms, thereby achieving policy objectives in a more efficient and targeted way. The paper reviews the main areas for reform, including overall subsidisation of housing, rent regulation, social housing, and how housing supply could be made more responsive.
2006	F10	Draca, Mirko, Raffaella Sadun, and John Van Reenen. 2006. <i>Productivity and ICT: A Review of the Evidence</i> . Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers. We survey the micro and macro literature on the impact of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) on productivity. The "Solow Paradox" of the absence of an impact of ICT on productivity no longer holds, if it ever did. Both growth accounting and econometric evidence suggest an important role for ICTs in accounting for productivity. In fact, the empirical estimates suggest a much larger impact of ICT on productivity than would be expected from

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the standard neoclassical model that we focus on. We discuss the various explanations for these results, including the popular notion of complementary organizational capital. Finally, we offer suggestions for where the literature needs to go.
2006	F10	CV: Wan, Henry Y., Jr. 2006. "Why Trade Matters to Development: A Learning Model." In <i>Harnessing Globalization: A Review of East Asian Case Histories</i> . Henry Y. Wan Jr, 226-41. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2006	F10	CV: Zollino, Francesco. 2006. "Cyclical Patterns in Main Components of Aggregate Demand." In <i>Convergence or Divergence in Europe? Growth and Business Cycles in France, Germany and Italy</i> , ed. Olivier de Bandt, Heinz Herrmann and Giuseppe Parigi, 27-39. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	F10	CV: Cristadoro, Riccardo, and Giovanni Veronese. 2006. "Tracking the Economy in the Largest Euro Area Countries: A Large Datasets Approach." In <i>Convergence or Divergence in Europe? Growth and Business Cycles in France, Germany and Italy</i> , ed. Olivier de Bandt, Heinz Herrmann and Giuseppe Parigi, 63-93. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	F10	CV: Knetsch, Thomas A. 2006. "Short-Run and Long-Run Comovement of GDP and Some Expenditure Aggregates in Germany, France and Italy." In <i>Convergence or Divergence in Europe? Growth and Business Cycles in France, Germany and Italy</i> , ed. Olivier de Bandt, Heinz Herrmann and Giuseppe Parigi, 209-49. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	F10	CV: Bulligan, Guido. 2006. "Synchronisation of Cycles: A Demand Side Perspective." In <i>Convergence or Divergence in Europe? Growth and Business Cycles in France, Germany and Italy</i> , ed. Olivier de Bandt, Heinz Herrmann and Giuseppe Parigi, 187-207. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	F18	Cabo, Francisco, and Guiomar Martin-Herran. 2006. "North-South Transfers vs Biodiversity Conservation: A Trade Differential Game." <i>Annals of Regional Science</i>, 40(2): 249-78. Trade relationships connect developed and developing countries. The former produces a consumption good, using labor, capital, and an intermediate 'natural' good which is produced in the developing countries using labor and natural species. A finite horizon differential game is settled out. The North decides about either the saving rate or the portion of its disposable income to transfer to the South or both variables jointly. The South selects the range of species used in the production of the intermediate 'natural' good required in the North's productive process. This is a measure of biodiversity loss. The aim of the paper is to study how transfers from North to South affect capital growth and biodiversity conservation.
2006	F24	Caceres, Luis Rene, and Nolvía N. Saca. 2006. "El mecanismo de transmisión de los efectos de las remesas en El Salvador. (The Transmission Mechanism of the Impact of Remittances in El Salvador. With English summary.)" <i>Comercio Exterior</i>, 56(10): 875-85. By means of a vast literary review on the economic impact of remittances and the construction of a self-regressive vectors model, the authors study the reasons behind the paradox of the coexistence of economic stagnation, decrease of investment, and national saving, with unprecedented figures of remittances income. In this sense, while analyzing the impact of remittances on certain money and real variables, they help to clarify the so-called "remittances syndrome".
2006	H72	Ahearne, Alan, Finn Kydland, and Mark A. Wynne. 2006. "Ireland's Great Depression." <i>Economic and Social Review</i>, 37(2): 215-43. We argue that Ireland experienced a great depression in the 1980s comparable in severity to the better known and more studied depression episodes of the interwar period. Using the business cycle accounting framework of Chari, Kehoe and McGrattan (2005), we examine the factors that led to the depression and the subsequent recovery in the 1990s. We calculate efficiency, labour, investment and government wedges and evaluate the contribution of each to the downturn and subsequent recovery. We find that the efficiency wedge on its own can account for a significant portion of the downturn, but predicts a stronger recovery in output than occurred. The labour wedge also helps account for what happened during the depression episode. We also find that the investment wedge played no role in the depression.
2006	H76	Hao, Feng. 2006. "Estimate of Provincial Capital Stock in China: 1952-2004. (In Chinese. With English summary.)" <i>Journal of Data Analysis</i>, 1(6): 11-29. The paper briefly reviews the research of China's capital stock estimating, and makes particular adjustment to investment data in virtue of the up to date statistics available. Then I try to use some new methods to estimate the depreciation rate and the benchmark capital stock, which are two key steps in estimating capital stock. Finally I construct the countrywide and provincial capital stock series of China from 1952 to 2004 by PIM.
2006	J17 L31	Lalich, Walter F. 2006. <i>Measurement and Spatial Effects of the Immigrant Created Cultural Diversity in Sydney</i>. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2006.47. This paper analyses the contribution to the creation of a culturally diverse Sydney landscape by ethnic communities following the arrival of over a million and half non-English speaking settlers since 1948. Through fragmented collective actions, around 450 communal places were established to satisfy collectively perceived needs: places of worship, social and sports clubs, schools, childcare and aged care. Immigrants organised to overcome problems of social deprivation and scarcity of public places. They created needed collective goods on their own, through mutuality and compensated for their own meagre material resources with engendered social capital, time and energy. The diversity and intensity of development reflects differences in the perception of the settlement needs, urgency and aims within diverse ethnic groups. Immigrants enhanced the quality of life and developed a liveable city. Collected data inform on the outcome, developed capacities, investment patterns, annual income and expenditure, usage, management and employment patterns, gender and youth participation, functions and generated activities.
2006	J18	Bandyopadhyay, Subhayu, and Sudeshna C. Bandyopadhyay. 2006. "The Role of Capital Mobility in Illegal Immigration Policy." <i>Journal of International Trade and Economic Development</i>, 15(2): 173-89. This paper analyzes the effectiveness of enforcement in controlling illegal immigration in two scenarios, capital mobility and capital immobility in the host nation (for illegal immigrants). The source nation is assumed throughout to have immobility of capital. We show that the net enforcement expenditure is higher (lower) in the presence of capital mobility if the host nation is an importer (exporter) of capital at the target immigration level. Furthermore, we show that if the host nation is an exporter of capital at the point of zero enforcement (unrestricted immigration), it must have lower enforcement expenditure (compared to capital immobility) for any illegal immigration target. If it is an importer of capital at zero enforcement, there is some ambiguity. National income must be higher (lower) under capital mobility (compared to immobility) if the host nation is an importer (exporter) of capital at the target immigration level. The analysis is extended to consider endogenous determination of optimal immigration level. Under capital mobility, for a capital exporting nation, the optimal enforcement and the national income levels are higher, while the optimal immigration level is lower.
2006	J54	Whyman, Philip. 2006. "Post-Keynesianism, Socialisation of Investment and Swedish Wage-Earner Funds." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i>, 30(1): 49-68. This paper analyses the performance of one of the most controversial of recent economic policy "experiments", namely Swedish Wage-earner Funds (WEFs). It examines the ability of the WEFs to meet macroeconomic, financial and democratic objectives. The analysis indicates a favourable financial performance, but little significant

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		democratisation. Macroeconomic influence was constrained by the limited size of the scheme and, though associated with positive changes in economic variables, the experiment was ultimately overwhelmed by the collapse of an asset price "bubble". Nevertheless, the performance of the WEFs has legitimised the concept of collective investment funds as an economic policy instrument.
2006	L26	Diss: Francis, Johanna. 2006. Savings, Investment, and the Entrepreneurial Decisions of the Wealthy. PhD diss. Johns Hopkins University.
2006	L31	THE SAME AS J17 Lalich, Walter F. 2006. <i>Measurement and Spatial Effects of the Immigrant Created Cultural Diversity in Sydney</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2006.47.
2006	L40	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2006. <i>Policy Framework for Investment: A Review of Good Practices</i> , Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Companion volume to the Policy Framework for Investment reproduces the analytical background reports that supported the development of the material in the Framework. Discusses investment policy; investment promotion and facilitation; trade policy; competition policy; tax policy; corporate governance; policies for promoting responsible business conduct; human resource development policy; infrastructure and financial sector development; and public governance.
2006	O43	CV: Holcombe, Randall G., Robert A. Lawson, and James D. Gwartney. 2006. "Constitutions and Prosperity: The Impact of Legal and Economic Institutions on the Wealth of Nations." In <i>Democratic Constitutional Design and Public Policy: Analysis and Evidence</i> , ed. Roger D. Congleton and Birgitta Swedenborg, 289-316. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	O43	CV: Eicher, Theo S., Cecilia Garcia-Penalosa, and Utku Teksoz. 2006. "How Do Institutions Lead Some Countries to Produce So Much More Output per Worker than Others?." In <i>Institutions, Development, and Economic Growth</i> , ed. Theo S. Eicher and Cecilia Garcia-Penalosa, 65-80. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: Cambridge University Press.
2006	O54	Hsieh, Chang-Tai, and Jonathan A. Parker. 2006. <i>Taxes and Growth in a Financially Underdeveloped Country: Evidence from the Chilean Investment Boom</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12104. This paper argues that taxation of retained profits is particularly distortionary in an economy with good growth prospects and poorly developed financial markets because it primarily reduces the investment of financially constrained firms, investment that has marginal product greater than the after-tax market real interest rate. Contrarily, taxes on distributed profits or capital gains primarily reduce the investment of financially unconstrained firms. Chile experienced a banking crisis over the period from 1982 to 1986 and in 1984 reduced its tax rate on retained profits from 50 percent to 10 percent. We show that, consistent with our theory, there was a large increase in aggregate investment after the reform which was entirely funded by an increase in retained profits. Further, we show that investment grew by more in industries that depend more on external financing, according to the Rajan and Zingales (1998) measure. Finally, we present some weak evidence from comparisons of investment rates across firms for several different measures of their likelihood of being financially constrained.
2006	P43 Z12	Toutounchian, Iraj. 2006. "Integrating Money in Capital Theory: A Legal Perspective towards Islamic Finance." <i>Review of Islamic Economics</i> , 10(2): 75-113. This paper attempts to distinguish money and capital by discussing legal aspects of their relationship. For many years the technicalities of the production function have been emphasized at the cost of neglect of the legalities, which precede that function and indeed effect the transformation of money into capital. Conventionally, money and capital (both thought of as loans) have been distinguished on the basis of the duration of the loan period. We show that the failure to see the legal difference(s) between money and capital has been the source of many fundamental confusions and misunderstandings. As a result of that confusion, Islamic banks are rightly accused of operating on the basis of usury. We argue that, in contrast to the environment in which both conventional and Islamic banks operate today, if, as a result of the elimination of money markets, the supply of money and the emerging institution become endogenous to economic structure, a stable Islamic economic system can be assured.
2006	Q15 Q24	Araujo, Claudio, Catherine Araujo Bonjean, Jean-Louis Combes, and Pascale Combes Motel. 2006. "Relacao entre mercado de terras, crescimento economico e inseguranca fundiaria explicada por um modelo a "geracao imbricada". (Relationship between the Land Market, Economic Growth and Land Insecurity Explained by an Overlapping Model. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 26(4): 575-95. In this paper, we analyze the relationship between the land market failures and the economic growth in Brazil, starting from an overlapping model including two sectors: agricultural and industrial. The land is both a specific factor for agriculture and an asset that can be substituted for the capital used in industry. The trade-off between land and capital holding depends, among other factors, on the transaction costs on the land market. These costs result from land insecurity and generate a decrease in the land price that favors capital accumulation. Two assumptions follow from our model: on the one hand, land insecurity has a negative effect on the land price; on the other hand it has a positive effect on economic growth. These two hypotheses are tested on panel data for Brazilian Federation. The econometric results do not reject our hypothesis.
2006	Q51	CV: Narain, Urvasi, and Anthony Fisher. 2006. "The Optimal Control of a Stock Pollutant with Sunk Capital and Endogenous Risk of Catastrophic Damages." In <i>The Theory and Practice of Environmental and Resource Economics: Essays in Honour of Karl-Gustaf Lofgren</i> , ed. Thomas Aronsson, Roger Axelsson and Runar Brannlund, 260-86. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	Q54	Ikefuji, Masako. 2006. "The Impact of Natural Disasters on Economic Growth." <i>Osaka Economic Papers</i> , 55(4): 52-59. This paper studies the impact of natural disasters on economic growth in an endogenous growth model. Production with the use of fossil fuels as input brings about air pollution, which can be one of the causes of climate change. Climate change may be accompanied by natural disasters that causes serious damage to physical capital stock. We assumed that when more polluting inputs are used, the risk of natural disaster is greater, which results in more damage to capital stock. We examine the social planner's problem taking the risk of natural disasters into account. We show that a steady state exists and that it is saddle path stable. In addition, optimal growth with natural disasters is positive but lower than that without pollution and natural disasters.
2006	Q54 Q55	CV: Schwoon, Malte, and Richard S. J. Tol. 2006. "Induced Technological Change and Slow Energy Capital Stock Turnover in an Optimal CO2 Abatement Model." In <i>Economic Modelling of Climate Change and Energy Policies</i> , ed. Carlos De Miguel, Xavier Labandeira and Baltasar Manzano, 129-46. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	Z12	THE SAME AS P43 Toutounchian, Iraj. 2006. "Integrating Money in Capital Theory: A Legal Perspective towards Islamic Finance." <i>Review of Islamic Economics</i> , 10(2): 75-113.
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Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	C13	Murray, James. 2007. <i>Empirical Significance of Learning in a New Keynesian Model with Firm-Specific Capital</i> . Center for Applied Economics and Policy Research, Economics Department, Indiana University Bloomington, Caep Working Papers: 2007-027. This paper examines the empirical significance of learning, a type of adaptive, boundedly rational expectations, in the U.S. economy within the framework of the New Keynesian model. Two popular specifications of the model are estimated: the standard three equation model that does not include capital, and an extended model that allows for endogenous capital accumulation. Estimation results for learning models can be sensitive to the choice for the initial conditions for agents expectations, so four different methods for choosing initial conditions are examined, including jointly estimating the initial conditions with the other parameters of the model. Maximum likelihood results show that learning under all methods for initial conditions lead to very similar predictions as rational expectations, and do not significantly improve the fit the model. The evolution of forecast errors show that the learning models do not out perform the rational expectations model during the run-up of inflation in the 1970s and the subsequent decline in the 1980s, a period of U.S. history which others have suggested learning may play a role. Despite the failure of learning models to better explain the data, analysis of the paths of expectations and structural shocks during the sample show that allowing for learning in the models can lead to different explanations for the data.
2007	C83	CV: Weichselberger, Annette. 2007. "Investment Survey in Manufacturing." In <i>Handbook of Survey-Based Business Cycle Analysis</i> , ed. Georg Goldrian, 41-56. Ifo Economic Policy series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D86	Philippon, Thomas, and Yuliy Sannikov. 2007. <i>Real Options in a Dynamic Agency Model, with Applications to Financial Development, IPOs, and Business Risk</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13584. We study investment options in a dynamic agency model. Moral hazard creates an option to wait and agency conflicts affect the timing of investment. The model sheds light, theoretically and quantitatively, on the evolution of firms' dynamics, in particular the decline of the failure rate and the decrease in the age of IPOs.
2007	F40	Diss: Hernandez, Ramon Antonio Gonzalez. 2007. <i>Essays in Open Economy Macroeconomics</i> . PhD diss. Florida International University. Research macroeconomists have witnessed remarkable methodological developments in mathematical, statistical, and computational tools during the last two decades. The three essays in this dissertation took advantage of these advances to analyze important macroeconomic issues. The first essay, "Habit Formation, Adjustments Costs, and International Business Cycle Puzzles" analyzes the extent to which incorporating habit formation and adjustment costs in investment in a one-good two-country general equilibrium model would help overcome some of the international business cycle puzzles. Unlike standard results in the literature, the model generates persistent, cyclical adjustment paths in response to shocks. It also yields positive cross-country correlations in consumption, employment, investment, and output. Cross-country correlations in output are higher than the ones in consumption. This is qualitatively consistent with the stylized facts. These results are particularly striking given the predicted negative correlations in investment, employment, and output that are typically found in the literature. The second essay, "Comparison Utility, Endogenous Time Preference, and Economic Growth," uses World War II as a natural experiment to analyze the degree to which a model where consumers' preferences exhibit comparison-based utility and endogenous discounting is able to improve upon existing models in mimicking the transitional dynamics of an economy after a shock that destroys part of its capital stock. The model outperforms existing ones in replicating the behavior of the saving rate (both on impact and along the transient paths) after this historical event. This result brings additional support to the endogenous rate of time preference being a crucial element in growth models. The last essay, "Monetary Policy under Fear of Floating: Modeling the Dominican Economy," presents a small scale macroeconomic model for a country (Dominican Republic) characterized by a strong presence of fear of floating (reluctance to have a flexible exchange rate regime) in the conduct of monetary policy. The dynamic responses of this economy to external shocks that are of interest for monetary policy purposes are analyzed under two alternative interest rate policy rules: One being the standard Taylor rule and another that responds explicitly to deviations of the exchange rate with respect to its long-term trend.
2007	J08	Millett, John. 2007. "Comments on Chand, Faal and Yala and Duncan." <i>Pacific Economic Bulletin</i> , 22(1): 122-24.
2007	J08 J58	Soo, Kwok Tong. 2007. "Endogenous Economic Policy and the Structure of Production: Theory and Evidence." <i>Scottish Journal of Political Economy</i> , 54(2): 220-53. This paper develops and tests a model that predicts a positive relationship between absolute levels of capital stock and how favourable are policies toward capital. The theoretical model we use is a model of campaign contributions and electoral competition, extended to consider the implications for factor mobility and hence the structure of production. There are two main predictions. First, countries with more capital stock tend to implement more pro-capital policies. Second, in a two-country model, the country that initially has more capital will be able to attract capital inflows from the other country. Given additional assumptions on the production side, this yields the prediction that the more different are countries' policies, the more different will be the set of goods that they produce. These predictions of the model are confirmed using panel data on cross-state differences in policies and economic outcomes in India.
2007	J08	CV: Chang, Dae-oup. 2007. "When Capital Becomes Society: The Re-composition of Capitalist Work and New Labor Activism in Korea." In <i>Marxist Perspectives on South Korea in the Global Economy</i> , ed. Martin Hart-Landsberg, Seongjin Jeong and Richard Westra, 221-39. Alternative Voices in Contemporary Economics . Aldershot, U.K. and Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.
2007	J08	CV: Horn, Gustav A. 2007. "Structural Reforms and Macroeconomic Policy--The Example of Germany." In <i>Money, Distribution and Economic Policy: Alternatives to Orthodox Macroeconomics</i> , ed. Eckhard Hein and Achim Truger, 158-68. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	J42	Uribe, Jose Ignacio, Carlos Humberto Ortiz, and Gustavo Adolfo Garcia. 2007. "La segmentacion del mercado laboral colombiano en la decada de los noventa. (Colombian Labor Market Division during the Nineties. With English summary.)" <i>Revista de Economia Institucional</i> , 9(16): 189-221. This article shows that the Mincer equations, augmented with variables of firm size and corrected by selectivity bias, yield results that are consistent with the theories of human capital and labor segmentation. Greater firm endowments of human capital and physical capital are related to greater labor income. This result is consistent with scale economies at the firm level. It also implies divisions between economic sectors due to physical and human capital markets barriers.
2007	J58	THE SAME AS J08 Soo, Kwok Tong. 2007. "Endogenous Economic Policy and the Structure of Production: Theory and Evidence." <i>Scottish Journal of Political Economy</i> , 54(2): 220-53.
2007	K11	Andonova Zuleta, Veneta. 2007. "Two Paths to Prosperity When Property Rights Enforcement Is Weak." <i>Globalizacion, Competitividad y Gobernabilidad/Globalization, Competitiveness and Governability</i> , 1(1): 136-45. Governments are not always the most effective mechanism for guaranteeing private investment. In many countries governments are unable to enforce property rights, whatever the degree of protection promised by the law. In this context, I argue that there are at least two alternative private paths to prosperity. Firstly, businesses can adopt production technologies that are less sensitive to institutional voids. These are

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		cheaper, mobile versions of existing technologies, so they can reduce exposure to the hold-up problem. Secondly, entrepreneurs can implement employee ownership, together with other motivational strategies, in order to preserve the ownership itself. Employees are thus encouraged to support the current allocation of property rights instead of challenging it.
2007	L53	CV: Klinov, Ruth. 2007. "Reparations and Rehabilitation of Palestinian Refugees." In <i>Israel and the Palestinian Refugees</i> , ed. Eyal Benvenisti, Chaim Gans and Sari Hanafi, 323-46. Beitrage zum auslandischen offentlichen Recht und Volkerrecht, vol. 189. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	M53	Koeniger, Winfried, and Marco Leonardi. 2007. "Capital Deepening and Wage Differentials: Germany versus US." <i>Economic Policy</i> , 0(49): 71-103, 113-16. In flexible labour markets, capital increases the productivity of skilled workers more than that of unskilled workers, and in the US faster investment is associated with wider wage inequality. But labour market institutions that keep unskilled workers' wages high also imply that firms may find it profitable to invest so as to boost those workers' productivity. Our empirical analysis based on industry-level data confirms that a higher capital intensity in Germany is associated with smaller wage differentials and with a larger share of unskilled workers in the labour costs. Changes in capital-labour ratios during the 1980s reduced wage differentials by 5-8% in German industries, while in the US capital deepening in such industries as machinery and retail was accompanied by an increase of wage differentials larger than 7%.
2007	M53	Bovenberg, Lans. 2007. "Capital Deepening and Wage Differentials: Germany versus US: Discussion." <i>Economic Policy</i> , 0(49): 104-08.
2007	M53	Duranton, Gilles. 2007. "Capital Deepening and Wage Differentials: Germany versus US: Discussion." <i>Economic Policy</i> , 0(49): 109-12.
2007	M53	2007. "Capital Deepening and Wage Differentials: Germany versus US: Panel Discussion." <i>Economic Policy</i> , 0(49): 112.
2007	N36	Ronchi, Veronica. 2007. <i>The Neoliberal Myth in Latin America: The Cases of Mexico and Argentina in the '90s</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2007.42. During the '90s most Latin American countries were submitted to neoliberal structural reform policies. Neoliberal policies imposed market supremacy, reduced the State's role in the economy and deregulated the markets. This paper aims at describing how these policies affected the most important macroeconomic indexes, with special emphasis on Argentina and Mexico, the two countries that suffered most from the economic crises of the '80s and '90s, and where the neoliberal policies were applied with greater orthodoxy. In spite of a slight improvement in some macroeconomic indexes, in Latin America neoliberalism failed to reduce poverty and unemployment, and was unable to guarantee a fair distribution of the wealth and improve welfare.
2007	N43 N93	Lindberg, Erik. 2007. "Mercantilism and Urban Inequalities in Eighteenth-Century Sweden." <i>Scandinavian Economic History Review</i> , 55(1): 1-19. It is sometimes argued that inequality promotes growth. If savings are the key to economic growth and the marginal propensity to save rises with income, a more unequal society will save more and grow faster. Thus, by sacrificing equality and concentrating income and wealth in the hands of the entrepreneurial class, society might enjoy higher economic growth. The economic policies taken by the Swedish state during the eighteenth century had the explicit goal of concentrating trade and opportunities for income formation and capital accumulation in the hands of the merchant class. Both an older tradition as well as recent research have emphasised the positive sides of these policies, as the privileged merchants are depicted as dynamic engines of growth and an important factor in the process of capital accumulation. However, in this paper it is argued that this assertion is not warranted. The mercantilist policies resulted in neither measurable per capita growth nor dynamic transformation but in institutional rigidities and the enrichment of the rich and impoverishment of the poor, leading to increasing urban inequalities.
2007	N45	CV: Kohsaka, Akira, Naoyuki Yoshino, and Masaki Nakahigashi. 2007. "Infrastructure Development in the Pacific Region: Japan." In <i>Infrastructure Development in the Pacific Region</i> , ed. Akira Kohsaka, 112-34. Routledge Studies in International Business and the World Economy series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2007	N67	Shenoy, Sudha R. 2007. "Investment Chains through History or an Historian's Outline of Development: 'Using Goods of Ever Higher Orders'." <i>Indian Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 0(0): 185-215. Technology is widely seen as the key to development. But this does not explain how a single innovative machine multiplies itself. An alternative tack: Menger's analysis of investment chains. Begin with first-order (consumer) goods and examine the second, third-, and other successively higher-order goods required. The range of final goods produced in four historical contexts (Upper Paleolithic Europe, early modern England, DCs in the late 20th century, Mali in the same period) are set out. In each context, for a selected first-order good, the investment chain of successively higher-order goods is detailed. Such investment chains are most complex in DCs.
2007	N93	THE SAME AS N43 Lindberg, Erik. 2007. "Mercantilism and Urban Inequalities in Eighteenth-Century Sweden." <i>Scandinavian Economic History Review</i> , 55(1): 1-19.
2007	P37	Mavlanov, Ibragim R. 2007. "Uzbekistan: Opportunities for Economic and Business Cooperation with India." <i>Finance India</i> , 21(1): 95-104. Uzbekistan's economic growth and experiences of implementation investment policy shows today that Uzbekistan is not only an attractive investment destination, but one of the reliable business partners. The article has given a short introduction on business opportunities that Uzbekistan presents for India's entrepreneurs and businessmen and where Uzbekistan is today in terms of its economic development, foreign trade, and investment. The Uzbekistan's modern practice in providing the basic framework and legislation system for realization of Government's overall investment policy and its achievements and tendencies is very important for studying by researchers and economists. The country has built up a well developed legal system that provides with strong guarantees, benefits, and advantages to foreign investors.
2008		
2008	A20	Vazquez-Cognet, Jose J. 2008. "The Production of Mathematical Problems: A Diminishing Marginal Returns Experiment." <i>International Review of Economics Education</i> , 7(1): 103-16. This article presents a classroom experiment to demonstrate several important production concepts, particularly the critical concept of the diminish marginal returns to an input. Although this experimental design shares principles with other variants of diminishing returns experiments described previously in the literature, it differs from them in two important feature: (1) it is specifically designed for large enrollment courses, and (2) it introduces the notion of capital as part of the experiment. Playing in teams, students recreate a production process where they allocate some scarce resources (namely time, mathematical problems, students, and calculators) to the production of mathematical solutions. Each round of production is allowed to change only by increasing labour (students) in marginal amounts while holding capital (calculators) constant. All teams are facing diminishing marginal returns to labour once the game is played for three or four rounds. Not only is this experience useful to introduce students to the nature of the critical concept of diminishing marginal

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		returns, but with very little effort the instructor can expand the experiment to include dynamics related to issues of costs and profits.
2008	B30 Q24	CV: Gaffney, Mason. 2008. "Keeping Land in Capital Theory: Ricardo, Faustmann, Wicksell, and George." In <i>Henry George: Political Ideologue, Social Philosopher and Economic Theorist</i> , ed. Laurence S. Moss, 119-41. American Journal of Economics and Sociology, Vol. 67, no. 1, 2008. Studies in Economic Reform and Social Justice. Malden, Mass. and Oxford: Blackwell.
2008	C45	Joseph, Anthony, Maurice Larrain, and Eshwar Singh. 2008. "Forecasting Real Inventories and the Anomaly of Money Illusion." <i>Business Economics</i>, 43(1): 19-30. While the transmission mechanism of inventory behavior in the business cycle has been studied, less effort has been devoted to applied forecasting of inventory change. Inventory fluctuations have accounted for a sizable portion of the changes in U.S. GDP during recessions over the past fifty years. In this paper, we report on out-of-sample forecasts of manufacturing and trade inventories generated by regression and neural network methodology. Our forecasting model is Metzlerian in approach, in that the divergence between actual and targeted sales is hypothesized as the primary cause of inventory imbalance. Our forecasts also rely on the slow adjustment of inventory investment to sales surprises. However, the likely presence of money illusion is a caveat to users, and we address several distortions it introduces to inventory management measures.
2008	F51	CV: de Soysa, Indra. 2008. "Underdevelopment and Human Insecurity: Overcoming Systemic, Natural, and Policy Risk." In <i>Globalization and Environmental Challenges: Reconceptualizing Security in the 21st Century</i> , ed. Hans Gunter Brauch, 127-39. With forewords by Stavros Dimas, Hans van Ginkel, and Klaus Topfer; with prefaces by Jonathan Dean, Ursula Oswald, Vandana Shiva, and Narcis Serra. Hexagon Series on Human and Environmental Security and Peace, vol. 3. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2008	F63	Bresser-Pereira, Luiz Carlos. 2008. "Globalization, Nation-State and Catching Up." <i>Revista de Economia Política/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i>, 28(4): 557-77. Globalization and nation-states are not in contradiction, since globalization is the present stage of capitalist development, and the nation-state is the territorial political unit that organizes the space and population in the capitalist system. Since the 1980s, global capitalism constitutes the economic system characterized by the opening of all national markets and a fierce competition between nation-states. Developing countries tend to catch up, while rich countries try to neutralize such competitive effort, using globalism as an ideology, and conventional orthodoxy as a strategy. Middle-income countries that are catching up in the realm of globalization are the ones that count with a national development strategy. This is broadly the case of the dynamic Asian countries. In contrast, Latin American countries no longer have their own strategy, and grow less. To add data to the argument, the author conducts an econometric test comparing these two groups of countries, and three variables: the rate of investment, the current account deficit or surplus that would indicate or not a competitive exchange rate, and public deficit.
2008	H83	CV: Kamps, Christophe. 2008. "Public Investment and Fiscal Policy in Europe: Comments." In <i>Public Investment and Public-Private Partnerships: Addressing Infrastructure Challenges and Managing Fiscal Risks</i> , ed. Gerd Schwartz, Ana Corbacho and Katja Funke, 77-79. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2008	J44	Belhocine, Nazim. 2008. <i>The Embodiment of Intangible Investment Goods: a Q-Theory Approach</i>. Queen's University Department of Economics, Working Papers: 1217. Recent empirical findings on firms' expenditure towards the creation and acquisition of knowledge goods, otherwise known as intangibles, suggest that their share in overall investment has grown considerably. Still, intangible investment is rarely present in investment models. In this paper, I extend the q-theory of investment to model explicitly the decision of firms to invest in intangibles. I then use the model to measure the contribution of intangible goods to the overall capital stock in the U.S. The model highlights the embodiment of intangible goods in tangibles and the role of relative price movements in the measurement of the contribution of each type of investment to the overall capital stock. In particular, given that the relative cost of the main input to intangible production, skilled labor, rose substantially in the 80s and 90s, the price of intangibles inherits this rise. As a result, the downward trend in the aggregate investment deflator series reported by national accounts, which accounts only for the presence of tangible investment goods, is found to have a significant downward bias in the 90s. The model also shows that the growth in the overall capital stock from the late-80s until 2000 was driven mainly by an increase in the contribution of intangibles. However, the contribution of intangibles fell consistently after 2000. These results underscore the importance of accounting for the movements in the price of intangibles rather than focusing only on their rising share in overall investment.
2008	L24	Diss: Pal, Sudeshna. 2008. <i>Essays on Evidence and Effects of International Movements of Capital and Labor</i> . PhD diss. West Virginia University. This dissertation presents three essays on the evidence and effects of international mobility of capital and labor. Essay 1 explores the behavior of this coefficient in OECD countries over a thirty year period. The second and third essays focus on international movements of labor measured by immigration and outsourcing. The second essay theoretically examines the impact of low skill outsourcing on domestic tax rates, namely labor tax and profit tax. The third essay empirically shows the impact of low skilled immigration and outsourcing on labor tax rates in OECD countries. What follows is a summary of the essays. The first essay, Reassessing International Capital Mobility: The Feldstein-Horioka Puzzle Disappears examines how capital mobility changed over the years, especially during the 1990s often termed as the era of globalization. Feldstein-Horioka type regressions using pooled annual data for OECD countries show that savings-investment correlations fall continuously throughout the 1990s implying increasing capital mobility. This is in sharp contrast to the fairly stable behavior of the coefficient till late 1980s. Evidences show that the phenomenon is indeed global and not country specific. Current account data also confirms increased capital mobility. Developing countries too become financially integrated during the 1990s, but they had an earlier start than OECD nations. The second essay, Outsourcing and Domestic Tax Policy, is a theoretical depiction of the impact of foreign outsourcing on domestic tax rates. The model includes two types of workers, namely managers or high skilled workers who also own the firms and workers who are low skilled and are hired by the managers. An individual can choose to become either of the two given his innate ability and the cost of acquiring skills. In addition, we introduce outsourcing as a factor in a firm's decision making. The firms or managers can hire native workers and outsource jobs abroad. The government taxes both labor income and profit income and provides transfers. The tax rates are determined through a process of voting in which the median voter plays a pivotal role. Our model shows that if the domestic firms increase foreign outsourcing, labor tax rates decline and profit tax rates increase unambiguously in the home country. The third essay, Immigration, Outsourcing and Tax Policy: Evidence from OECD Countries studies effects of immigration and outsourcing on domestic labor tax rates. Immigration and outsourcing are typically portrayed as substitutes in production and in terms of their effects on the domestic economy. A political economy analysis shows that immigration and outsourcing may actually have very different impact on the domestic economy, so that they may not be viewed as substitutes anymore. A study on 15 OECD countries finds that while low skilled immigration increases tax burden on domestic labor, low skilled outsourcing may actually reduce it. Low skilled immigration may impose additional fiscal burden and thus lead to higher tax rates on labor. Outsourcing of low skilled jobs, on the other hand, does not make any claims on government transfers and therefore, may result in lower domestic labor tax rates.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	L73	CV: Davidsdottir, Brynhildur, and Matthias Ruth. 2008. "The Economic Dynamics of Stocks and Flows." In <i>Changing Stocks, Flows and Behaviors in Industrial Ecosystems</i> , ed. Matthias Ruth and Brynhildur Davidsdottir, 54-73. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	N35	Self, Sharmistha, and Richard Grabowski. 2008. "Symposium: Lessons from Chinese Economic History: Examining the Link between Japan's Development and Education of Females." <i>Pacific Economic Review</i>, 13(3): 279-88. This paper studies the role of education of females in Japan's development process. It analyses the pre-war years (1888 to 1940) as well as the five decades following the war and Japan's rise to economic power (1947 to 1990). This paper finds that Japan's pre-war growth was fuelled primarily by agricultural growth and primary education (of males in particular). The story is different in the post-war period, however. Capital accumulation, secondary and tertiary education of females, and tertiary education for males seem to provide the driving forces of growth.
2008	N43	Schulze, Max-Stephan. 2008. "The Growth and Composition of Imperial Austria's Fixed Capital Stock: New Annual Times Series for 1870-1913." <i>Economies et Societes</i>, 42(9): 1597-1613. Research into the origins of economic growth in the late nineteenth century Habsburg Empire has so far suffered from a lack of evidence on the evolution of the capital stock. This paper documents new annual estimates of the gross domestic fixed capital stock in imperial Austria, distinguishing between buildings (residential, agricultural, commercial, public), infrastructure (railway tracks, roads), vehicles (railway rolling stock, ships), and machinery. The evidence shows that capital stock growth in late nineteenth century Austria was significantly slower than in Hungary, her partner in the Habsburg customs union, and in Germany.
2008	Q24	THE SAME AS B30 CV: Gaffney, Mason. 2008. "Keeping Land in Capital Theory: Ricardo, Faustmann, Wicksell, and George."
2008	Q50	Bond, Steve, Stephen R. Bond, and Adeel Malik. 2008. <i>Natural resources, export structure and investment</i>. University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: CSAE WPS/2008-20. We present cross-country empirical evidence on the role of natural resources in explaining long-run differences in private investment as a share of GDP in a sample of 72 developing countries. Our empirical results suggest important differences between oil and non-oil resources. While revenue from oil exports tends to increase private (and public) investment, there is also a robust negative effect from a measure of export concentration. After controlling for these two aspects of export structure, there is little additional information in other measures of resource abundance, or in other suggested investment determinants, such as measures of the quality of institutions, political instability or macroeconomic volatility.
2008	R38	Fan, Hongzhong. 2008. "The Ineffectiveness of Public Policies and Excessive Concentration of Production and Population. (In Chinese. With English summary.)" <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i>, 43(6): 73-84. Through a model of the flow of capital and population, it is found that without investment control and with the flow of population, policies of reducing the costs of commuting and housing, or favorable policies only for large cities will result in even more excessive concentration, higher cost of commuting and housing. However, the policies may cause false prosperity, that is nominal GDP go up, but a lot of social product is offset by the cost of commuting and housing, the real income and welfare of most people don't change except for land owners.
2008	Y10	World Bank. 2008. <i>The Little Data Book on Private Sector Development 2008</i>, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Presents data from World Development Indicators 2008 with a focus on the private sector in development. Includes indicators covering the economic and social context; the business environment; private sector investment; finance and banking; and infrastructure. Regional tables cover East Asia and the Pacific, Europe and Central Asia, Latin America and the Caribbean, the Middle East and North Africa, South Asia, and sub-Saharan Africa. Country tables present statistics on economic and social context, the business environment, private sector investment, finance and banking, and infrastructure for the years 2000 and 2006.
2009		
2009	B50	Goldstein, Jonathan P., and Michael G. Hillard, eds. 2009. <i>Heterodox Macroeconomics: Keynes, Marx and Globalization</i>, Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Nineteen papers present an integrated heterodox theoretical framework and apply that framework to develop a detailed foundation for understanding the current crisis of globalization. Papers discuss the central core of heterodox macroeconomics; an introduction to a unified heterodox macroeconomic theory; methodology and heterodox economics; whether heterodox economics needs a unified crisis theory--from profit-squeeze to the global liquidity meltdown; the current crisis in macroeconomic theory; modern business behavior--the theory of the active firm; a Keynes-Marx theory of investment; whether financialization increases macroeconomic fragility--an analysis of the U.S. nonfinancial corporate sector; Karl Marx, Hyman Minsky, and James Crotty on crises in capitalism; labor demand under strategic competition and the cyclical profit squeeze; cyclical labor shares under Keynesian and neoliberal regimes; economic crisis and institutional structures--a comparison of regulated and neoliberal capitalism in the United States; historically contingent, institutionally specific--class struggles and American employer exceptionalism in the age of neoliberal globalization; unequal exchange reconsidered in our age of globalization; from capital controls and miraculous growth to financial globalization and the financial crisis in Korea; Keynes's bourgeois socialism; the case of capital controls revisited; neoliberal finance and third world (mal)development; and heterodox macroeconomics and the current global financial crisis.
2009	C11	Justiniano, Alejandro, Giorgio E. Primiceri, and Andrea Tambalotti. 2009. <i>Investment Shocks and the Relative Price of Investment</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7598. We estimate a New-Neoclassical Synthesis business cycle model with two investment shocks. The first, an investment-specific technology shock, affects the transformation of consumption into investment goods and is identified with the relative price of investment. The second shock affects the production of installed capital from investment goods or, more broadly, the transformation of savings into the future capital input. We find that this shock is the most important driver of U.S. business cycle fluctuations in the post-war period and that it is likely to proxy for more fundamental disturbances to the functioning of the financial sector. To corroborate this interpretation, we show that it correlates strongly with interest rate spreads and that it played a particularly important role in the recession of 2008.
2009	F53	Sapienza, Elvira. 2009. "A Multilateral Framework on Investment: Attempts, Outcomes and Proposals." <i>Studi Economici</i>, 64(98): 59-88. So far the efforts to develop a multilateral regime have failed because of a divergence in approaches between developed and developing countries. States have made efforts to create rules through bargaining and negotiating within international economic institutions that they see as instruments through which pursuing their specific economic interests. These rules, in turn, will shape state behaviour. The key question, especially for developing countries, is whether such sets of rules reflect an existing distribution of economic power or whether these rules can transform power based relationships. This paper examines the complexity of the issues involved in the creation of a comprehensive framework for investment going through the different

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		attempts, the results obtained and analysing the different positions in order to discuss the need of creating such a framework, its form and the best forum.
2009	F54	de Carvalho, Fernando J. Cardim. 2009. "Financing Development: Some Conceptual Issues." <i>International Journal of Political Economy</i> , 38(4): 5-24. Developing economies were traditionally conceived as economies where capital was scarce with respect to labor and land. Capital scarcity was explained by different reasons, such as low domestic savings propensities (the poor were too poor to save and the rich consumed like their counterparts in developed economies), international exploitation (as in theories of imperialism), and so on. Nowadays these theories face the problem of having developing economies actually exporting savings to developed countries. In development theory, as in all macroeconomics, the concept of savings has been difficult to grasp, with different authors talking at cross purposes. Financing development, in particular, is surrounded by conceptual and analytical inconsistencies, which responds for at least part of the confusion that reigns in this subdiscipline. This paper tries to dispel some of these confusions by exploring the different meanings of the term "financing" and examining what each one implies for the discussion of overcoming development (itself, in fact, a rather equivocal term, as the paper also suggests).
2009	F59	Palma, Jose G. 2009. <i>The Revenge of the Market on the Rentiers: Why neo-liberal Reports of the end of history turned out to be premature.</i> Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. Starting from the perspective of heterodox Keynesian-Minskyian-Kindlebergerian financial economics, this paper begins by highlighting a number of mechanisms that contributed to the current financial crisis. These include excess liquidity, income polarisation, conflicts between financial and productive capital, lack of appropriate regulation, asymmetric information, principal-agent dilemmas and bounded rationalities. However, the paper then proceeds to argue that perhaps more than ever the 'macroeconomics' that led to this crisis only makes analytical sense if examined within the framework of the political settlements and distributional outcomes in which it had operated. Taking the perspective of critical social theories the paper concludes that, ultimately, the current financial crisis is the outcome of something much more systemic, namely an attempt to use neo-liberalism (or, in US terms, neo-conservatism) as a new technology of power to help transform capitalism into a rentiers' delight. In particular, into a system without much 'compulsions' on big business; i.e., one that imposes only minimal pressures on big agents to engage in competitive struggles in the real economy (while doing the opposite to workers and small firms). A key component in the effectiveness of this new technology of power was its ability to transform the state into a major facilitator of the ever-increasing rent-seeking practices of oligopolistic capital. The architects of this experiment include some capitalist groups (in particular rentiers from the financial sector as well as capitalists from the 'mature' and most polluting industries of the preceding techno-economic paradigm), some political groups, as well as intellectual networks with their allies—including many economists and the 'new' left. Although rentiers did succeed in their attempt to get rid of practically all fetters on their greed, in the end, the crisis materialised when markets took their inevitable revenge on the rentiers by calling their (blatant) bluff.
2009	I10	Kalyoncu, Kahraman, and Huseyin Kalyoncu. 2009. "The Empirics of the Imbalance Effect: Per-Capita Income and Human to Physical Capital Ratio." <i>Empirical Economics Letters</i> , 8(2): 119-26. One of the important problems in the theory of economic growth is whether the growth of output per capita depends positively or negatively on the ratio of human to physical capital. Following Duczynski (2003), we apply his approaches for the panel data set. However, we have described the human capital not only with education data but also with the health proxy. This paper provides evidence that this dependence tends to be positive.
2009	N46	de la Escosura, Leandro Prados, and Isabel Sanz-Villarroya. 2009. "Contract Enforcement, Capital Accumulation, and Argentina's Long-Run Decline." <i>Cliometrica</i> , 3(1): 1-26. Argentina has slipped from being among the ten world's richest countries by the eve of World War I to its current position close to mid-range developing countries. Why did Argentina fall behind? We employ a structural model to investigate the extent to which the enforceability of contracts and the security of property rights, as measured by Clague et al.'s "contract intensive money" (CIM), conditioned broad capital accumulation and, subsequently, economic performance in Argentina. Our results suggest that poor contract enforcement played a significant role at the origins of Argentina's unique experience of long-run decline.
2009	N66	Tafunell, Xavier. 2009. "Capital Formation in Machinery in Latin America, 1890-1930." <i>Journal of Economic History</i> , 69(4): 928-50. Investment in machinery is a key component in the analysis of long-term economic growth during the spread of industrialization. This article offers consistent annual series on the magnitude of machinery imports per capita into all Latin American countries for the period 1890-1930. Analysis of these series shows that machinery imports diverged across countries from 1890 through 1913. After 1913 a number of the more backward countries experienced rapid growth in machinery imports. These large differences in machinery investment contributed to unequal development across the Latin American countries.
2009	O22	Rajeswari, T., and Amit Kamal. 2009. "Alternative Estimates of Value Added from Construction." <i>Journal of Income and Wealth</i> , 31(1): 3-8. Considering the heterogeneous character of various types of construction taking place in the economy (e.g., housing, roads, irrigation, and other works) it is necessary to have an independent estimate of value added from construction for different types of construction namely, housing, nonresidential buildings, roads, and other construction works. Data required for such compilation is available from various direct sources like budget documents of central/state governments and local authorities, RBI studies of sample joint stock companies, All India Debt and Investment Survey (AIDIS) etc. The approach adopted by CSO for working out the estimates of fixed capital formation for pucca construction, also provides the estimates of value of output (which includes new construction and repair and maintenance) for different types of construction. In this paper, this data has been utilized to compile GVA from construction for different types of construction. This would also serve the purpose of studying the extent of variation between estimates obtained from commodity flow method and the estimates obtained directly from available sources of data. The difference between the commodity flow estimate and the estimate obtained from direct sources of data has been attributed to the household sector as the AIDIS which is the source of data for the household sector covers only pure households and not the entire household sector which includes unincorporated enterprises and non-profit institutions.
2009	O22 R40	Lydall, Marian. 2009. "Assessing the Impact of Transnet's and Eskom's Infrastructure Investment Programmes on the Capital Goods Sector." <i>Development Southern Africa</i> , 26(3): 429-46. Transnet and Eskom have embarked on a R160.8 billion capital expenditure (capex) programme to improve South Africa's logistics and energy infrastructure over the next 5 years. Although considerable backward linkages will be created in the process of procuring goods and services needed in the construction and operation of the planned projects, a significant portion of investment will be lost because of having to import foreign skills and components that are unavailable locally. It has thus become a government priority to increase local content in the procurement process. Drawing on a series of interviews with leading suppliers involved in the capex programme, this article assesses the impact of such expenditure on the domestic capital goods sector and the constraints that militate against increased local participation.
2009	O25	Benhassine, Najy, and Gael Raballand. 2009. "Beyond Ideological Cleavages: A Unifying Framework for Industrial Policies and Other Public Interventions." <i>Economic Systems</i> , 33(4): 293-309. This paper introduces a new framework to characterize the diversity of public policies and interventions to spur investment and growth. Going beyond ideological cleavages on this topic,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		we argue that two orthogonal features determine how much interventions depart fundamentally from neutral policies: (1) their degree of selectivity (in terms of sectors or other targeted categories of firms) and (2) the extent of price subsidies embedded in such interventions. These two characteristics of interventions respond to different types of justifications, and they do not necessarily need to go hand in hand, even if they often do in practice. Depending on their selectivity and/or the extent of price subsidies, interventions are shown to vary in their distortions, their benefits, and their opportunity costs. The framework is used to illustrate how different country characteristics affect these pros and cons of interventionism. In particular, we look at the effects of the initial state of the investment climate, the country's institutional capacity, its political economy context and the nature of the State-business interaction. Using the examples of poor countries with a small undiversified industrial base, we show that it is often in the situations where interventions may be the most needed, that the conditions for their success are likely to be the weakest, which does not mean either that some interventions cannot succeed in low-income countries.
2009	O25	Alam, Quamrul, Thanh Hai Nguyen, and Namul Majumdar. 2009. "Shock Therapy versus Gradualism: The Central Eastern Europe (CEE) and East Asia Compared--A Review of Literature." <i>International Business Research</i>, 2(2): 3-8. This paper reviews a numbers of policy measures taken by the governments in different countries from CEE to East Asia. The findings suggest that despite a number of discrepancies in the economic transition path and policies to support private sector development and SMEs from country to country, there are two distinct models: The Central and Eastern European "shock therapy" approach and the East Asian "gradualism" approach. The findings also highlight that regardless of the political and cultural context, in the early stage of economic transition process where institutional support and market conditions are not apparent, the state and public sectors play key roles. Despite of different levels of interventions, governments from those countries have taken some institutional measures in encouraging the development of private sector and capital formation, and enabling political flexibility and economic structural flexibility for the development of economic transition from centrally planned to market oriented economy. It is important to emphasize that no matter how those inventions are, but how the state can support economic transition and private sector development through political shifts and economic interventions. It could be concluded that the state has significant importance in encouraging capital formation and capitalist industrialization in CEE and East Asian countries.
2009	R40	THE SAME AS O22 Lydall, Marian. 2009. "Assessing the Impact of Transnet's and Eskom's Infrastructure Investment Programmes on the Capital Goods Sector." <i>Development Southern Africa</i>, 26(3): 429-46.
2010		
2010	B40	Delbecque, Vincent, and Laurence Nayman. 2010. <i>Measuring Intangible Capital Investment: an Application to the "French Data"</i>. CEPII research center, Working Papers. Following Corrado, Hulten and Sichel (2005) this paper investigates French spending in intangible capital. In this work, we tackle two issues. First, working on national accounting data we sharply investigate the data sources, using detailed supply & use tables taken from the French national accounts. Second, referring to different fields in the economic literature, we deepen the analysis and the measurement methods that have been used recently in the empirical literature. We are then able to assess more accurately the items of interest. We estimate that French intangible GFCF could be valued for the whole economy between 8% and 9% of GDP in 2004 and between 6% and 7% for the business sector.
2010	C24 C25	Cooper, Russell, John C. Haltiwanger, and Jonathan L. Willis. 2010. <i>Euler-Equation Estimation for Discrete Choice Models: A Capital Accumulation Application</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15675. This paper studies capital adjustment at the establishment level. Our goal is to characterize capital adjustment costs, which are important for understanding both the dynamics of aggregate investment and the impact of various policies on capital accumulation. Our estimation strategy searches for parameters that minimize ex post errors in an Euler equation. This strategy is quite common in models for which adjustment occurs in each period. Here, we extend that logic to the estimation of parameters of dynamic optimization problems in which non-convexities lead to extended periods of investment inactivity. In doing so, we create a method to take into account censored observations stemming from intermittent investment. This methodology allows us to take the structural model directly to the data, avoiding time-consuming simulation-based methods. To study the effectiveness of this methodology, we first undertake several Monte Carlo exercises using data generated by the structural model. We then estimate capital adjustment costs for U.S. manufacturing establishments in two sectors.
2010	C44	Song, Jing-Sheng, Hanqin Zhang, Yumei Hou, and Mingzheng Wang. 2010. "The Effect of Lead Time and Demand Uncertainties in (r,q) Inventory Systems." <i>Operations Research</i>, 58(1): 68-80. We study a single-item (r, q) inventory system, where r is the reorder point and q is the order quantity. The demand is a compound-Poisson process. We investigate the behavior of the optimal policy parameters and the long-run average cost of the system in response to stochastically shorter or less-variable lead times. We show that although some of the properties of the base-stock system can be extended to this more general model, some cannot. The same findings also apply when the comparison is conducted on the lead-time demand distributions.
2010	C58	Elder, John, and Apostolos Serletis. 2010. "Oil Price Uncertainty." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i>, 42(6): 1137-59. The theories of investment under uncertainty and real options predict that uncertainty about, for example, oil prices will tend to depress current investment. We reinvestigate the relationship between the price of oil and investment, focusing on the role of uncertainty about oil prices. We find that volatility in oil prices has had a negative and statistically significant effect on several measures of investment, durables consumption, and aggregate output. We also find that accounting for the effects of oil price volatility tends to exacerbate the negative dynamic response of economic activity to a negative oil price shock, while dampening the response to a positive oil price shock.
2010	D01	Jones, Charles I., and Paul M. Romer. 2010. "The New Kaldor Facts: Ideas, Institutions, Population, and Human Capital." <i>American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics</i>, 2(1): 224-45. In 1961, Nicholas Kaldor highlighted six "stylized" facts to summarize the patterns that economists had discovered in national income accounts and to shape the growth models being developed to explain them. Redoing this exercise today shows just how much progress we have made. In contrast to Kaldor's facts, which revolved around a single state variable, physical capital, our updated facts force consideration of four far more interesting variables: ideas, institutions, population, and human capital. Dynamic models have uncovered subtle interactions among these variables, generating important insights about such big questions as: why has growth accelerated and why are there gains from trade?
2010	D01	Calcagnini, Giorgio, and Enrico Saltari, eds. 2010. <i>The Economics of Imperfect Markets: The Effects of Market Imperfections on Economic Decision-Making</i>. Contributions to Economics. Heidelberg and New York: Springer. Physica. Eleven papers, originally presented at a conference held at the University of Rome "La Sapienza" in May 2008, examine the effects of market imperfections on the decision making of economic agents and on economic policies that try to correct inefficient market outcomes due to those imperfections. Papers discuss what cash shortfalls and windfalls can tell us about finance constraints; non-Tobin's q in tests for financial constraints to investment; cash holdings, firm value, and the role of market imperfections--a cross-country analysis;

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		multiple bank relationships and the main bank system--evidence from a matched sample of Japanese small firms and main banks; the role of fixed assets in reducing asymmetric information; financial development and long-run growth--cross-sectional evidence revised; investment, productivity, and employment in the Italian economy; the macroeconomics of imperfect capital markets--whether saving-investment imbalances; the effects of uncertainty and sunk costs on firms' decision making--evidence from net entry, industry structure, and investment dynamics; investment and trade patterns in a sticky-price, open-economy model; and the anticompetitive effects of the antitrust policy.
2010	D04	Mairate, Andrea. 2010. "The Rationale for Economic Evaluation in Europe: The Case of EU Regional Policy." <i>Cuadernos Economicos de I.C.E.</i> , 0(80): 11-27. In an economic context characterised by scarce EU budgetary resources and strained public finances, cost-benefit analysis (CBA) plays a crucial role in informing public investment decisions. Drawing from the CBA experience under the Structural and Cohesion Funds, the paper reviews the main developments over the last decade. It points out the relevance of CBA in assisting the allocation of EU funds across projects. Particularly, it shows how the 'funding gap' method used to determine the level of community assistance should prevent the crowding out of other sources of finance by increasing the leverage effect and creating incentives for attracting private capital. The paper discusses the main policy implications in terms of trade-offs and incentives. Finally, it highlights the role of the European Commission in institutionalising the practice of CBA in public decision making and explores possible developments in economic evaluation.
2010	D10	CV: Lu, Feng. 2010. "On Consumerism and the 'Logic of Capital'." In <i>Eco-socialism as Politics: Rebuilding the Basis of Our Modern Civilization</i> , ed. Qingzhi Huan, 77-102. Dordrecht and New York: Springer.
2010	D22	Alexiou, Constantinos. 2010. "A Keynesian-Kaleckian Model of Investment Determination: A Panel Data Investigation." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 32(3): 427-43. The undertaken study purports to assess the empirical merits of the Post Keynesian doctrine as this is reflected by both the Keynesian as well as the Kaleckian theoretical approaches to investment determination. In doing so, a generalized method of moments panel data methodology provides the econometric platform upon which the respective models have been vigorously tested. Annual time-series data were used, spanning from 1970 to 2005, for the G7 economies. The generated evidence confirms previous analyses insofar as capacity utilization and profits assume a key role in the determination of investment.
2010	D53	House, Christopher L., and Yusufcan Masatlioglu. 2010. <i>Managing Markets for Toxic Assets</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16145. We present a model in which banks trade toxic assets to raise funds for investment. The toxic assets generate an adverse selection problem and, as a consequence, the interbank asset market provides insufficient liquidity to finance investment. While the best investments are fully funded, socially efficient projects with modest payoffs are not. Investment is inefficiently low because acquiring funding requires banks to sell high-quality assets for less than their "fair" value. We then consider whether equity injections and asset purchases can improve market outcomes. Equity injections do not improve liquidity and may be counterproductive as a policy for increasing investment. By allowing banks to fund investments without having to sell high-quality assets, equity injections reduce the number of high-quality assets traded and further contaminate the interbank market. Paradoxically, if equity injections are directed to firms with the greatest liquidity needs, the contamination effect causes investment to fall. In contrast, asset purchase programs, like the Public-Private Investment Program, often have favorable impacts on liquidity, investment and welfare.
2010	D53	Martin, Alberto, and Filippo Taddei. 2010. <i>International Capital Flows and Credit Market Imperfections: A Tale of Two Frictions</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8131. The financial crisis of 2007-08 has underscored the importance of adverse selection in financial markets. This friction has been mostly neglected by macroeconomic models of financial frictions, however, which have focused almost exclusively on the effects of limited pledgeability. In this paper, we fill this gap by developing a standard growth model with adverse selection. Our main results are that, by fostering unproductive investment, adverse selection: (i) leads to an increase in the economy's equilibrium interest rate, and; (ii) it generates a negative wedge between the marginal return to investment and the equilibrium interest rate. Under financial integration, we show how this translates into excessive capital inflows and endogenous cycles. We also explore how these results change when limited pledgeability is added to the model. We conclude that both frictions complement one another and argue that limited pledgeability exacerbates the effects of adverse selection.
2010	H51	Cruz, Aline Cristina, Erly Cardoso Teixeira, and Marcelo Jose Braga. 2010. "Os Efeitos dos Gastos Publicos em Infraestrutura e em Capital Humano no Crescimento Economico e na Reducao da Pobreza no Brasil. (With English summary)." <i>Economia (University of Brazil)</i> , 11(4): 163-85. This paper proved the efficiency of public expenditures in education, health, roads, and energy, regarding the improvement of human and physical capital quality in Brazil, whose advances increase per capita income and total factors productivity. It is observed that the expenditures in these categories promote growth economics with a reduction on poverty. If in one hand, the per capita GDP and the level of TFP have inverse relation with the poverty, on the other; direct relation exists between income concentration and population growth and the number of poor people. Thus, public expenditure in human capital and in physical infrastructure generates growth pro-poor.
2010	I15	Erdil, Erkan, and Kahraman Kalyoncu. 2010. "Physical and Human Capital Complementarity and Worker Effort Level by Nutritional Level within Labor-Augmenting Solow Type Model." <i>European Research Studies</i> , 13(1): 73-82. Whether the convergence occurs is one of the important issues in economic growth. Besides occurrence of convergence, another important issue in the theory of economic growth is whether the growth of per-capita income depends on the ratio of physical to human capital (K/H) where human capital is defined by the education and the worker effort level calculated by per capita dietary energy supply (DES). This study provides evidence for imbalance effects of (K/H) on growth rate besides convergence issue in a sample of 36 countries. This dependence causes the change in size of convergence rate where with the conditions on (K/H) ratio, convergence rate increases.
2010	I15	Cruz, Aline Cristina, Erly Cardoso Teixeira, and Marcelo Jose Braga. 2010. "Os Efeitos dos Gastos Publicos em Infraestrutura e em Capital Humano no Crescimento Economico e na Reducao da Pobreza no Brasil. (With English summary)." <i>Economia (University of Brazil)</i> , 11(4): 163-85. This paper proved the efficiency of public expenditures in education, health, roads, and energy, regarding the improvement of human and physical capital quality in Brazil, whose advances increase per capita income and total factors productivity. It is observed that the expenditures in these categories promote growth economics with a reduction on poverty. If in one hand, the per capita GDP and the level of TFP have inverse relation with the poverty, on the other; direct relation exists between income concentration and population growth and the number of poor people. Thus, public expenditure in human capital and in physical infrastructure generates growth pro-poor.
2010	I23	Iacopetta, Maurizio. 2010. "Phases of Economic Development and the Transitional Dynamics of an Innovation-Education Growth Model." <i>European Economic Review</i> , 54(2): 317-30. This paper extends earlier analysis of the transitional dynamics of a growth model in which both human capital and innovation drive income expansion. Funke and Strulik [2000. On endogenous growth with

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		physical capital, human capital and product variety. European Economic Review 44, 491-515] suggest that the typical advanced economy follows three development phases, characterized in a temporal order by physical capital accumulation, human capital formation, and innovation, and that the transitional dynamics of the model reproduce such a sequencing. I argue that other sequences of the phases of development are possible and show that the model can generate a trajectory in which innovation precedes human capital formation. This trajectory accords with the observation that the rise in formal education followed with a considerable lag the process of industrialization. U.S. income and educational time series data are used to corroborate the innovation-education trajectory.
2010	I25	Erdil, Erkan, and Kahraman Kalyoncu. 2010. "Physical and Human Capital Complementarity and Worker Effort Level by Nutritional Level within Labor-Augmenting Solow Type Model." <i>European Research Studies</i> , 13(1): 73-82. Whether the convergence occurs is one of the important issues in economic growth. Besides occurrence of convergence, another important issue in the theory of economic growth is whether the growth of per-capita income depends on the ratio of physical to human capital (K/H) where human capital is defined by the education and the worker effort level calculated by per capita dietary energy supply (DES). This study provides evidence for imbalance effects of (K/H) on growth rate besides convergence issue in a sample of 36 countries. This dependence causes the change in size of convergence rate where with the conditions on (K/H) ratio, convergence rate increases.
2010	J33	CV: Lima, Gilberto Tadeu. 2010. "Profit Sharing, Capacity Utilization and Growth in a Post-Keynesian Macromodel." In <i>Handbook of Alternative Theories of Economic Growth</i> , ed. Mark Setterfield, 344-59. Northampton, Mass. and Cheltenham, U.K.: Elgar.
2010	K14	CV: Carlson, Susan M., Michael D. Gillespie, and Raymond J. Michalowski. 2010. "Social Structures of Accumulation and the Criminal Justice System." In <i>Contemporary Capitalism and Its Crises: Social Structure of Accumulation Theory for the 21st Century</i> , ed. Terrence McDonough, Michael Reich and David M. Kotz, 239-63. Cambridge and London: Cambridge University Press.
2010	K21	Sudsawasdi, Sasatra. 2010. "An Empirical Assessment of the Relationship between Competition Policy and Investment." <i>Journal of Asian Economics</i> , 21(5): 466-75. The relationship between competition policy and investment is empirically examined. Empirical findings suggest that increasing market competition has a positive and robust impact on the share of total investment in GDP per capita. Developing countries enjoy benefits from competition legislation efficiency improvement, whereas the reduction of government anti-competitive price control intervention enhances the good investment environment in developed countries. In relation to the potential impacts of ASEAN competition policies, if ASEAN-4 countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, Philippines, and Thailand) become as competitive as Singapore, the investment shares are expected to increase to approximately 2-4%. Further, foreign direct investment inflows from the 30 OECD countries are expected to increase roughly 0.6-1.2%.
2010	K31	Kerdrain, Clovis, Isabell Koske, and Isabelle Wanner. 2010. <i>The Impact of Structural Policies on Saving, Investment and Current Accounts</i> . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 815. This paper explores the impact of structural policies on saving, investment, and current accounts in OECD and non-OECD economies. Since the current account effects of structural reforms are often complex and ambiguous from a theoretical perspective, new OECD empirical analysis is carried out. Reduced-form equations are estimated for a panel of 30 OECD countries as well as for a panel/cross-section of 117 OECD and non-OECD countries that relate saving, investment and current accounts to policy indicators and a set of macroeconomic control variables. This work suggests that structural reforms may influence saving, investment and current accounts through their impact on macroeconomic conditions such as productivity growth or public revenues and expenditures, but also more directly: i) higher social spending (in particular on health care) is found to lower the saving rate and thereby to weaken the current account, most likely reflecting lower precautionary saving; ii) product market liberalisation temporarily boosts investment and thus also weakens the current account; iii) financial market deregulation may lower the saving rate, though only in less developed countries; iv) stricter employment protection may be associated with lower saving rates if unemployment benefits are low, as well as with higher investment rates possibly due to greater substitution of capital for labour. A scenario analysis indicates that fiscal consolidation and structural reforms in the main world economies could significantly reduce current global imbalances, possibly by about a third.
2010	K31	CV: Saltari, Enrico, Giuseppe Travaglini, and Clifford R. Wymer. 2010. "Investment, Productivity and Employment in the Italian Economy." In <i>The Economics of Imperfect Markets: The Effects of Market Imperfections on Economic Decision-Making</i> , ed. Giorgio Calcagnini and Enrico Saltari, 113-36. Contributions to Economics. Heidelberg and New York: Springer, Physica.
2010	N47	CV: Heintz, James. 2010. "The Social Structure of Accumulation in South Africa." In <i>Contemporary Capitalism and Its Crises: Social Structure of Accumulation Theory for the 21st Century</i> , ed. Terrence McDonough, Michael Reich and David M. Kotz, 267-85. Cambridge and London: Cambridge University Press.
2010	P41	Felipe, Jesus, and John McCombie. 2010. <i>Modeling Technological Progress and Investment in China: Some Caveats</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. Since the early 1990s, the number of papers estimating econometric models and using other quantitative techniques to try to understand different aspects of the Chinese economy has mushroomed. A common feature of some of these studies is the use of neoclassical theory as the underpinning for the empirical implementations. It is often assumed that factor markets are competitive, that firms are profit maximizers, and that these firms respond to the same incentives that firms in market economies do. Many researchers find that the Chinese economy can be well explained using the tools of neoclassical theory. In this paper, we (1) review two examples of estimation of the rate of technical progress, and (2) discuss one attempt at modeling investment. We identify their shortcomings and the problems with the alleged policy implications derived. We show that econometric estimation of neoclassical models may result in apparently sensible results for misinformed reasons. We conclude that modeling the Chinese economy requires a deeper understanding of its inner workings as both a transitional and a developing economy.
2010	Q52	Guest, Ross. 2010. "The Economics of Sustainability in the Context of Climate Change: An Overview." <i>Journal of World Business</i> , 45(4): 326-35. The emerging field of sustainable business has its roots in both science and economics--in particular the fields of environmental science and the economics of sustainability. This article provides an overview to the latter field with application to environmental damage due to climate change. The aim is to provide an economic context for the papers in this special issue. The article outlines four essential elements in what has become a vast literature in the economics of sustainability in the context of climate change. First is the dilemma in valuing the distant future which concerns the vexed issue of discounting outcomes that are expected to occur over a very long time horizon. The second is the related characteristics of uncertainty and irreversibility that create an option value in taking action. The third element is the peculiarities of natural capital (arising from the natural environment) compared with reproducible capital (things we make that are used to produce goods and services). The post-neoclassical notions of social capital and knowledge capital are also briefly mentioned. The fourth element is how to manage the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		global "commons", the prime example of which is the climate. This article is written for the general business reader with an understanding of basic economic concepts and therefore avoids mathematics. References to more technical treatments are provided.
2010	Z11	Soloveichik, Rachel. 2010. "Artistic Originals as a Capital Asset." <i>American Economic Review</i>, 100(2): 110-14.
2011		
2011	D44	Bratland, John. 2011. "The Myth of the "Winner's Curse" in Auctions of Capital Goods." <i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i>, 14(1): 25-52. The winner's curse was "discovered" in low rates of return on certain types of capital goods acquired in auctions or negotiated acquisitions. The inference was that companies were systematically bidding amounts in excess of their presumed "common investment worth." In exploring this phenomenon, experimental auctions have uncritically relied on this exogenous ex ante standard of common capital worth. However, experiment auction are irrelevant to auctions of capital goods. Capital goods imply strategies for their employment. But an assumed common investment worth implies an absence of differentiated strategies. In fact, the prospective investment worth of a capital good inheres in strategically sought complementarities in the production of often distinctively differentiated goods and services. Hence, there is no likelihood that capital goods would ever have an appraised worth common to competing bidders. Bids can only be assessed ex post in the success or failure of an entrepreneurial strategy. This inquiry suggests a revised interpretation of the winner's curse.
2011	E02	Tiwari, Aviral Kumar. 2011. "Foreign Aid, FDI, Economic Freedom and Economic Growth in Asian Countries." <i>Global Economy Journal</i>, 11(3). This study examines the effectiveness of foreign aid, foreign direct investment, and economic freedom for selected 28 Asian countries in a panel framework. The model includes foreign aid, foreign direct investment, economic freedom, labor force, and capital stock. The estimation procedure was carried out on pooled annual time series data for the period 1998-2007. For the purpose of analysis, we used static and dynamic panel data techniques. The results indicated that an increase in the fiscal freedom, financial freedom, and domestic capital stock were significant factors positively affecting economic growth. Freedom from corruption, inflow of foreign direct investment and foreign aid were significant factors negatively affecting economic growth. Further, we found that life expectancy played a significant and positive role in economic growth. Foreign aid had a non-linear impact (negative impact of high aid flows) upon economic growth.
2011	E02 N75	Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?</i> OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883. In recent years, India has enjoyed one of the highest growth rates worldwide, weathering the global financial crisis better than many other countries. Prudent macroeconomic policies will be critical to prolonging the current expansion, given the risks associated with high inflation and volatile capital flows. A steadfast commitment to fiscal consolidation is needed to continue to reduce the large deficit that emerged in the aftermath of the slowdown and avoid crowding out private investment. Stepping up structural reforms will also be necessary if double-digit growth rates are to be achievable over the coming decade or so. Indeed, the operating environment for private business remains challenging. While infrastructure is improving in key sectors, partly thanks to greater private investment, bottlenecks endure and efforts to intensify competition and ensure continued strong investment are required. Labour market reforms are also required to promote job creation. Rapid economic development has boosted living standards and reduced poverty but poverty remains high. There is a need to strengthen social welfare systems and access to health and education to ensure widespread benefits from continued high growth. This Working Paper relates to the 2011 OECD Economic Survey of India (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/india)
2011	E02	Edwards, Jeffrey A., and Jennis J. Biser. 2011. "The Interactive Effect of Remittances and Civil Liberties on Investment and Consumption." <i>International Journal of Development Issues</i>, 10(1): 20-33. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the level of influence that civil liberties has on the marginal effect of remittances on gross domestic investment and consumption separately and measures it across all levels of civil liberties. The authors employ a two-stage system generalized method of moments procedure and the civil liberties subset of the Freedom in the World Index as a proxy for civil liberty. The findings indicate a substitution effect from investment to consumption as civil liberties deteriorate for developing south economies, though not for emerging economies. In addition, the marginal effect of remittances on investment diminishes less quickly as economies become less free than it increases for consumption indicating that the substitution is not quite one-for-one.
2011	E02	Bank of Spain. 2011. "The Spanish Economy." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i>, 0(0): 41-58.
2011	E02	Kerdrain, Clovis, Isabell Koske, and Isabelle Wanner. 2011. "Current Account Imbalances: Can Structural Reforms Help to Reduce Them?" <i>OECD Journal: Economic Studies</i>, 2011(0): 31-74. This article explores the impact of structural policies on saving, investment, and current accounts in OECD and non-OECD economies. Since the current account effects of structural reforms are often complex and ambiguous from a theoretical perspective, new OECD empirical analysis is carried out. Reduced-form equations are estimated for a panel of 30 OECD countries as well as for a panel/cross-section of 117 OECD and non- OECD countries that relate saving, investment and current accounts to policy indicators and a set of macroeconomic control variables. This work suggests that structural reforms may influence saving, investment and current accounts through their impact on macroeconomic conditions such as productivity growth or public revenues and expenditures, but also more directly: (i) higher social spending (in particular on health care) is found to lower the saving rate and thereby to weaken the current account, most likely reflecting lower precautionary saving; (ii) product market liberalisation temporarily boosts investment and thus also weakens the current account; (iii) financial market deregulation may lower the saving rate, though only in less developed countries; (iv) stricter employment protection may be associated with lower saving rates if unemployment benefits are low, as well as with higher investment rates possibly due to greater substitution of capital for labour. A scenario analysis indicates that fiscal consolidation and structural reforms in the main world economies could significantly reduce current global imbalances, possibly by about one-third.
2011	F50	CV: Pagano, Ugo, and Maria Alessandra Rossi. 2011. "Property Rights in the Knowledge Economy: An Explanation of the Crisis." In <i>The Global Economic Crisis: New Perspectives on the Critique of Economic Theory and Policy</i>, ed. Emiliano Brancaccio and Giuseppe Fontana, 284-97. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2011	F62	Matallana, Hernando. 2011. "Mercantilismo, acumulacion de capital y desarrollo economico en la economia monetaria de produccion (nacional). (Mercantilism, Capital Accumulation, and Economic Development in the [National] Monetary Production Economy. With English summary.)." <i>Cuadernos de Economia (National University of Colombia)</i>, 30(55): 1-29. The central thesis of the essay is that a successful process of national capitalist development in a world market characterized by the existence of multiple national currencies and divided in the hegemonic developed countries of the First World and the underdeveloped dependent countries of the Third World (and the Second World) requires a mercantilist strategy of economic development in

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		conformity with the monetary logic of capitalism. The thesis rests on the context of the heterodox monetary-Keynesian conception of capitalism in as a monetary production economy.
2011	F65	CV: Rodrik, Dani, and Arvind Subramanian. 2011. "Why Did Financial Globalization Disappoint?." In <i>Financial Globalization and Economic Performance</i> , ed. Hans Visser, 282-308. Elgar Research Collection. The International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 261. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	K13	Greenhalgh, Christine, Mark Rogers, and Philipp Schautschick. 2011. Do firms that create intellectual property also create and sustain more good jobs? Evidence for UK firms, 2000-2006. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Industrial Relations Section., Working Papers: 1319. A common assumption in innovation policy circles is that creative and inventive firms will help to sustain employment and wages in high wage countries. The view is that firms in high cost production locations that do not innovate are faced with loss of market share from import competition, so jobs move to producers in developing countries with lower labour costs. Domestic firms are encouraged to innovate, and to obtain intellectual property assets to protect their innovations, so that they can sustain local employment and pay high wages. Policies to subsidise R&D and to encourage intellectual property protection are partly justified on these grounds. Nevertheless the available evidence concerning the employment and wage benefits of such activity is rather sparse. In this paper we first survey some existing literature on innovation and jobs. We outline arguments for using both patents and trade marks as indicators of innovation. We then construct a large sample of UK firms observed from 2000 to 2006, matching records of patents and trade marks to company data. We begin by estimating a cross section employment growth equation for 2003-2006 to discover if there is any impact of stocks of trade marks acquired in 2000-2003. We then explore in more detail the impact of recent trade mark and patenting activity on the level of employment and the average rate of pay in these firms. We do this using the data as a six year panel, estimating both an employment function and a relative earnings equation at the firm level. Our aim throughout is to identify and calibrate the assumed positive effects that underpin modern innovation policy.
2011	K40	CV: Artelaris, Panagiotis, Paschalis A. Arvanitidis, and George Petrakos. 2011. "Explaining Knowledge-Based Economic Growth in the World Economy." In <i>Innovation, Growth and Competitiveness: Dynamic Regions in the Knowledge-Based World Economy</i> , ed. Peter Nijkamp and Iulia Siedschlag, 41-59. Advances in Spatial Science. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	K40	Ferrando, Annalisa, and Nicolas Griesshaber. 2011. Financing obstacles among euro area firms: Who suffers the most?. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1293. In this study we investigate the determinants of financing obstacles using survey data on a sample of around 5000 firms from the euro area countries. This completely new survey--started at the end of 2009--gives us the opportunity to test whether firm characteristics such as size, age, economic branch, financial autonomy and ownership are valid predictors of financing obstacles also during the recent financial crisis. Our results show that only age and ownership are robust explanatory variables for firms' perceived financing obstacles while mixed results are found for size and economic branches.
2011	N32	Diss: Orrego Peche, Fabrizio. 2011. Essays in Overlapping Generations Economies. PhD diss. Carnegie Mellon University. In Chapter 1, Habit formation and sunspots in overlapping generations models, I introduce habit formation into an otherwise standard overlapping generations economy with pure exchange populated by three-period-lived agents. Habits are modeled in such a way that current consumption increases the marginal utility of future consumption. With logarithmic utility functions, I demonstrate that habit formation may give rise to stable monetary steady states in economies with hump-shaped endowment profiles and reasonably high discount factors. Intuitively, habits imply adjacent complementarity in consumption, which in turn helps explain why income effects are sufficiently strong in spite of logarithmic utility. The longer horizon further strengthens the income effect. Finally, I use the bootstrap method to construct stationary sunspot equilibria for those economies in which the steady state is locally stable. Chapter 2, Demography and the long-run trend of interest rates and the price-earnings ratio, states that during the twentieth century, the U.S. witnessed a cyclical birth rate: 52 million people were born between 1925 to 1944, 79 million from 1945 to 1964, and 69 million in the baby bust from 1965 to 1984. These birth waves in turn shaped the evolution of the ratio of middle-age to young adults, or MY ratio, which captures the stance of the population pyramid at any given time. In this paper, I study the effects of demographic change, as measured by the MY ratio, on interest rates and the price-earnings ratio. In order to accomplish this, I construct a deterministic overlapping generations model with pure exchange in the spirit of Geanakoplos, Magill and Quinzii [2004]. The behavior of the MY ratio gives rise to exogenous cycles that last forty years. The first prediction of the model is that the price-earnings ratio should be in phase with the MY ratio. Since interest rates adjust to prevent any arbitrage opportunities, the second prediction is that real interest rates should move inversely with the MY ratio, except after the peak in the MY ratio. The model matches qualitatively the long-run trends in real interest rates and the price-earnings ratio in the U.S. postwar era. With production, the results do not change significantly, provided that capital adjustment costs are allowed for. In chapter 3, Sequential incompleteness and dynamic suboptimality in stochastic overlapping generations economies with production. I study a stochastic overlapping generations model with production and three-period-lived agents. Agents trade bonds and risky capital. Unlike the two-period model, I show that a stationary equilibrium in which prices and allocations depend solely on the aggregate capital stock and the current shock does not exist. The recursive equilibrium becomes the relevant equilibrium concept. For the recursive formulation of the model, markets are sequentially incomplete and hence I show that there is room for Pareto improvements in terms of intergenerational risk sharing. Finally, I examine whether the introduction of capital income taxation improves the allocation of risk.
2011	N75	THE SAME AS E02 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. Can India Achieve Double-digit growth ?. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883
2011	O44	Zhang, Weibin. 2011. "Environmental Policy and Pollution Dynamics in an Economic Growth Model." Modern Economy, 2(4): 633-41. The purpose of this paper is to study dynamic interactions among capital accumulation, environmental change and labor distribution. We try to synthesize the growth mechanism in the neoclassical growth theory and the environmental dynamics in traditional models of environmental economics within a comprehensive framework with an alternative approach to household behavior. We build a model which describes a dynamic interdependence among physical accumulation, environmental change, and division of labor under perfect competition with environmental taxes on production, wealth income, wage income, and consumption. We simulate the model to demonstrate existence of equilibrium points and motion of the dynamic system. The simulation demonstrates some dynamics which can be predicted neither by the neoclassical growth theory Solow model nor by the traditional economic models of environmental change.
2011	P20	Vuong, Quan Hoang, Van Nhue Dam, Daniel van Houtte, and Tri Dung Tran. 2011. The Entrepreneurial Facets as Precursor to Vietnam's Economic Renovation in 1986. ULB -- Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Working Papers CEB: 11-010. In this research, we aim to develop a conceptual framework to assess the entrepreneurial properties of the Vietnamese reform, known as Doi Moi, even before the kickoff of Doi Moi policy itself. We argued that unlike many other scholars' assertion, economic crisis and harsh realities were neither necessary nor sufficient conditions for the reform to take place, but the entrepreneurial elements and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		undertaking were, at least for case of Vietnam's reform. Entrepreneurial process on the one hand sought for structural changes, kicked off innovation, and on the other its induced outcome further invited changes and associated opportunities. The paper also concludes that an assessment of possibility for the next stage of Doi Moi in should take into account the entrepreneurial factors of the economy, and by predicting the emergence of new entrepreneurial facets in the next phase of economic development.
2011	P40	Asari, Abbas, Mohsen Khezri, and Ahmad Rasooli. 2011. "Capital Market Equilibrium in the Islamic Economy. (In Farsi. With English summary.)." <i>Biquarterly Journal of Economic Essays</i> , 7(14). This paper investigates the capital market equilibrium in an Islamic Economy by modeling the behavior of economic agents in an Islamic economy and developing a general equilibrium mode. Accordingly, the authors have tried to determine the capital market regulator variable by determining the affecting factors on supply and demand of capital in an economy without interest. According to the result, compared with an economy with interest that determined exogenous interest rates in the money market is a regulator for the capital market. The variable profit sharing ratio of families in the productive partnership is earned as a capital market endogenous regulator variable in an economy without interest. Also in this article, capital market equilibrium point and maximum production point of producers is obtained, which means more investment in an economy interest-free to the economy with interest.
2011	Q16	Dwivedi, Sudhakar, Pawan Sharma, and Anil Bhat. 2011. "An Analytical Study of Capital Formation in India with Special Reference to Indian Agriculture." <i>Economic Affairs</i> , 56(4): 359-63. An increase in the stock of capital in a fixed period is known as capital formation of an economy. The capital formation depends upon three factors--formation of savings, mobilization of savings and investment. The agriculture sector still dominates the Indian economic scene by providing livelihood to majority of the population. In most of the developing countries including India, agricultural development is a precondition for economic development. Capital formation is one of the basic factors for increasing production. This is all the more important in the agricultural sector where we are faced with the task of increasing production to keep pace with the increase in population against the odd of the vagaries of monsoon. The judicious use of natural resources for sustainable production of agriculture, adoption of advanced technology and development of infrastructure for facilitating all agricultural activities, ensuring food security in the broader sense of making adequate nutritious food available and accessible to all and making agriculture a profitable activity on par with other industries in the sphere of global economy are the problems that can be successfully tackled only with a strong capital base. This requires a close monitoring of the status of capital formation which in turn rests on the nature of statistical systems and the quality of data available for measurement of capital formation. The share of agriculture in GDP has registered a steady decline from 18.6 per cent in 2004-05 to 14.6 per cent in 2009-10 (at 2004-05 prices). The declining share of agricultural sector in the GDP is a characteristic of all developing economies. The gross capital formation (GCF) in agriculture sector relative to GDP in this sector has an increasing trend from 15.8 per cent in 2005-06 to 21.3 per cent in 2008-09.
2012		
2012	A11	Steele, G. R. 2012. "Keynes, Keynesianism and Krugman." <i>Economic Affairs (Institute of Economic Affairs)</i> , 32(1): 64-67. Short courses in economics carry an implicit warning: superficial analysis leads to simplistic conclusions. Where textbooks might be forgiven, a Nobel-Prize-winning economist who builds upon that superficiality deserves a reprimand.
2012	E16	Lombardo, Giovanni, and Federico Ravenna. 2012. "The Size of the Tradable and Non-tradable Sectors: Evidence from Input-Output Tables for 25 Countries." <i>Economics Letters</i> , 116(3): 558-61. We compute the tradable and non-tradable input shares for consumption and investment from the latest release of OECD input-output tables. We document that input shares (the content of tradable and non-tradable goods per unit of final demand) differ substantially from final demand shares (the amount of tradable and non-tradable goods directly demanded for consumption or investment purposes). The deviation is especially large for investment expenditures. Non-tradable share estimates are essential to correctly parameterize multi-sector DSGE open economy models.
2012	E16	Liard-Muriente, Carlos F. 2012. "Integración vertical y productividad: La intensificación de capital en Puerto Rico durante las décadas del 1960-1970. (Vertical Integration and Productivity: The Intensification of Capital in Puerto Rico during the Decades of 1960-1970. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economía del Caribe</i> , 9(0): 79-106. This article aims to use the technique of vertical integration as an alternative to traditional productivity measures based on input-output methodology. Leontief scheme suffers certain limitations, which are based on the hypothesis that the technical coefficients are constant. Technical parameters may vary because of technological change, which acts independently of the technical coefficients. That is why the factor "time" plays an important role while in the case of vertical integration, without confronting this problem, any change, either by economies of scale or technological progress, only causes a change in the coefficient vertically integrated, without altering the structure of the system. The article uses the economy of Puerto Rico as applied study. We derive direct and indirect requirements of capital and labor respectively, and the maximum characteristic values (eigenvalues), using the technical coefficient matrices and vectors for use in the economy of Puerto Rico.
2012	F37	CV: Chinn, Menzie, Barry Eichengreen, and Hiro Ito. 2012. "Rebalancing Global Growth." In <i>Ascent after Decline: Regrowing Global Economies after the Great Recession</i> , ed. Otaviano Canuto and Danny M. Leipziger, 35-86. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2012	F61	Shablina, Y. V., and Y. V. Goncharov. 2012. "Mergers and Acquisitions in Ukraine. (In Ukrainian. With English summary.)." <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i> , 127(1): 120-28. The article overviews the results of the research on the operations of mergers and acquisitions (M&As) at the Ukrainian market and discovers the benefits from the positive impact of these processes upon the economic growth, analyzing also their scales and economic sectors involved. The necessity for development and strengthening the M&As in order to increase the investment attractiveness and the competitiveness of Ukraine's economy and for more active involvement of state in the processes of globalization is determined.
2012	H44	Angles, Bruno. 2012. "Les partenariats public-privé: L'avenir du financement des infrastructures. (Public-Private Partnerships, the Future of Infrastructure Funding. With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Économie Financière</i> , 0(108): 221-28. According to a recent OECD study, the global needs for infrastructure investment amount to 40,000 billion euros by 2040. Faced with the scarcity of public funds, the financing of these needs is seen as a burden or a challenge, at a time when austerity is required even if the term itself is still taboo. Yet, through the existing legal and financial tools that are PPPs or concessions, the state has the capacity to use the private sector to ensure funding of projects to meet the fundamental changes in contemporary societies. But many obstacles remain for private investment, and especially the mobilization of capital over the long term. Infrastructure requires stable and sustainable investments. That is why the needs in economic and social development largely depend in the future, on the ability of states to shift long-term savings and to rely on specialized actors to fill the "infrastructure gap".

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	I19	Alassane, DRABO, COMBES MOTEL Pascale, and AUDIBERT Martine. 2012. <i>Global burden of disease and economic growth</i>. CERDI, Working Papers: 201212. Relationships between health and economic prosperity or economic growth are difficult to assess. The direction of the causality is often questioned and the subject of a vigorous debate. For some authors, diseases or poor health had contributed to poor growth performances especially in low-income countries. For other authors, the effect of health on growth is relatively small, even if one considers that human capital accumulation needs also health investments. It is argued in this paper that commonly used health indicators in macroeconomic studies (e. g. life expectancy, infant mortality or prevalence rates for specific diseases such as malaria or HIV/AIDS) imperfectly represent the global health status of population. Health is rather a complex notion and includes several dimensions which concern fatal (deaths) and non-fatal issues (prevalence and severity of cases) of illness. The reported effects of health on economic growth vary accordingly with health indicators and countries included in existing analyses. The purpose of the paper is to assess the effect of health on growth, by using a global health indicator, the so-called disability-adjusted life year (DALY) that was proposed by the World Bank and the WHO in 1993. Growth convergence equations are run on 159 countries over the 1999-2004's period, where the potential endogeneity of the health indicator is dealt for. The negative effect of poor health on economic growth is not rejected thus reinforcing the importance of achieving MDGs.
2012	L91	CV: Bhattacharyay, Biswa Nath. 2012. "Estimating Demand for Infrastructure, 2010-2020." In <i>Infrastructure for Asian Connectivity</i> , ed. Biswa Nath Bhattacharyay, Masahiro Kawai and Rajat M. Nag, 19-79. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	N60	CV: Kaldor, Nicholas. 2012. "Professor Hayek and the Concertina-Effect." In <i>Business Cycles, Part II</i> . F. A. Hayek, 285-312. Edited by Hansjoerg Klausinger. Collected Works of F. A. Hayek, vol. 8. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2012	N60	CV: Hayek, F. A. 2012. "Professor Hayek and the Concertina-Effect: A Comment." In <i>Business Cycles, Part II</i> . F. A. Hayek, 313-15. Edited by Hansjoerg Klausinger. Collected Works of F. A. Hayek, vol. 8. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2012	N60	CV: Kaldor, Nicholas. 2012. "Professor Hayek and the Concertina-Effect: Postscript." In <i>Business Cycles, Part II</i> . F. A. Hayek, 316. Edited by Hansjoerg Klausinger. Collected Works of F. A. Hayek, vol. 8. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2012	N60	CV: Hayek, F. A. 2012. "Professor Hayek and the Concertina-Effect: Postscript." In <i>Business Cycles, Part II</i> . F. A. Hayek, 317. Edited by Hansjoerg Klausinger. Collected Works of F. A. Hayek, vol. 8. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2012	Q02	Céspedes, Luis Felipe, and Andres Velasco. 2012. "Macroeconomic Performance during Commodity Price Booms and Busts." <i>IMF Economic Review</i>, 60(4): 570-99. Fluctuations in commodity prices are often associated with macroeconomic volatility. But not all nations are created equal in this regard. The macro response to commodity booms and busts depends both on the structural characteristics of the economy and on the policy framework that is in place. This paper investigates the macro response of a group of commodity-producing nations in episodes of large commodity prices shocks. First, it provides a theoretical framework to analyze how shocks to commodity prices affect the domestic economy. For this the paper uses a simple open-economy model with nominal rigidities and financial frictions. Then it provides empirical evidence (using commodity price boom and bust episodes) that commodity price shocks have a significant impact on output and investment dynamics. Economies with more flexible exchange rate regimes exhibit less pronounced responses of output during these episodes. The paper also provides evidence that the impact of those shocks on investment tends to be larger for economies with less developed financial markets. Moreover, it finds that international reserve accumulation, more stable political systems, and less open capital accounts tend to reduce the real exchange rate appreciation (depreciation) in episodes of commodity price booms (busts).
2012	R51	Dutta, Subrata. 2012. "The Economics of Government Savings: An Analysis of Indian State-Level Fiscal Restructuring." <i>Indian Economic Journal</i>, 60(1): 106-29. Government saving in revenue account may lead to a higher capital outlay, which may in turn increase level of infrastructure in backward region. Backward region is thus empowered to attract private investment, thereby leaving scopes for an increase in demand for investment goods. Demand for consumption goods is also expected to rise as a spillover effect. However, creation of government saving may--at least, in the short run--lead to shrinkage in government consumption (revenue) expenditure. This paper with the help of the Indian state-level budget data attempts to examine these propositions (the fiscal ones).
2013		
2013	C31	La Cava, Gianni. 2013. <i>Inventory Investment in Australia and the Global Financial Crisis</i>. Reserve Bank of Australia, RBA Research Discussion Papers. A sharp decline in inventory investment was an important contributor to the economic slowdown in Australia in 2008/09. I identify the extent to which this was due to a tightening in short-term credit constraints. In an experimental design setting, I identify the causal effect of short-term credit constraints on inventory investment by exploiting variation in the debt maturity structure of Australian companies just prior to the global financial crisis. I show that the companies that were forced to refinance or repay a relatively large share of debt in 2008/09 reduced inventory investment by significantly more than companies that were due to refinance or repay their debt at some other time. A case study on the Australian motor vehicle industry supports the hypothesis that a decline in the availability of short-term credit significantly hampered corporate investment in inventories in 2008/09.
2013	F38	Asongu, Simplice A. 2013. "Fighting African Capital Flight: Timelines for the Adoption of Common Policies." <i>Empirical Economics Letters</i>, 12(10): 1135-40. This paper provides an exhaustive assessment of feasible horizons for policy harmonization against African capital flight. The empirical evidence is based on a methodological innovation on common policy initiatives and the results are premised on 15 fundamental characteristics of African capital flight based on income-levels, legal origins, natural resources, political stability and religious domination. Based on the findings, a genuine standard-setting timeframe is in the horizon of 6-13 years. Within the timeframe, common policies are feasible and could be enforced without distinction of nationality or locality in identified fundamental characteristics with full convergence.
2013	F49	Matsuyama, Kiminori. 2013. <i>Institution-Induced Productivity Differences and Patterns of International Capital Flows</i>. Institute for Advanced Studies, Economics Series: 301. This paper studies theoretically how the cross-country differences in the institutional quality (IQ) of the domestic credit markets shape the patterns of international capital flows when such IQ differences cause productivity differences across countries. IQ affects productivity by changing productivity-agency cost trade-offs across heterogeneous investment projects, which have opposite effects on the investment and capital flows from exogenous productivity differences. The overall effect of IQ could generate U-shaped responses of the investment and capital flows. This means that capital could flow from middle-income to low-income and high-income countries; and starting from a low IQ, a country could experience both growth and a current account surplus after an institutional reform. More generally, the results here offer some

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		cautions when interpreting the evidence on the role of productivity and institutional differences on capital flows and question the validity of using financial frictions as a proxy for the quality of financial institutions.
2013	F64	CV: Lawn, Philip. 2013. "Globalisation, Economic Transition, and the Environment: An Introduction." In <i>Globalisation, Economic Transition and the Environment: Forging a Path to Sustainable Development</i> , ed. Philip Lawn, 3-35. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	H71	Mallick, Jagannath. 2013. "Private Investment in India: Regional Patterns and Determinants." <i>Annals of Regional Science</i> , 51(2): 515-36. This paper analyses private investment by type for 15 major states over the period from 1993-1994 to 2004-2005. This study is new in investigating the determinants of total private investment and domestic private investment at the state level in the Indian context by using generalized method of moments panel estimator. The results show that there is high variation in private investment across Indian states. The results obtained from the regressions show that private investment in the Indian states is explained by infrastructure, the gross fiscal deficit, market size, and labour productivity. This paper contributes to the literature on regional development by empirically establishing the existence of simultaneity between private investment and income at the state level in Indian economy.
2013	J78	Menon, Jayant, and Thiam Hee Ng. 2013. <i>Are Government-Linked Corporations Crowding out Private Investment in Malaysia?</i> The Australian National University, Arndt-Corden Department of Economics, Departmental Working Papers. Private investment in Malaysia has been sluggish since the Asian financial crisis. One explanation is that the growing presence of government-linked corporations (GLCs) has been crowding out private investment. For the first time, we provide empirical evidence on the relationship between GLC presence and private investment. We find that when GLCs are dominant in an industry, investment by private firms is significantly negatively impacted. Conversely, when GLCs do not dominate an industry, the impact on private investment is not seen. Sensitivity tests associated with varying the level of the threshold used to determine dominance confirm the robustness of the results. To revive private investment in Malaysia, government must not only redress its growing fiscal deficit, but also expedite its program of divestment.
2013	J83	Radulescu, Roxana, and Martin Robson. 2013. "Does Labour Market Flexibility Matter for Investment? A Study of Manufacturing in the OECD." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 45(4-6): 581-92. This study examines whether a more flexible labour market--defined here in terms of the strictness of labour regulations regarding the flexibility of employers to adjust levels of employment in response to changing economic conditions--helps to promote a higher level of fixed capital formation in an economy. Theory generates ambiguous predictions concerning the sign of the relationship between investment and the labour market regulation regarding hiring and firing workers, although a positive relationship may be expected. Using an index of labour market regulation compiled from surveys of business executives in 19 Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development (OECD) economies, an econometric analysis is carried out to examine the effects of labour market flexibility on the level of investment in the manufacturing sector. The findings support the proposition that freeing-up regulatory constraints on employers' use of labour helps to create a more favourable environment for investment.
2013	K32	CV: Lai, Desheng, Ning Cai, and Tingting Rong. 2013. "Government Green Investment." In <i>China Green Development Index Report 2011</i> , ed. Xiaoxi Li and Jiancheng Pan, 317-50. Current Chinese Economic Report Series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	N34	Bridji, Slim. 2013. "The French Great Depression: A Business Cycle Accounting Analysis." <i>Explorations in Economic History</i> , 50(3): 427-45. Using the business cycle accounting framework [Chari V., P. Kehoe and E. McGrattan 2007], this paper sheds new light on the French Great Depression. Frictions that reduce the efficiency with which factor inputs are used (efficiency wedge) were the primary factor in the economic downturn. The decline in consumption can be attributed to distortions in the Euler equation (investment wedge). In addition, frictions creating a gap between the marginal rate of substitution and the marginal product of labor (labor wedge) contributed to the slowdown of the economy after 1936. This drop in the efficiency wedge might have resulted from financial frictions, whereas the investment wedge might have been caused by financial frictions due to agency costs. Institutional changes in the labor market could serve as a potential explanation for the decline of the labor wedge after 1936.
2013	N51 N52	Turner, Chad, Robert Tamura, and Sean E. Mulholland. 2013. "How Important Are Human Capital, Physical Capital and Total Factor Productivity for Determining State Economic Growth in the United States, 1840-2000?" <i>Journal of Economic Growth</i> , 18(4): 319-71. This paper introduces new data on state-level physical capital by sector and land in the farm sector for the states of the United States from 1840 to 2000. These data are incorporated into aggregate accounting exercises with the aim of comparing cross-state results to those found in cross-country samples. Our aggregate results agree closely with the cross-country literature: input accumulation accounts for most of output growth, between three-fifths and three-quarters, but variation in the growth of TFP accounts for about three-quarters of the variation in the growth rate of output per worker. In convergence accounting, convergence of log TFP accounts for about seventy percent of the observed convergence in log output per worker.
2013	N56	Grinberg, Nicolas. 2013. "Capital Accumulation and Ground-Rent in Brazil: 1953-2008." <i>International Review of Applied Economics</i> , 27(4): 449-71. The paper measures the size of primary-sector surpluses in the form of ground-rent appropriated by social subjects other than landowners in Brazil, and assesses their weight in supporting the process of capital accumulation during the period 1953-2008. For that purpose, the paper identifies the mechanisms through which state policies channelled a portion of ground-rent to capital, especially in the industrial sector, assessing their individual impact. The paper finds that transferred ground-rent has complemented surplus-value normally available for appropriation by capital and thus helped sustain its process of accumulation throughout most the period analysed here, including the post-1990 'neoliberal' era.
2013	P32 Q14	Ma, Hengyun, Jikun Huang, and Les Oxley. 2013. "Capital Formation and Agricultural Growth in China." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 12(1): 166-90. The paper considers the role and determinants of capital formation in Chinese agriculture and, in particular, the effects of capital formation on agricultural total factor productivity (TFP) growth. The results show that capital investment in agriculture by both government and farmers has risen significantly in the past two and a half decades, particularly in recent years. As China remains in the early stages of agricultural policy transition, its political economy would suggest that there will likely be more public investment in, and more subsidies to, agriculture in the coming years. Increased public investment in agriculture appears to have also induced increased farmers' capital formation in agriculture. Credit policy, the overall growth of farmer's income, rural wages, and comparative advantage of commodities are important factors that may facilitate farmers' investment in agriculture. The results also show that the successful growth of China's agriculture has been associated with its high TFP growth. Both public and private agricultural capital formations have played an important role in raising China's agricultural productivity. The TFP decomposition analyses show that technological change is a primary driver of the TFP growth in China's agriculture.
2013	P32 Q14	Wang, Liming. 2013. "Capital Formation and Agricultural Growth in China: Comments." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 12(1): 191-93.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	P32	CV: Yuan, Tangjun. 2013. "Poverty of Chinese Farmers: What Should the Chinese Government Do?." In <i>Unfinished Reforms in the Chinese Economy</i> , ed. Jun Zhang, 155-96. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2013	P32	He, Qichun. 2013. "Price Scissors and Economic Growth: The Role of Openness." <i>Pacific Economic Review</i> , 18(1): 60-78. The present paper examines how the reduction in the price scissors impacted economic development during the early stage of China's reform period (i.e., 1981-1998). It is found that an increase in agriculture's terms of trade had a significant complementary effect with exportation on China's economic growth. Moreover, our data supports the results of Sah and Stiglitz (1987), who suggest that a reduction in the price scissors is associated with a decrease in physical capital accumulation in an open economy.
2013	Q14	THE SAME AS P32 Ma, Hengyun, Jikun Huang, and Les Oxley. 2013. "Capital Formation and Agricultural Growth in China." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 12(1): 166-90.
2013	Q14	THE SAME AS P32 Wang, Liming. 2013. "Capital Formation and Agricultural Growth in China: Comments." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 12(1): 191-93.
2013	R39	Wu, Jing, Joseph Gyourko, and Yongheng Deng. 2013. <i>Is There Evidence of a Real Estate Collateral Channel Effect on Listed Firm Investment in China?</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18762. Previous research on the United States and Japan finds economically large impacts of changing real estate collateral value on firm investment. Working with unique data on land values in 35 major Chinese markets and a panel of firms outside the real estate industry, we estimate investment equations that yield no evidence of a collateral channel effect. One reason for this stark difference appears to be that some of the most dominant firms in China are state-owned enterprises (SOEs) which are unconstrained in the sense that they do not need to rely on rising underlying property collateral values to obtain all the financing necessary to carry out their desired investment programs. However, we also find no collateral channel effect for non-SOEs when we perform our analysis on disaggregated sets of firms. Norms and regulation in the Chinese capital markets and banking sector can account for why there is no collateral channel effect operating among these firms. We caution that our results do not mean that there will be no negative fallout from a potential real estate bust on the Chinese economy. There are good reasons to believe there would be, just not through a standard collateral channel effect on firm investment.

Table E22.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A14	Sociology of Economics*
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F39	International Finance: Other
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I24	Education and Inequality
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K33	International Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Africa; Oceania
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, or Comparative
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
P00	Economic Systems: General
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E22: Balance of Links

457	Links in 2005
121	New links in 2006-2013
244	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E22 is equal to 5.15 AS.
 Общий объем раздела E22 — 5,15 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E22.E.

E23 Macroeconomics: Production ¹

Table E23.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	2	19	17	9.5	0.03	0.03	General Economics and Teaching
B	81	249	168	3.07	1.29	0.42	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	233	1,380	1,147	5.92	3.72	2.32	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	277	1,402	1,125	5.06	4.43	2.36	Microeconomics
E	3,918	29,612	25,694	7.56	62.63	49.74	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	235	4,007	3,772	17.05	3.76	6.73	International Economics
G	63	1,994	1,931	31.65	1.01	3.35	Financial Economics
H	69	1,737	1,668	25.17	1.10	2.92	Public Economics
I	9	562	553	62.44	0.14	0.94	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	150	1,356	1,206	9.04	2.40	2.28	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	3	117	114	39	0.05	0.20	Law and Economics
L	217	1,437	1,220	6.62	3.47	2.41	Industrial Organization
M	10	57	47	5.7	0.16	0.10	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	44	709	665	16.11	0.70	1.19	Economic History
O	660	10,558	9,898	16	10.55	17.74	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	161	1,887	1,726	11.72	2.57	3.17	Economic Systems
Q	75	1,622	1,547	21.63	1.20	2.72	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	47	738	691	15.7	0.75	1.24	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	2	86	84	43	0.03	0.14	Other Special Topics
S	6,256	59,529	53,273	9.52	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E23.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	2	15	13	7.5	0.03	0.03	General Economics
A2	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	2	19	17	9.5	0.03	0.03	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	4	13	9	3.25	0.06	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	33	79	46	2.39	0.53	0.13	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	34	80	46	2.35	0.54	0.13	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.01	Economic Methodology
B5	7	72	65	10.29	0.11	0.12	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	81	249	168	3.07	1.29	0.42	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	5	18	13	3.6	0.08	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	36	154	118	4.28	0.58	0.26	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	39	114	75	2.92	0.62	0.19	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	16	99	83	6.19	0.26	0.17	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	110	877	767	7.97	1.76	1.47	Econometric Modeling
C6	12	41	29	3.42	0.19	0.07	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	15	75	60	5	0.24	0.13	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	233	1,380	1,147	5.92	3.72	2.32	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	5	70	65	14	0.08	0.12	General
D1	5	84	79	16.8	0.08	0.14	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	169	329	160	1.95	2.70	0.55	Production and Organizations
D3	18	242	224	13.44	0.29	0.41	Distribution
D4	20	37	17	1.85	0.32	0.06	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	19	96	77	5.05	0.30	0.16	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	6	53	47	8.83	0.10	0.09	Welfare Economics
D7	15	292	277	19.47	0.24	0.49	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	14	150	136	10.71	0.22	0.25	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	6	49	43	8.17	0.10	0.08	Intertemporal Choice
D	277	1,402	1,125	5.06	4.43	2.36	Microeconomics
E0	11	273	262	24.82	0.18	0.46	General
E1	185	902	717	4.88	2.96	1.52	General Aggregative Models
E2	2,399	16,853	14,454	7.03	38.35	28.31	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	738	5,062	4,324	6.86	11.80	8.50	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	163	2,492	2,329	15.29	2.61	4.19	Money and Interest Rates
E5	323	2,393	2,070	7.41	5.16	4.02	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	99	1,637	1,538	16.54	1.58	2.75	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	3,918	29,612	25,694	7.56	62.63	49.74	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	6	79	73	13.17	0.10	0.13	General
F1	58	868	810	14.97	0.93	1.46	Trade
F2	18	525	507	29.17	0.29	0.88	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	102	1,568	1,466	15.37	1.63	2.63	International Finance
F4	51	880	829	17.25	0.82	1.48	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	45	45	N	0.00	0.08	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	42	42	N	0.00	0.07	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	235	4,007	3,772	17.05	3.76	6.73	International Economics
G0	2	726	724	363	0.03	1.22	General
G1	40	463	423	11.58	0.64	0.78	General Financial Markets
G2	9	605	596	67.22	0.14	1.02	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	12	200	188	16.67	0.19	0.34	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	63	1,994	1,931	31.65	1.01	3.35	Financial Economics
H0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	4	62	58	15.5	0.06	0.10	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	5	265	260	53	0.08	0.45	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	2	20	18	10	0.03	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	3	25	22	8.33	0.05	0.04	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	31	575	544	18.55	0.50	0.97	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	19	700	681	36.84	0.30	1.18	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	5	74	69	14.8	0.08	0.12	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	15	15	N	0.00	0.03	Miscellaneous Issues
H	69	1,737	1,668	25.17	1.10	2.92	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	2	130	128	65	0.03	0.22	Health
I2	0	128	128	N	0.00	0.22	Education and Research Institutions
I3	7	304	297	43.43	0.11	0.51	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	9	562	553	62.44	0.14	0.94	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	2	19	17	9.5	0.03	0.03	General
J1	20	314	294	15.7	0.32	0.53	Demographic Economics
J2	87	709	622	8.15	1.39	1.19	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	13	129	116	9.92	0.21	0.22	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	6	32	26	5.33	0.10	0.05	Particular Labor Markets
J5	2	32	30	16	0.03	0.05	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	20	110	90	5.5	0.32	0.18	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.02	Labor Standards: National and International
J	150	1,356	1,206	9.04	2.40	2.28	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.01	General
K1	0	20	20	N	0.00	0.03	Basic Areas of Law
K2	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.01	Regulation and Business Law
K3	1	16	15	16	0.02	0.03	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	71	71	N	0.00	0.12	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	3	117	114	39	0.05	0.20	Law and Economics
L0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	74	407	333	5.5	1.18	0.68	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	25	211	186	8.44	0.40	0.35	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	5	58	53	11.6	0.08	0.10	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	5	137	132	27.4	0.08	0.23	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	84	291	207	3.46	1.34	0.49	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	8	36	28	4.5	0.13	0.06	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	10	151	141	15.1	0.16	0.25	Industry Studies: Services
L9	5	140	135	28	0.08	0.24	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	217	1,437	1,220	6.62	3.47	2.41	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	4	34	30	8.5	0.06	0.06	Business Administration
M2	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.01	Business Economics
M3	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.01	Marketing and Advertising
M4	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.02	Accounting and Auditing
M5	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.01	Personnel Economics
M	10	57	47	5.7	0.16	0.10	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	29	435	406	15	0.46	0.73	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	3	45	42	15	0.05	0.08	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	2	83	81	41.5	0.03	0.14	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	4	60	56	15	0.06	0.10	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	13	13	N	0.00	0.02	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	5	29	24	5.8	0.08	0.05	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	1	29	28	29	0.02	0.05	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	14	14	N	0.00	0.02	Regional and Urban History
N	44	709	665	16.11	0.70	1.19	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	184	5,238	5,054	28.47	2.94	8.80	Economic Development
O2	27	844	817	31.26	0.43	1.42	Development Planning and Policy
O3	110	710	600	6.45	1.76	1.19	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	322	3,639	3,317	11.3	5.15	6.11	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	17	127	110	7.47	0.27	0.21	Economywide Country Studies
O	660	10,558	9,898	16	10.55	17.74	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	25	112	87	4.48	0.40	0.19	Capitalist Systems
P2	101	1,306	1,205	12.93	1.61	2.19	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	24	438	414	18.25	0.38	0.74	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	7	25	18	3.57	0.11	0.04	Other Economic Systems
P5	4	6	2	1.5	0.06	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	161	1,887	1,726	11.72	2.57	3.17	Economic Systems
Q0	1	55	54	55	0.02	0.09	General
Q1	7	99	92	14.14	0.11	0.17	Agriculture
Q2	27	45	18	1.67	0.43	0.08	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	5	77	72	15.4	0.08	0.13	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	30	850	820	28.33	0.48	1.43	Energy
Q5	5	496	491	99.2	0.08	0.83	Environmental Economics
Q	75	1,622	1,547	21.63	1.20	2.72	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	25	394	369	15.76	0.40	0.66	General Regional Economics
R2	9	118	109	13.11	0.14	0.20	Household Analysis
R3	9	138	129	15.33	0.14	0.23	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	1	43	42	43	0.02	0.07	Transportation Economics
R5	3	45	42	15	0.05	0.08	Regional Government Analysis
R	47	738	691	15.7	0.75	1.24	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	2	86	84	43	0.03	0.14	Other Special Topics
S	6,256	59,529	53,273	9.52	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E23.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A13	2	2	0	1	0.03	0	Relation of Economics to Social Values
B10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B13	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	1	2	1	2	0.02	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	22	57	35	2.59	0.35	0.1	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B24	2	2	0	1	0.03	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	3	12	9	4	0.05	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	34	80	46	2.35	0.54	0.13	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.01	Economic Methodology
B51	4	27	23	6.75	0.06	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	1	24	23	24	0.02	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	2	18	16	9	0.03	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C10	1	2	1	2	0.02	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C14	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.01	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	3	7	4	2.33	0.05	0.01	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C22	35	125	90	3.57	0.56	0.21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	36	102	66	2.83	0.58	0.17	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C43	15	88	73	5.87	0.24	0.15	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.01	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.01	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	47	317	270	6.74	0.75	0.53	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	14	70	56	5	0.22	0.12	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	47	464	417	9.87	0.75	0.78	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	1	1	0	1	0.02	0	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	4	10	6	2.5	0.06	0.02	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C63	2	21	19	10.5	0.03	0.04	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C67	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.01	Input-Output Models
C68	2	2	0	1	0.03	0	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C81	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	11	54	43	4.91	0.18	0.09	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	2	11	9	5.5	0.03	0.02	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
D00	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.01	Microeconomics: General
D01	1	2	1	2	0.02	0	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	1	61	60	61	0.02	0.1	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D13	4	10	6	2.5	0.06	0.02	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	1	49	48	49	0.02	0.08	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D20	3	6	3	2	0.05	0.01	Production and Organizations: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D21	11	28	17	2.55	0.18	0.05	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.01	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	154	285	131	1.85	2.46	0.48	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	11	226	215	20.55	0.18	0.38	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	7	15	8	2.14	0.11	0.03	Factor Income Distribution
D40	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D46	15	19	4	1.27	0.24	0.03	Value Theory
D50	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	3	10	7	3.33	0.05	0.02	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.01	Incomplete Markets
D57	14	54	40	3.86	0.22	0.09	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D60	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D61	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.02	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	1	2	1	2	0.02	0	Externalities
D63	3	30	27	10	0.05	0.05	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D72	8	228	220	28.5	0.13	0.38	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	7	32	25	4.57	0.11	0.05	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D81	3	20	17	6.67	0.05	0.03	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	1	20	19	20	0.02	0.03	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	5	45	40	9	0.08	0.08	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	5	55	50	11	0.08	0.09	Expectations; Speculations
D92	6	31	25	5.17	0.1	0.05	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	3	10	7	3.33	0.05	0.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	8	230	222	28.75	0.13	0.39	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	61	75	14	1.23	0.98	0.13	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	18	48	30	2.67	0.29	0.08	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	67	441	374	6.58	1.07	0.74	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	28	228	200	8.14	0.45	0.38	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	10	91	81	9.1	0.16	0.15	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	1	1	0	1	0.02	0	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	20	33	13	1.65	0.32	0.06	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	50	561	511	11.22	0.8	0.94	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	184	1063	879	5.78	2.94	1.79	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	1,769	12,872	11,103	7.28	28.28	21.62	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	276	1,523	1,247	5.52	4.41	2.56	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	43	173	130	4.02	0.69	0.29	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	2	45	43	22.5	0.03	0.08	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	55	583	528	10.6	0.88	0.98	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.01	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	423	2,183	1,760	5.16	6.76	3.67	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	282	2,652	2,370	9.4	4.51	4.45	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	31	220	189	7.1	0.5	0.37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	6	29	23	4.83	0.1	0.05	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	11	81	70	7.36	0.18	0.14	Demand for Money
E42	10	42	32	4.2	0.16	0.07	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	83	774	691	9.33	1.33	1.3	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	52	1,542	1,490	29.65	0.83	2.59	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	1	24	23	24	0.02	0.04	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	4	9	5	2.25	0.06	0.02	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	90	363	273	4.03	1.44	0.61	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	186	1,680	1,494	9.03	2.97	2.82	Monetary Policy
E58	43	341	298	7.93	0.69	0.57	Central Banks and Their Policies

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E60	1	32	31	32	0.02	0.05	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	2	26	24	13	0.03	0.04	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	56	1,075	1,019	19.2	0.9	1.81	Fiscal Policy
E63	19	114	95	6	0.3	0.19	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.02	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	6	183	177	30.5	0.1	0.31	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	14	198	184	14.14	0.22	0.33	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	1	14	13	14	0.02	0.02	Global Outlook
F02	5	65	60	13	0.08	0.11	International Economic Order
F11	7	13	6	1.86	0.11	0.02	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	5	15	10	3	0.08	0.03	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	8	88	80	11	0.13	0.15	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	27	604	577	22.37	0.43	1.01	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	8	110	102	13.75	0.13	0.18	Economic Integration
F16	2	20	18	10	0.03	0.03	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F19	1	1	0	1	0.02	0	Trade: Other
F21	5	198	193	39.6	0.08	0.33	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	4	17	13	4.25	0.06	0.03	International Migration
F23	9	254	245	28.22	0.14	0.43	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	1	23	22	23	0.02	0.04	International Finance: General
F31	50	548	498	10.96	0.8	0.92	Foreign Exchange
F32	10	316	306	31.6	0.16	0.53	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	25	283	258	11.32	0.4	0.48	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	3	146	143	48.67	0.05	0.25	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	1	61	60	61	0.02	0.1	Foreign Aid
F36	10	180	170	18	0.16	0.3	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	2	11	9	5.5	0.03	0.02	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F40	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	28	195	167	6.96	0.45	0.33	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	11	110	99	10	0.18	0.18	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	9	416	407	46.22	0.14	0.7	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	2	140	138	70	0.03	0.24	International Business Cycles
G01	2	725	723	362.5	0.03	1.22	Financial Crises
G10	1	43	42	43	0.02	0.07	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G12	28	240	212	8.57	0.45	0.4	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.01	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	7	78	71	11.14	0.11	0.13	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	3	66	63	22	0.05	0.11	International Financial Markets
G21	9	392	383	43.56	0.14	0.66	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G30	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	3	49	46	16.33	0.05	0.08	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	5	98	93	19.6	0.08	0.16	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	1	11	10	11	0.02	0.02	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	1	26	25	26	0.02	0.04	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.02	Payout Policy
H10	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	2	57	55	28.5	0.03	0.1	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H23	1	37	36	37	0.02	0.06	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	1	61	60	61	0.02	0.1	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	2	48	46	24	0.03	0.08	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	1	19	18	19	0.02	0.03	Tax Evasion
H30	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H41	2	17	15	8.5	0.03	0.03	Public Goods
H43	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.01	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	2	205	203	102.5	0.03	0.34	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H54	20	152	132	7.6	0.32	0.26	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H55	1	57	56	57	0.02	0.1	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	8	103	95	12.88	0.13	0.17	National Security and War
H60	4	20	16	5	0.06	0.03	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H62	7	184	177	26.29	0.11	0.31	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	8	348	340	43.5	0.13	0.58	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	1	11	10	11	0.02	0.02	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	1	16	15	16	0.02	0.03	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.01	State and Local Borrowing
H75	1	2	1	2	0.02	0	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
I12	2	45	43	22.5	0.03	0.08	Health Production
I31	5	130	125	26	0.08	0.22	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	1	95	94	95	0.02	0.16	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	1	59	58	59	0.02	0.1	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J08	2	18	16	9	0.03	0.03	Labor Economics Policies
J10	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.01	Demographic Economics: General
J11	9	166	157	18.44	0.14	0.28	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.01	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	1	49	48	49	0.02	0.08	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	1	14	13	14	0.02	0.02	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	2	44	42	22	0.03	0.07	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J18	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.01	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.01	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	9	49	40	5.44	0.14	0.08	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	11	100	89	9.09	0.18	0.17	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	11	63	52	5.73	0.18	0.11	Labor Demand
J24	54	473	419	8.76	0.86	0.79	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J28	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.01	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J31	9	104	95	11.56	0.14	0.17	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	3	7	4	2.33	0.05	0.01	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	1	13	12	13	0.02	0.02	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	4	15	11	3.75	0.06	0.03	Labor Contracts
J45	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.01	Public Sector Labor Markets
J50	1	2	1	2	0.02	0	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	1	21	20	21	0.02	0.04	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J60	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	4	36	32	9	0.06	0.06	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J63	4	12	8	3	0.06	0.02	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	9	29	20	3.22	0.14	0.05	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	16	15	16	0.02	0.03	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
K00	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.01	Law and Economics: General
K21	1	2	1	2	0.02	0	Antitrust Law
K34	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.02	Tax Law
L10	3	8	5	2.67	0.05	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	18	104	86	5.78	0.29	0.17	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.01	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	4	8	4	2	0.06	0.01	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L16	48	262	214	5.46	0.77	0.44	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.01	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L22	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.01	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	16	21	5	1.31	0.26	0.04	Organization of Production
L24	1	15	14	15	0.02	0.03	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	3	97	94	32.33	0.05	0.16	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L33	5	39	34	7.8	0.08	0.07	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L51	1	60	59	60	0.02	0.1	Economics of Regulation
L52	4	73	69	18.25	0.06	0.12	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	73	236	163	3.23	1.17	0.4	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L61	4	16	12	4	0.06	0.03	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	3	10	7	3.33	0.05	0.02	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.01	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.01	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.01	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L67	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.01	Other Consumer Nondurables
L70	2	2	0	1	0.03	0	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	2	17	15	8.5	0.03	0.03	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.02	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L74	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.01	Construction
L80	3	35	32	11.67	0.05	0.06	Industry Studies: Services: General
L83	2	77	75	38.5	0.03	0.13	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.01	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L86	4	16	12	4	0.06	0.03	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L90	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	2	8	6	4	0.03	0.01	Transportation: General
L96	1	20	19	20	0.02	0.03	Telecommunications
L98	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.02	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M13	4	12	8	3	0.06	0.02	New Firms; Startups
M21	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.01	Business Economics
M41	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.01	Accounting
M51	1	2	1	2	0.02	0	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M54	1	1	0	1	0.02	0	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
N10	4	66	62	16.5	0.06	0.11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	4	33	29	8.25	0.06	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	9	110	101	12.22	0.14	0.18	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	3	80	77	26.67	0.05	0.13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	7	79	72	11.29	0.11	0.13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N16	2	34	32	17	0.03	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N21	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	2	11	9	5.5	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N32	2	13	11	6.5	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N42	1	14	13	14	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N44	2	19	17	9.5	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N46	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N62	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	3	7	4	2.33	0.05	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N74	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
O10	3	58	55	19.33	0.05	0.1	Economic Development: General
O11	97	2,506	2,409	25.84	1.55	4.21	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	13	12	13	0.02	0.02	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	6	311	305	51.83	0.1	0.52	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	19	235	216	12.37	0.3	0.39	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	8	305	297	38.13	0.13	0.51	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	16	743	727	46.44	0.26	1.25	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	9	272	263	30.22	0.14	0.46	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	5	142	137	28.4	0.08	0.24	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	20	653	633	32.65	0.32	1.1	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	2	74	72	37	0.03	0.12	Planning Models; Planning Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O23	18	604	586	33.56	0.29	1.01	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	6	132	126	22	0.1	0.22	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	7	137	130	19.57	0.11	0.23	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	4	41	37	10.25	0.06	0.07	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	9	68	59	7.56	0.14	0.11	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	89	412	323	4.63	1.42	0.69	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O38	1	22	21	22	0.02	0.04	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	24	79	55	3.29	0.38	0.13	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	67	395	328	5.9	1.07	0.66	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	2	25	23	12.5	0.03	0.04	Monetary Growth Models
O43	1	100	99	100	0.02	0.17	Institutions and Growth
O47	227	2,991	2,764	13.18	3.63	5.02	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	1	1	0	1	0.02	0	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O51	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	4	58	54	14.5	0.06	0.1	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	1	27	26	27	0.02	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	2	10	8	5	0.03	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O57	9	21	12	2.33	0.14	0.04	Comparative Studies of Countries
P12	4	6	2	1.5	0.06	0.01	Capitalist Enterprises
P16	21	73	52	3.48	0.34	0.12	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	16	58	42	3.63	0.26	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	2	2	0	1	0.03	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	8	100	92	12.5	0.13	0.17	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	60	907	847	15.12	0.96	1.52	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	1	82	81	82	0.02	0.14	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P27	10	45	35	4.5	0.16	0.08	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P31	4	27	23	6.75	0.06	0.05	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	15	217	202	14.47	0.24	0.36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	2	91	89	45.5	0.03	0.15	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	3	43	40	14.33	0.05	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P42	1	1	0	1	0.02	0	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	1	13	12	13	0.02	0.02	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P47	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P52	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.01	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q01	1	52	51	52	0.02	0.09	Sustainable Development
Q11	5	56	51	11.2	0.08	0.09	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.01	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q15	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.01	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q20	9	10	1	1.11	0.14	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	6	9	3	1.5	0.1	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q23	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	5	8	3	1.6	0.08	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q28	6	7	1	1.17	0.1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q31	2	13	11	6.5	0.03	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	3	23	20	7.67	0.05	0.04	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q40	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.01	Energy: General
Q41	16	359	343	22.44	0.26	0.6	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	13	427	414	32.85	0.21	0.72	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q50	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.01	Environmental Economics: General
Q54	1	151	150	151	0.02	0.25	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	1	183	182	183	0.02	0.31	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q58	2	69	67	34.5	0.03	0.12	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	13	241	228	18.54	0.21	0.4	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	9	137	128	15.22	0.14	0.23	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R15	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.02	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R23	9	104	95	11.56	0.14	0.17	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	1	13	12	13	0.02	0.02	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	5	97	92	19.4	0.08	0.16	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	3	24	21	8	0.05	0.04	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R41	1	21	20	21	0.02	0.04	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R53	2	13	11	6.5	0.03	0.02	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	1	23	22	23	0.02	0.04	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z12	1	18	17	18	0.02	0.03	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	1	64	63	64	0.02	0.11	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	6,256	56,947	50,691	9.1	100	95.7	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E23.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	0	General Economics: General
A11	4	0.01	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	3	0.01	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A14	5	0.01	Sociology of Economics
A20	1	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	3	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B12	3	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B15	2	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	1	0	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B23	2	0	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B50	3	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
C02	1	0	Mathematical Methods
C11	1	0	Bayesian Analysis: General
C13	1	0	Estimation: General
C21	2	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C23	21	0.04	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	1	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	1	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	1	0	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C31	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C35	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C38	3	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C44	1	0	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	3	0.01	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C54	1	0	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C58	22	0.04	Financial Econometrics
C65	2	0	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C78	1	0	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C80	6	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
D03	3	0.01	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	1	0	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	2	0	Household Behavior: General
D11	3	0.01	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	20	0.03	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D22	2	0	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D30	1	0	Distribution: General
D44	1	0	Auctions
D53	3	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D58	20	0.03	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D64	7	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy
D71	2	0	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D73	29	0.05	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D78	1	0	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	3	0.01	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D85	2	0	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	5	0.01	Economics of Contract: Theory
D91	18	0.03	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E02	33	0.06	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	18	0.03	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
F10	6	0.01	Trade: General
F17	4	0.01	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	7	0.01	Trade and Environment
F20	1	0	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F24	55	0.09	Remittances
F47	11	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F50	5	0.01	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	4	0.01	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	8	0.01	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	2	0	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	5	0.01	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	21	0.04	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	7	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	2	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	19	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	2	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F65	6	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	6	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
G00	1	0	Financial Economics: General
G11	17	0.03	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G17	8	0.01	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	3	0.01	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	47	0.08	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G22	19	0.03	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	15	0.03	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	21	0.04	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	111	0.19	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G38	3	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H00	1	0	Public Economics: General
H12	2	0	Crisis Management
H20	83	0.14	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	7	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	10	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H31	10	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	6	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	2	0	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H44	1	0	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H51	36	0.06	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	18	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	4	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H61	148	0.25	National Budget; Budget Systems
H73	2	0	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H76	13	0.02	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	22	0.04	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H83	8	0.01	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	2	0	Disaster Aid
H87	5	0.01	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
I10	14	0.02	Health: General
I11	23	0.04	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	3	0.01	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	1	0	Health and Inequality
I15	28	0.05	Health and Economic Development
I18	16	0.03	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	46	0.08	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	20	0.03	Analysis of Education
I22	1	0	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	15	0.03	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	3	0.01	Education and Inequality
I25	32	0.05	Education and Economic Development
I28	11	0.02	Education: Government Policy
I30	20	0.03	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
J01	1	0	Labor Economics: General
J14	26	0.04	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J26	9	0.02	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J30	1	0	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J33	4	0.01	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J42	3	0.01	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	3	0.01	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	4	0.01	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J46	1	0	Informal Labor Markets
J52	6	0.01	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	0	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	1	0	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	1	0	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J62	3	0.01	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J68	10	0.02	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J71	1	0	Labor Discrimination
J80	1	0	Labor Standards: General
J81	4	0.01	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	4	0.01	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	1	0	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K10	4	0.01	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	14	0.02	Property Law
K12	2	0	Contract Law
K22	2	0	Business and Securities Law
K23	3	0.01	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K31	5	0.01	Labor Law
K32	1	0	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K40	6	0.01	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	2	0	Litigation Process
K42	63	0.11	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L00	1	0	Industrial Organization: General
L14	16	0.03	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	3	0.01	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	1	0	Open Source Products and Markets
L21	7	0.01	Business Objectives of the Firm
L26	63	0.11	Entrepreneurship
L31	2	0	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	17	0.03	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L43	1	0	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L50	1	0	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L53	3	0.01	Enterprise Policy
L66	2	0	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L68	1	0	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L73	2	0	Forest Products
L81	8	0.01	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	8	0.01	Entertainment; Media
L88	1	0	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L92	15	0.03	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	8	0.01	Air Transportation
L94	66	0.11	Electric Utilities
L95	1	0	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	3	0.01	Utilities: General
M10	4	0.01	Business Administration: General
M11	6	0.01	Production Management
M12	3	0.01	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	4	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	1	0	IT Management
M16	4	0.01	International Business Administration
M31	1	0	Marketing
M37	4	0.01	Advertising
M40	1	0	Accounting and Auditing: General
M48	1	0	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M50	2	0	Personnel Economics: General
M52	1	0	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N15	27	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N17	6	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	14	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N23	9	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	6	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N27	1	0	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	17	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	4	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N33	25	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	17	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	4	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	1	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	2	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	7	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	5	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N43	8	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N45	1	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N47	3	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	3	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N53	8	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N60	10	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	1	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N65	2	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	3	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N70	7	0.01	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	3	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	4	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	6	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N75	2	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	2	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N83	1	0	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N90	1	0	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	2	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	1	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N93	6	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	3	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N96	1	0	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
O22	5	0.01	Project Analysis
O25	23	0.04	Industrial Policy
O34	30	0.05	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O44	48	0.08	Environment and Growth
O50	3	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
O55	1	0	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	2	0	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P10	4	0.01	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	11	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P13	4	0.01	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	14	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P26	23	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P28	84	0.14	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P32	5	0.01	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P36	42	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	13	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P43	3	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	3	0.01	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P51	1	0	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q02	3	0.01	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	5	0.01	Agriculture: General
Q13	2	0	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q16	4	0.01	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	14	0.02	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	7	0.01	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q22	3	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q24	3	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q26	1	0	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q30	7	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q33	31	0.05	Resource Booms
Q34	1	0	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	2	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q42	31	0.05	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	5	0.01	Energy Forecasting
Q48	22	0.04	Energy: Government Policy
Q51	5	0.01	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	1	0	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	49	0.08	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	12	0.02	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	21	0.04	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
R10	6	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R21	12	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	1	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	1	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R38	4	0.01	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R40	4	0.01	Transportation Economics: General
R42	11	0.02	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	7	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R50	5	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	2	0	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	2	0	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
Z11	4	0.01	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
S	2,582	4.3	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

H61(148), G28(111), P28(84), H20(83), L94(66), K42(63), L26(63), F24(55), Q53(49), O44(48), G20(47), I20(46), P36(42), H51(36), E02(33), I25(32), Q33(31), Q42(31), O34(30), D73(29), I15(28), N15(27), J14(26), N33(25), I11(23), O25(23), P26(23), C58(22), H77(22), Q48(22), C23(21), F55(21), G24(21), Q57(21), D12(20), D58(20), I21(20), I30(20), F62(19), G22(19), D91(18), E16(18), H52(18), G11(17), L32(17), N30(17), N34(17), I18(16), L14(16), G23(15), I23(15), L92(15), I10(14), K11(14), N20(14), P14(14), Q17(14), H76(13), P37(13), Q55(12), R21(12), F47(11), I28(11), P11(11), R42(11), H22(10), H31(10), J68(10), N60(10), J26(9), N23(9), F52(8), G17(8), H83(8), L81(8), L82(8), L93(8), N43(8), N53(8), D64(7), F18(7), F60(7), H21(7), L21(7), N40(7), N70(7), Q18(7), Q30(7), R48(7), C80(6), F10(6), F65(6), F66(6), H32(6), J52(6), K40(6), M11(6), N17(6), N24(6), N73(6), N93(6), R10(6), A14(5), D86(5), F50(5), F54(5), H87(5), K31(5), N41(5), O22(5), P32(5), Q10(5), Q47(5), Q51(5), R50(5), A11(4), F17(4), F51(4), H53(4), J33(4), J44(4), J81(4), J82(4), K10(4), M10(4), M14(4), M16(4), M37(4), N31(4), N35(4), N72(4), P10(4), P13(4), Q16(4), R38(4), R40(4), Z11(4), A12(3), A22(3), B12(3), B50(3), C38(3), C46(3), D03(3), D11(3), D53(3), D80(3), G18(3), G38(3), I13(3), I24(3), J42(3), J43(3), J62(3), K23(3), L15(3), L53(3), L97(3), M12(3), N47(3), N50(3), N66(3), N71(3), N94(3), O50(3), P43(3), P45(3), Q02(3), Q22(3), Q24(3), B15(2), B23(2), C21(2), C65(2), D10(2), D22(2), D71(2), D85(2), F53(2), F61(2), F63(2), H12(2), H40(2), H73(2), H84(2), K12(2), K22(2), K41(2), L31(2), L66(2), L73(2), M50(2), N37(2), N65(2), N75(2), N76(2), N91(2), O56(2), Q13(2), Q37(2), R51(2), R52(2), A10(1), A20(1), B16(1), C02(1), C11(1), C13(1), C24(1), C25(1), C26(1), C31(1), C35(1), C44(1), C54(1), C78(1), D04(1), D30(1), D44(1), D78(1), F20(1), G00(1), H00(1), H44(1), I14(1), I22(1), J01(1), J30(1), J46(1), J53(1), J54(1), J58(1), J71(1), J80(1), J83(1), K32(1), L00(1), L17(1), L43(1), L50(1), L68(1), L88(1), L95(1), M15(1), M31(1), M40(1), M48(1), M52(1), N27(1), N36(1), N45(1), N54(1), N55(1), N61(1), N83(1), N90(1), N92(1), N96(1), O55(1), P51(1), Q26(1), Q34(1), Q52(1), R22(1), R28(1).

Table E23.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
A14	1	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	5
B50	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	2	3
C23	2	1	3	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	15	21
C31	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	0	1
D12	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	19	20
D30	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	0	1
D53	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	2	3
D58	2	1	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	15	20
D64	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	6	7
D73	1	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	27	29
F10	2	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	6
F17	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	4
F47	2	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	9	11
G11	1	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	15	17
G23	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	14	15
H00	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	0	1
H31	1	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	8	10
H32	2	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	6
H51	1	0	3	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	32	36
H61	8	6	12	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	122	148
I11	1	2	4	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	16	23
I18	1	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	14	16
I20	1	1	4	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	40	46
I25	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	31	32
I28	2	1	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	6	11
I30	2	1	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	16	20
J14	2	0	3	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	21	26
K41	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	1	2
K42	1	0	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	60	63
L26	1	2	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	58	63
L32	1	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	15	17

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L68	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	0	1
M11	1	2	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	2	6
N15	1	0	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	24	27
N33	2	2	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	19	25
N34	1	1	3	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	12	17
N37	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	1	2
N71	2	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	1	3
N90	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	0	1
P26	1	3	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	17	23
P28	3	0	4	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	77	84
P37	1	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	11	13
Q51	1	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	5
Q53	3	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	45	49
Q57	2	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	18	21
R51	1	0	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	1	2
A10	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	0	1
B16	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	0	1
B23	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	1	2
F18	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	6	7
F24	0	1	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	53	55
G24	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	20	21
G28	0	1	5	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	105	111
H20	0	1	7	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	75	83
H21	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	6	7
H52	0	1	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	16	18
H76	0	1	3	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	9	13
H77	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	21	22
H87	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	4	5
I21	0	4	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	14	20
J68	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	9	10
L14	0	2	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	14	16
L53	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	2	3
L94	0	2	4	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	60	66
N53	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	7	8
O34	0	1	3	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	26	30
P10	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	4
P11	0	1	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	9	11
Q02	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	2	3
Q10	0	1	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	5
Q17	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	13	14
Q30	0	4	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	7
Q33	0	1	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	28	31
Q55	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	11	12
R21	0	1	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	10	12
R42	0	2	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	8	11
R50	0	1	0	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	4	5
B12	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	2	3
C02	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C11	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	0	1
C65	0	0	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	0	2
D86	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	4	5
D91	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	17	18
F50	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	4	5
F55	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	20	21
F63	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	1	2
F66	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	5	6
G20	0	0	5	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	42	47
G22	0	0	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	17	19
G38	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	2	3
H22	0	0	4	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	6	10
H40	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	1	2
I10	0	0	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	12	14
I15	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	27	28
I23	0	0	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	13	15
J26	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	8	9
J30	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	0	1
J33	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	4
J82	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	4
K11	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	13	14
K23	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	2	3
L82	0	0	3	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	5	8
L93	0	0	3	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	5	8
M10	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	4
M15	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	0	1
N23	0	0	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	7	9
N24	0	0	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	4	6
N72	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	4
O22	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	4	5
O25	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	22	23
P36	0	0	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	40	42
P43	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	2	3
P45	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	2	3
Q48	0	0	2	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	20	22
R48	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	6	7
Z11	0	0	1	Sum	2009	—	2013 >	3	4
A12	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
A22	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
C21	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
C80	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	1	6
D85	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
E16	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	8	18
F52	0	0	0	1	1	3	3	0	8
F53	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
F54	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	5
F62	0	0	0	1	0	0	11	7	19
G17	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	1	8

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
G18	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
H53	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	0	4
J42	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
J52	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	0	6
J54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
K10	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	1	4
K32	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
K40	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	1	6
L43	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L73	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
L88	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L92	0	0	0	3	0	0	9	3	15
L95	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N20	0	0	0	3	1	3	5	2	14
N30	0	0	0	7	3	1	0	2	13
N31	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4
N35	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4
N36	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N40	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	0	7
N41	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	1	5
N50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
N60	0	0	0	1	0	0	5	4	10
N70	0	0	0	2	3	0	1	1	7
N73	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	2	6
N91	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
O44	0	0	0	1	1	9	21	16	48
P13	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	4
P14	0	0	0	2	0	1	7	4	14
Q18	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	0	7
Q22	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
Q24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
Q26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R10	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	6
R22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R40	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4
R52	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
A11	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
C13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C54	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	4	3	9	6	22
D71	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
D78	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	1	9	11	12	33
F51	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	0	4
G00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
H44	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H83	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	3	8

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
J43	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
J80	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K22	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
K31	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	5
L21	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	0	7
L97	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
M14	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
M37	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4
N76	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
N92	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N93	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	4	6
N94	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	3
O50	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
O56	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
P32	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	5
P51	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q13	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Q42	0	0	0	0	1	5	10	11	27
A20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
C46	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
D11	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
D22	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
D80	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
F60	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	7
F61	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
F65	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	6
I24	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
J71	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J81	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
L00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L81	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4	8
M50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
N17	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4	6
N27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N43	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	8
N65	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
N66	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
N75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1
O55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q47	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	2	5
R28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R38	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
B15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
C24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C78	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H84	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
I14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
K12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
L15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
L66	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
M12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
M16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
M31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N47	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
N54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q16	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	4
Q34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
I22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
J46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
M40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL(J)	46	31	39	0	0	0	0	149	592

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E23.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	A14	Chow, Gregory. 2006. "Are Chinese Official Statistics Reliable?" <i>CESifo Economic Studies</i>, 52(2): 396-414. This article points out that Chinese official statistics are by and large reliable because of the assigned responsibility of the officials preparing them, of their being used in government decision making that is open to public scrutiny, and in many published articles in referred journals. Errors or statistical discrepancies do exist and users of these statistics need to be cautious. Studies by the author using official statistics are cited to support their usefulness. In particular, the estimates of gross domestic product growth rates are re-examined and the errors in the allegation of overestimation by Young, A. ((2003), "Gold into base metals: productivity growth in the People's Republic of China during the reform period," J. P. E. 111 (December), 1220-1261.) are revealed.
2006	B50	CV: Taylor, Lance, Nelson H. Barbosa-Filho, and Codrina Rada. 2006. "Heterodox Business Cycles." In <i>Economic Growth and Distribution: On the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations</i> , ed. Neri Salvadori, 291-310. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	C10	Koetse, Mark J., Henri L. F. de Groot, and Raymond J. G. M. Florax. 2006. <i>Capital-Energy Substitution and Shifts in Factor Demand: A Meta-Analysis</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 06-061/3. This paper presents results of a meta-regression analysis on empirical estimates of capital-energy substitution. Theoretically it is clear that a distinction should be made between Morishima substitution elasticities and cross-price elasticities. The former represent purely technical substitution possibilities while the latter include an income effect and therefore represent economic substitution potential. We estimate a meta-regression model with separate coefficients for the two elasticity samples. Our findings suggest that primary model assumptions on returns to scale, technological change and separability of input factors matter for the outcome of a primary study. Aggregation of variables and the type of data used in empirical research are also relevant sources of systematic effect-size variation. Taking these factors into consideration, we compute ideal-typical elasticities for the short, medium and long run. The resulting figures clearly show that substitution elasticities are substantially higher than cross price elasticities. Therefore, despite considerable technical opportunities for capital-energy substitution, they are almost entirely outweighed by the negative income effect brought about by energy price increases; the short and medium run cross price elasticities are not statistically different from zero. In the long run this pattern does not hold. Our findings therefore suggest that actual changes in the demand for capital due to energy price increases take time.
2006	C23	Kasahara, Hiroyuki, and Beverly Lapham. 2006. <i>Import Protection as Export Destruction</i>. University of Western Ontario, RBC Financial Group Economic Policy Research Institute, University of Western Ontario, RBC Financial Group Economic Policy Research Institute Working Papers: 20062. This paper develops an open economy model with heterogeneous final goods producers who simultaneously choose whether to export their goods and whether to use imported intermediates. The model highlights mechanisms whereby import policies affect aggregate productivity, resource allocation, and industry export activity along both the extensive and intensive margins. Using the theoretical model, we develop and estimate a structural empirical model that incorporates heterogeneity in productivity and shipping costs using Chilean plant-level manufacturing data. The estimated model is consistent with the key features of the data regarding productivity, exporting, and importing. We perform a variety of counterfactual experiments to assess quantitatively the positive and normative effects of barriers to trade in import and export markets. These experiments suggest that there are substantial aggregate productivity and welfare gains due to trade. Furthermore, because of import and export complementarities, policies which inhibit the importation of foreign intermediates can have a large adverse effect on the exportation of final goods.
2006	C31	Yang, Lijian, Byeong U. Park, Lan Xue, and Wolfgang Hardle. 2006. "Estimation and Testing for Varying Coefficients in Additive Models with Marginal Integration." <i>Journal of the American Statistical Association</i>, 101(475): 1212-27. We propose marginal integration estimation and testing methods for the coefficients of varying-coefficient multivariate regression models. Asymptotic distribution theory is developed for the estimation method, which enjoys the same rate of convergence as univariate function estimation. For the test statistic, asymptotic normal theory is established. These theoretical results are derived under the fairly general conditions of absolute regularity (beta-mixing). Application of the test procedure to West German real GNP (gross national product) data reveals that a partially linear varying coefficient model is best parsimonious in fitting the data dynamics, a fact that is also confirmed with residual diagnostics.
2006	D12	Choudhary, M. Ali, and Paul Levine. 2006. "Idle Worship." <i>Economics Letters</i>, 90(1): 77-83. This paper shows that where there is habit formation in consumption and labour effort, output levels can be driven above or below those levels a social planner would choose depending on the relative size of these two habit effects. In the steady state of an economy where consumption habit persistence dominates, people work excessive hours compared with the social optimum. Some simple empirical evidence suggests that excessive output inefficiencies exist in both the US and the Euro-zone.
2006	D30 D58 D64 H00 H31	Cagetti, Marco, and Mariacristina De Nardi. 2006. <i>Wealth Inequality: Data and Models</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12550. In the United States wealth is highly concentrated and very unequally distributed: the richest 1% hold one third of the total wealth in the economy. Understanding the determinants of wealth inequality is a challenge for many economic models. We summarize some key facts about the wealth distribution and what economic models have been able to explain so far.
2006	D53 D58	Kato, Ryo. 2006. "Liquidity, Infinite Horizons and Macroeconomic Fluctuations." <i>European Economic Review</i>, 50(5): 1105-30. This paper develops a computable dynamic general equilibrium model in which corporate demand for liquidity is endogenously determined. In the model, liquidity demand is motivated by moral hazard, as in Holmstrom and Tirole (J. Politic. Econom. 106(1998)1). As a result of incorporating agency cost and endogenously determined liquidity demand, the model can replicate an empirical business cycle fact, the hump-shaped dynamic response of output, which is seldom observed in standard RBC dynamics. Further, in the model the corporate demand for liquidity from a financial intermediary (credit line, for instance) is pro-cyclical, while the degree of liquidity dependence (defined as liquidity demand divided by corporate investment) is counter-cyclical. These business cycle patterns are consistent with a stylized fact empirically verified in the lending view literature.
2006	D58	THE SAME AS D30 Cagetti, Marco, and Mariacristina De Nardi. 2006. <i>Wealth Inequality: Data and Models</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12550.
2006	D64	THE SAME AS D30 Cagetti

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	D73 K42	Coppier, Raffaella, and Elisabetta Michetti. 2006. "Corruption vs Production: A Non-Linear Relationship." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 23(4): 622-37. This paper analyzes the relationship between corruption, monitoring and production that exists in an economy. We show that high levels of corruption can be connected to high levels of production and that increased monitoring of corruption over some range negatively affects production. In point of fact, we prove that equilibrium production is a non-linear function of the monitoring level, by presenting three different equilibria: high corruption with intermediate production, no corruption but low production and no corruption with high production. We also analyze an optimal strategy depending on the policy objective of the State.
2006	F10	Draca, Mirko, Raffaella Sadun, and John Van Reenen. 2006. <i>Productivity and ICT: A Review of the Evidence</i> . Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers. We survey the micro and macro literature on the impact of Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs) on productivity. The "Solow Paradox" of the absence of an impact of ICT on productivity no longer holds, if it ever did. Both growth accounting and econometric evidence suggest an important role for ICTs in accounting for productivity. In fact, the empirical estimates suggest a much larger impact of ICT on productivity than would be expected from the standard neoclassical model that we focus on. We discuss the various explanations for these results, including the popular notion of complementary organizational capital. Finally, we offer suggestions for where the literature needs to go.
2006	F10	CV: Bulligan, Guido. 2006. "Synchronisation of Cycles: A Demand Side Perspective." In <i>Convergence or Divergence in Europe? Growth and Business Cycles in France, Germany and Italy</i> , ed. Olivier de Bandt, Heinz Herrmann and Giuseppe Parigi, 187-207. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	F17 F47	Beffy, Pierre-Olivier, Patrice Ollivaud, Pete Richardson, and Franck Sedillot. 2006. <i>New OECD Methods for Supply-side and Medium-term Assessments: A Capital Services Approach</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 482. The OECD makes frequent use of the supply-side framework and associated measures of factor productivity, productive potential and associated output gaps in the assessment of the short-term conjunctural situation, comparative economic performance and longer-term growth determinants. This paper describes a number of recent changes and improvements in the methods used in estimating potential output for OECD countries and the systems in which they are used, notably for the production of medium-term economic scenarios. By and large, these reflect important changes and improvements in available statistical data sets, notably for measuring productive capital, as well as the development of more efficient model-based methods for making medium-term projections on a consistent international basis/
2006	F47	Landesmann, M. A., and R. Stehrer. 2006. "Goodwin's Structural Economic Dynamics: Modelling Schumpeterian and Keynesian Insights." <i>Structural Change and Economic Dynamics</i> , 17(4): 501-24. In this paper we pursue the work started jointly with R. Goodwin in the 1990s. Goodwin's later work went very much in the direction of modelling Schumpeter's insights into structural and technological transformations in the context of disaggregated models while allowing for non-full employment outcomes and macroeconomic cyclical patterns to develop alongside these transformations. In a series of papers we have followed up this work for closed and open economies, drawing out in particular the implications of structural transformations for macro-distributional dynamics and effective demand problems. This has been analysed for advanced and catching-up economies and their interdependencies on the global stage. We shall review our modelling efforts in this respect and trace these back to Goodwin's life-long preoccupation with synthesising disaggregated (linear) modelling with macro-dynamic analysis.
2006	G11	Stojkov, Aleksandar. 2006. "A Survey of Competing Theoretical Approaches to Current Account Determination." <i>CEA Journal of Economics</i> , 1(1): 19-32. Recent theoretical approaches to current account determination suggest that the appropriate measure of external balance depends on the country's exposition to international asset trade and the structure of national portfolio. Although valuation changes may reach significant fractions of GDP, the external current account still matters, even for the advanced economies that maintain strong links with the international capital market. The intertemporal (or dynamic-optimizing) model has kept its reputation of workhorse model in new open economy macroeconomics and through its extended versions has preserved its validity at the beginning of the new century, as well. This does not mean that the other approaches have been declared outmoded. The Mundell-Fleming model, for instance, is still a legitimate tool for policy analysis in many countries. There are calls for revisiting the portfolio balance model on the grounds of increasing international asset diversification, as well. Apparently, there is a growing interest in this particular field of international macroeconomics aimed at re-assessing the importance of the concepts of external balance, adjustment and sustainability.
2006	G23 J14	CV: Davis, E. Philip, and Yu-Wei Hu. 2006. "Funding, Saving, and Economic Growth." In <i>Oxford Handbook of Pensions and Retirement Income</i> , ed. Gordon L. Clark, Alicia H. Munnell and J. Michael Orszag, 201-18. With the assistance of Kate Williams. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	H00	THE SAME AS D30 Cagetti, Marco, and Mariacristina De Nardi. 2006. <i>Wealth Inequality: Data and Models</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12550.
2006	H31	THE SAME AS D30 Cagetti
2006	H32	Turnovsky, Stephen J., and Mihaela Pinteau. 2006. "Public and Private Production in a Two-Sector Economy." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 28(2): 273-302. We develop a two-sector growth model in which there are conventional profit-maximizing private firms, together with "public firms", whose objective is to produce a specified quantity of government investment goods--determined by government policy--at minimum cost. We characterize the equilibrium dynamics, and analyze a variety of fiscal disturbances, by simulating a calibrated economy. The effects of different policies, normalized in terms of their impact on the government's intertemporal deficit, are compared. We find that the effects of tax policies are robust with respect to the relative capital intensities of the two productive sectors. However, the effects of government investment are much more sensitive to this aspect.
2006	H32	CV: Bosworth, Barry P., and Susan M. Collins. 2006. "Economic Growth." In <i>The Economy of Puerto Rico: Restoring Growth</i> , ed. Susan M. Collins, Barry P. Bosworth and Miguel A. Soto-Class, 17-69. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; San Juan, Puerto Rico: Center for the New Economy.
2006	H51	Kiyamaz, Halil, Yasemin Akbulut, and Ahmet Demir. 2006. "Tests of Stationarity and Cointegration of Health Care Expenditure and Gross Domestic Product: An Application to Turkey." <i>European Journal of Health Economics</i> , 7(4): 285-89. This study examines the long-run relationship among the per capita private, public, and total health care expenditure and per capita gross domestic product and population growth of Turkey. We find some evidence of multivariate cointegrating relationships among the health care expenditure and gross domestic product, and population growth. We further find a bivariate cointegrating relationship between private health care expenditure and per capita gross domestic product. Accordingly, a 10% increase in gross domestic product would translate into a 21.9% increase in total health care expenditure while controlling population growth. The income

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		elasticity of health expenditure is found to be greater than 1, implying that health care is a luxury good in Turkey. Finally we note that there exists one-way causality running from per capita gross domestic product to various definitions of health care expenses.
2006	H61	Kutan, Ali M., and Niina Pautola-Mol. 2006. "Integration of the Baltic States into the EU and Institutions of Fiscal Convergence." <i>Scientific Journal of Administrative Development</i>, 4(0): 1-53. This paper evaluates the functioning, suitability, and effectiveness of the Maastricht convergence criteria regarding fiscal policy and the Stability and Growth Pact for the Baltic States. We argue that the Maastricht fiscal targets from the Baltic perspective should be considered as long-term goals as opposed to short-run objectives of fiscal policy. Using the European Commission's approach as well as impulse response and variance decomposition techniques, we assess the fiscal discipline and cyclical sensitivity of each state's budget to changes in output gap. Empirical evidence indicates that Estonia and Latvia have been more successful in maintaining fiscal discipline than Lithuania during 1996-2000. We also observe that the Stability and Growth Pact signed in July 1997 would offer enough room for automatic fiscal stabilizers in Estonia and Latvia, but not necessarily in Lithuania. Policy implications of the findings for future perspectives are also discussed.
2006	H61	Gal, Peter, Csaba Moldicz, and Tamas Novak. 2006. "Favourable International Conditions, Stability Doubts in Hungary: MFB Macroeconomic Analyses." <i>Development and Finance/Fejlesztés és Finanszírozás: Quarterly Hungarian Economic Review</i>, 0(3): 88-96. In line with its traditions the Hungarian Development Bank compiles macroeconomic analyses which examine long-term factors that primarily influence investments and developments, and which deviate somewhat from the customary structure of economic analyses. This edition contains three analyses which although are closely related in terms of their individual impacts they each embody independent topics, and therefore have been prepared separately. In this issue of Development and Finance we publish the substantially shortened and edited version of the paper analysing international and domestic growth prospects.
2006	H61	CV: Fukao, Mitsuhiro. 2006. "Financial Strains and the Zero Lower Bound: The Japanese Experience." In <i>Monetary Policy with Very Low Inflation in the Pacific Rim</i>, ed. Takatoshi Ito and Andrew K. Rose, 203-27. NBER-East Asia Seminar on Economics, vol. 15. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2006	H61	Jonung, Lars, and martin Larch. 2006. "Improving Fiscal Policy in the EU: The Case for Independent Forecasts." <i>Economic Policy</i>, 0(47): 493-529. We point out that official forecasts of output dynamics are crucial to the assessment of cyclically adjusted budget balances, and provide evidence that in some euro-area countries biased forecasts have played a thus far neglected role in generating excessive deficits. We suggest that the forecast bias may be politically motivated, and that forecasts produced by an independent authority would be better than in-house Ministry of Finance forecasts for the purpose of monitoring budget formation and budget outcomes.
2006	H61	Favero, Carlo A. 2006. "Improving Fiscal Policy in the EU: The Case for Independent Forecasts: Discussion." <i>Economic Policy</i>, 0(47): 529-31.
2006	H61	Martin, Philippe. 2006. "Improving Fiscal Policy in the EU: The Case for Independent Forecasts: Discussion." <i>Economic Policy</i>, 0(47): 531-32.
2006	H61	2006. "Improving Fiscal Policy in the EU: The Case for Independent Forecasts: Panel Discussion." <i>Economic Policy</i>, 0(47): 533.
2006	H61	Song, Lei Lei, and John Freebairn. 2006. "How Big Was the Effect of Budget Consolidation on the Australian Economy in the 1990s?" <i>Australian Economic Review</i>, 39(1): 35-46. This article evaluates the effects of budget consolidation on the Australian economy in the 1990s. As the economy recovered from the 1991-92 recession, the need to improve the fiscal balance to lift national saving became the dominant influence on fiscal policy. The article argues that spending cuts by the Australian federal government announced in 1996 had immediate effects on financial markets, with reduced long-term interest rates of about 50 basis points in 1996-97. Using a modified version of the Treasury macroeconomic model of the Australian economy (TRYM), the article simulates the net macroeconomic effects of the expenditure cuts, fiscal consolidation and lower long-term interest rates. The article finds that the program of budget consolidation had a sizeable short- and medium-term impact on the economy, raising Gross Domestic Product by up to three-quarters of a percentage point and reducing unemployment by 0.3 percentage points over the next two to three years.
2006	I11 I18 J14	Westerhout, Ed W. M. T. 2006. "Does Ageing Call for a Reform of the Health Care Sector?" <i>CESifo Economic Studies</i>, 52(1): 1-31. A popular view is that ageing populations increase health expenditure to GDP ratios because health expenditure correlates positively with age and because the concomitant shrinking of the labour force depresses GDP. The resulting increase in transfers from the young to the old then calls for a reform of health care policies. This article critically examines the arguments underlying this view. It gives credit to factors that counteract the expenditure effect, the effects upon health care market and labour market distortions and the effects upon intergenerational solidarity. Although important, these factors are found to have insufficient weight to invalidate the popular view.
2006	I20	Simoes, Marta. 2006. "Education and Growth in the OECD: An Industry Level Analysis." <i>Ekonomia</i>, 9(2): 202-21. This paper follows the suggestion of recent empirical studies on growth and convergence that highlight the importance of industry-level analysis to shed additional light on the conclusions of aggregate level studies to investigate the role of education on productivity growth in a sample of fifteen manufacturing industries in eleven OECD countries over 1980-2000. The insights from new growth theory and a modified and augmented version of the Benhabib and Spiegel (1994) specification are the basis for the empirical analysis of the role of education in innovation and imitation activities highlighting a role for specific schooling levels across industries according to their technological characteristics. The results can have interesting policy implications. The specialisation of countries in industries with different technological characteristics requires the education of a country's population on the appropriate schooling level and the returns to investing in education differ across industries and countries depending on whether they are leaders or not.
2006	I25	Costelenos, Georgios, E. Athanasiou, and A. Antoniou. 2006. "Aspects of Long Run Growth in 19th Century/Pre-WWI Greece (1833-1910): A Tentative Approach." <i>Spoudai</i>, 56(2): 44-74. The purpose of this work is to shed some light on the characteristics of the growth experienced in Greece during the first eighty years of its existence. In this respect it is argued that Greece appears to have experienced a rather moderate growth in per-capita terms during this period. Furthermore, assuming a steady state economy, there are indications that education expenditure played a relatively important role in the process.
2006	I28	CV: Eicher, Theo S., Cecilia Garcia-Penalosa, and Utku Teksoz. 2006. "How Do Institutions Lead Some Countries to Produce So Much More Output per Worker than Others?." In <i>Institutions, Development, and Economic Growth</i>, ed. Theo S. Eicher and Cecilia Garcia-Penalosa, 65-80. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: Cambridge University Press.
2006	I28 I30	Pontusson, Jonas. 2006. "Whither Social Europe?" <i>Challenge</i>, 49(6): 35-54. Can egalitarianism itself contribute to growth? This political scientist looks at the recent success of the Nordic states and answers "yes." He also cites other characteristics that have made the Nordic economies work, not least their investment in education and policies to promote female employment.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	I30	Pizzuti, Felice Roberto. 2006. "Welfare state e crescita economica: Note sulla situazione in Europa e in Italia. (Welfare State and Economic Growth: Notes on the Situation in Europe and Italy. With English summary)." <i>Economia e Lavoro</i> , 40(3): 5-25. The various approaches employed in analysing and investigating the relationships between welfare state and economic growth can in some cases lead to very different policies and findings. Despite the widespread use and prestige of the trade-off thesis and the applicative indications deriving from it, more appropriate econometric verification fails to confirm the existence of the negative links between social policies and economic growth hypothesised applying the approach of economic liberalism. Historical, analytic, and empirical examination reveals a range of possible interactions. In the article, it is suggested that between social spending and growth there exists a qualified complementarity, the intensity of which depends on the productive system and the composition of welfare services. In the last few years, the role of social goals in relation to the aims of growth and employment has been a central issue in the debate and choices developing alongside the uncertain evolution of the European Union. However, shortcomings in the EU policies and institutions, disparities in their relations with the market, and an unfavourable socio-political climate have got in the way of positive development in relations of complementarity between welfare and growth delineated in the Lisbon Strategy. Citing the findings of the report on the welfare state, 2006, edited by the author, the article contains analysis--with reference to Europe and in particular to Italy--of welfare issues in relation to matters of growth, market globalization, and the increasing need for innovation in the productive systems. For Italy possible sectoral reform lines are also indicated, and in the specific case of the social security system reference is made to a proposal aiming at improving the degree of coverage and, at the same time, the health of the budget.
2006	J14	THE SAME AS G23 CV: Davis, E. Philip, and Yu-Wei Hu. 2006. "Funding, Saving, and Economic Growth."
2006	J14	THE SAME AS I11 Westerhout, Ed W. M. T. 2006. "Does Ageing Call for a Reform of the Health Care Sector?" <i>CESifo Economic Studies</i> , 52(1): 1-31.
2006	K41	Narayan, Paresh Kumar, and Russell Smyth. 2006. "Temporal Causality and the Dynamics of Judicial Appellate Caseload, Real Income and Socio-economic Complexity in Australia." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 38(19): 2209-19. This study applies Granger causality tests within a multivariate error correction framework to examine the relationship between judicial caseload, real income and urbanization for Australia using annual data from 1904 to 2001. Decomposition of variance and impulse response functions are also considered. The Granger causality results as well as the decomposition of variance and impulse response functions suggest that urbanization is the most exogenous of the three variables in both the long run and short run while judicial caseload and real income are relatively exogenous in the short run.
2006	K42	THE SAME AS D73 Coppier, Raffaella, and Elisabetta Michetti. 2006. "Corruption vs Production: A Non-Linear Relationship." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 23(4): 622-37.
2006	L26	CV: Iyigun, Murat, and Dani Rodrik. 2006. "On the Efficacy of Reforms: Policy Tinkering, Institutional Change, and Entrepreneurship." In <i>Institutions, Development, and Economic Growth</i> , ed. Theo S. Eicher and Cecilia Garcia-Penalosa, 159-88. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: Cambridge University Press.
2006	L32	Nistorescu, Nicolae. 2006. "Romania: Comparative Advantage in Foreign Trade and the Achievement of a Solid Catching-Up Growth in the Future." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i> , 1(2): 54-57. The systemic transformation from centrally planned system to market economy in Romania began 16 years ago. The market-oriented reforms involved a radical change of economic policies. The list of these changes is extremely large but the proposed prescription of systemic transformation has established at least six key policy measures: macroeconomic stabilization; internal liberalization; removal of restrictions on trade, and foreign direct investment--the so called external liberalization; privatization of state owned enterprises; development of a new private sector; establishment of a market supportive legal framework. The outcome of Romania's economic performance during transition remains until now somewhat puzzling.
2006	L68	Ashraf, Mohammad, and Khan A. Mohabbat. 2006. "The Inflation and Output-Gap Tradeoff Debate Revisited." <i>Journal of Economics (MVEA)</i> , 32(2): 71-90. In this study, using the Phillips curve type models, we use four different measures of U.S. output to test the hypothesis that there is a positive correlation between the output-gap and wage inflation. We measure the output-gap using a constant natural level of output as well as a Kalman filter where the natural level of output changes over time. Neither the use of real GDP nor services sector data generated any support for the hypothesis. However, we found overwhelming evidence of positive correlation between the output-gap and wage inflation in the durable goods industries. Our results suggest that a requiem for the Phillips curve may be premature.
2006	M11	Bivin, David G. 2006. "Has Production Management Improved since 1984?" <i>Economic Inquiry</i> , 44(4): 671-88. The growth rate of GDP stabilized around 1984, and improvements in production management have been cited as a possible cause. This article examines this rationale with two-digit SIC manufacturing data. The empirical questions are whether there is evidence of structural change in industry output around 1984 and, if so, did output track demand more closely following the change? The results indicate that only two industries exhibited structural change in the 1982-86 period. There is evidence that output has tracked demand more closely in recent years, but this is because demand shocks have become less persistent.
2006	N15	Papola, T. S. 2006. "Emerging Structure of Indian Economy: Implications of Growing Intersectoral Imbalances." <i>Indian Economic Journal</i> , 54(1): 5-25. In this Presidential Address, the author has examined the implications of the unique nature of the structural changes, experienced by India over the past two decades or so and has raised some analytical questions in regard to the 'sustainability of the ongoing pattern of growth from the viewpoint of macroeconomic balance and stability, balance of trade, employment, and income distribution'.
2006	N33 N34	Greasley, David. 2006. "A Tale of Two Peripheries: Real Wages in Denmark and New Zealand 1875-1939." <i>Scandinavian Economic History Review</i> , 54(2-3): 116-36. Denmark achieved dramatic real wage growth after 1870, compared to other European economies and to those of the New World. The ingredients of Denmark's success are gauged by comparison with one its major competitors in the British food-products markets, New Zealand. Faster Danish productivity growth explains only part of Denmark's faster real wage growth. Open economy forces, chiefly international capital flows before 1913, and especially Danish trade union militancy around the end of World War I, influenced income distribution and especially favoured wages over property income in Denmark. Denmark's GDP per capita equalled New Zealand levels between the world wars but her real wages surged past those of New Zealand as distributional shifts favoured Denmark's wage earners
2006	N37	Greasley, David. 2006. "A Tale of Two Peripheries: Real Wages in Denmark and New Zealand 1875-1939." <i>Scandinavian Economic History Review</i> , 54(2-3): 116-36. Denmark achieved dramatic real wage growth after 1870, compared to other European economies and to those of the New World. The ingredients of Denmark's success are gauged by comparison with one its major competitors in the British food-products markets, New Zealand. Faster Danish productivity growth explains only part of Denmark's faster real wage growth. Open economy forces, chiefly international capital flows before 1913, and especially Danish trade union

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		militancy around the end of World War I, influenced income distribution and especially favoured wages over property income in Denmark. Denmark's GDP per capita equalled New Zealand levels between the world wars but her real wages surged past those of New Zealand as distributional shifts favoured Denmark's wage earners.
2006	N71	CV: Wolff, Edward N. 2006. "Information Technology and Growth: The U.S. Experience." In <i>Growth, Capital and New Technologies</i> , ed. Matilde Mas and Paul Schreyer, 205-36. Bilbao: Fundacion BBVA.
2006	N71	Malik, Farooq, and Mahdi Nasereddin. 2006. "Forecasting Output Using Oil Prices: A Cascaded Artificial Neural Network Approach." <i>Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 58(2): 168-80. Recent evidence suggests that oil prices affect output of the economy in a non-linear complex fashion. However, there is no clear agreement on the unknown functional form. An application of artificial neural network for short-term forecasting of GDP using oil prices and utilizing cascaded learning is proposed. We find that the mean absolute forecasting error and the mean square forecasting error is reduced by applying cascaded neural network relative to conventional artificial neural networks and popular linear models. Results also indicate that the developed forecasting approach is useful and point to the potential of this methodology for other economic applications. Our results are important for improving economic forecasts and introduce oil prices as a strong candidate for future forecasting exercises.
2006	N90	CV: de la Fuente, Angel. 2006. "Convergence across Countries and Regions: Empirical Results and Theoretical Implications." In <i>Growth, Capital and New Technologies</i> , ed. Matilde Mas and Paul Schreyer, 311-54. Bilbao: Fundacion BBVA.
2006	P26 P37	Duchene, Gerard. 2006. "Equilibres institutionnels et performances économiques: Le cas de l'Ukraine. (Institutional Equilibrium and Economic Performance: The Case of Ukraine. With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest</i> , 37(4): 119-64. Since independence, Ukraine's economy has gone through a deep depression followed by spectacular growth since 1999. After a 50% decline, industrial output bounced back in 2006 to its 1990 level. This upturn has taken place without any major institutional change, the rule of law still being as absent as during earlier periods. Growth resumed apparently thanks to classical economic reforms, conducted in line with the Washington consensus and after much hesitation. This case shows that growth is compatible with a "bad institutional equilibrium."
2006	P28	CV: Oppenheimer, Peter, and Sergiy Maslichenko. 2006. "Energy and the Economy: An Introduction." In <i>Russia's Oil and Natural Gas: Bonanza or Curse?</i> , ed. Michael Ellman, 15-32. London and New York: Wimbledon, Anthem Press.
2006	P28	CV: Lin, Justin Yifu. 2006. "Is China's Growth Real and Sustainable?." In <i>Globalisation and Economic Growth in China</i> , ed. Yang Yao and Linda Yueh, 9-34. Series on Economic Development and Growth, vol. 1. Hackensack, N.J. and London: World Scientific.
2006	P28 Q53	Fujikura, Ryo, Shinji Kaneko, Hirofumi Nakayama, and Naoya Sawazu. 2006. "Coverage and Reliability of Chinese Statistics Regarding Sulfur Dioxide Emissions during the Late 1990s." <i>Environmental Economics and Policy Studies</i> , 7(4): 415-34. According to official Chinese statistics, sulfur dioxide emissions dropped significantly in the late 1990s before rising again. Some researchers have expressed concern over data reliability, however, and the sample of enterprises represented by sulfur dioxide emission statistics generates only one third of China's industrial output, which may result in undercounting of emissions. In addition, coal production and consumption during the late 1990s may have been undercounted due to politically motivated manipulation of numbers, and this phenomenon may also partly explain the reported reductions in sulfur dioxide emissions. Coal sulfur content derived from coal supply-side information is generally found to be higher than from demand-side information used to calculate emissions for official statistics. Meanwhile, no solid data are available that demonstrate improvement of the desulfurization of smokestack emissions. All of these are potential factors in the underestimation of China's emissions.
2006	P37	THE SAME AS P26 Duchene, Gerard. 2006. "Equilibres institutionnels et performances économiques: Le cas de l'Ukraine. (Institutional Equilibrium and Economic Performance: The Case of Ukraine. With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest</i> , 37(4): 119-64.
2006	Q51 Q53	CV: Cushing-Daniels, B., and B. A. Kaiser. 2006. "Environmental Kuznets Curves: Environmental Wealth and Spending." In <i>Environmental Economics and Investment Assessment</i> , ed. K. Aravossis, C. A. Brebbia, E. Kakaras and A. Kungolos, 233-41. WIT Transactions on Ecology and the Environment. Billerica, Mass.: WIT Press.
2006	Q53	THE SAME P28 Fujikura, Ryo, Shinji Kaneko, Hirofumi Nakayama, and Naoya Sawazu. 2006. "Coverage and Reliability of Chinese Statistics Regarding Sulfur Dioxide Emissions during the Late 1990s." <i>Environmental Economics and Policy Studies</i> , 7(4): 415-34.
2006	Q53 Q57	Tan, Xiaomei. 2006. "Environment, Governance and GDP: Discovering Their Connections." <i>International Journal of Sustainable Development</i> , 9(4): 311-35. This article investigates the impacts of governance and GDP on environmental quality, as measured by water quality, air quality, wilderness of land and biodiversity, using data from 123 countries. It finds no evidence that GDP growth will turn environmental degradation around after a certain point, as much of the literature has suggested. Instead, GDP's impact is mixed and conditional upon governance. Increases in GDP and progress of governance are associated with constant improvement of air and water quality. Specifically, water quality improvements are more dependent on governance, while GDP seems to have a greater impact on air quality. Wilderness of the territorial system is found to correlate negatively with GDP and governance. Biodiversity, however, does not relate to either factor.
2006	Q57	CV: Daly, Herman E. 2006. "Sustainable Development--Definitions, Principles, Policies." In <i>The Future of Sustainability</i> , ed. Marco Keiner, 39-53. Dordrecht: Springer.
2006	R51	Kantike, Ingrida. 2006. "The Role of Commercial Banks in the Regional Development." <i>Journal of International Research Publications: Economy and Business</i> , 1(0): 26-38. The article is devoted to the research of activity of commercial banks at the regions of Latvia. Researches about how to promote economically underdeveloped regions and reduce poverty are carried out all over the world. To qualify the increase of the development of a region gross domestic product (GDP) is used as a basic indicator. The author in her research has worked out that activity of commercial banks is very important for the development of regions of Latvia. Results of the research demonstrate the dependence of GDP from the amount of granted loans. Establishing local branches of the big commercial banks instead of organizing new small banks is a specific feature of Latvia. The number of local branches of banks depends on the economical growth at the particular region.
2007		
2007	A10	Farhi, Emmanuel. 2007. <i>Capital Taxation and Ownership when Markets are Incomplete</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13390. This paper analyzes the theoretical and quantitative implications of optimal capital taxation in the neoclassical growth model with aggregate shocks and incomplete markets. The model features a representative-agent economy with proportional taxes on labor and capital. I first consider the case that the only asset the government can trade is a real risk-free bond. Taxes on capital are set one period in advance, reflecting inertia in tax codes and ruling out replication of the complete

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		markets allocation. Because capital income varies with the state of the economy, capital taxation provides a state contingent source of revenues. I thus identify a novel potential role for capital taxation as a risk sharing instrument between the government and private agents. However, this benefit must be weighted again the distortionary cost of capital taxation. For a baseline case, the optimal policy features a zero tax on capital. Moreover, numerical simulations show that the baseline case provides an excellent benchmark. I next allow the government to hold a non trivial position in capital. Capital ownership provides the same benefit or risk sharing but without the cost of tax distortions. In a variety of quantitative exercises, I show that capital ownership allows the government to realize about 90% of the welfare gains from moving to complete markets. Large positions are typically required for optimality. But smaller positions achieve substantial benefits. In a business-cycle simulation, I show that a 15% short equity position achieves over 40% of the welfare gains from completing markets.
2007	B16 B23	Maddison, Angus. 2007. "Fluctuations in the Momentum of Growth within the Capitalist Epoch." <i>Cliometrica</i> , 1(2): 145-75. This paper reviews the history of cyclical and long wave analysis and examines the evidence on changes in the momentum of economic growth in 16 advanced capitalist countries from 1820 to 2001. It assesses the work of the main Business Cycle Research Institutes in Western Europe the USA and Russia, as well as that of Kondratieff, Kuznets, Schumpeter, Abramovitz and the long-wave revivalists--Rostow, Mandel and Mensch. It concludes that the existence of regular long-term rhythms in capitalist development is not proven, but distinguishes major changes in the momentum of growth due to disturbances of an ad hoc character. The role of system shocks and historical accidents is important but the role of policy error and success is also emphasised. It identifies five major phases of capitalist development since 1820.
2007	F18 Q30	CV: Asheim, Geir B. 2007. "Capital Gains and Net National Product in Open Economies." In <i>Justifying, Characterizing and Indicating Sustainability</i> . Geir B. Asheim, 155-69. Sustainability, Economics, and Natural Resources series. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	F24	CV: Lucas, Robert E. B. 2007. "International Migration and Economic Development in Low-Income Countries: Lessons from Recent Data." In <i>Immigrants and Their International Money Flows</i> , ed. Susan Pozo, 11-32. Kalamazoo, Mich.: W. E. Upjohn Institute for Employment Research.
2007	G24	CV: Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2007. "Innovation and Trade: Introduction and Comments." In <i>Entrepreneurship, Innovation, and the Growth Mechanism of the Free-Enterprise Economies</i> , ed. Eytan Sheshinski, Robert J. Strom and William J. Baumol, 247-60. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
2007	G28	Gupta, Rangan. 2007. "Rational Expectations and the Effects of Financial Liberalisation of Price Level and Output." <i>South African Journal of Economic and Management Sciences</i> , N.S., 10(1): 107-15. This paper develops a generalised short-term model of a small open financially repressed economy, characterised by unorganised money markets, intermediate goods imports, capital mobility, flexible exchange rates and rational expectations, to analyse the price- and output-effects of financial liberalization. The analysis shows that financial deregulation, in the form of increased rate of interest on deposits and higher cash reserve requirements, unambiguously and unconditionally reduces domestic price level, but fails to affect output. Moreover, the result does not depend on the degree of capital mobility. The paper recommends that a small open developing economy should deregulate interest rates and tighten monetary policy if reducing inflation is a priority. Such a policy, however, requires the establishment of a flexible exchange rate regime.
2007	H20	Wang, Hao. 2007. "China Should Improve Its Tax Regime to Reduce Excess Tax Burden." <i>China Economist</i> , 0(9): 88-96. After reviewing relevant theories, this article uses Barro's tax-smoothing model to present an empirical analysis on China's excess tax burden. Whilst providing an explanation for the abnormally high growth of tax revenue, the author suggests further improvements to the tax regime, and in light of current tax policies and the new round of tax reforms, puts forward policy recommendations on how to realize tax-smoothing and reduce the excess tax burden for higher economic efficiency.
2007	H21	Farhi, Emmanuel. 2007. <i>Capital Taxation and Ownership when Markets are Incomplete</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13390. This paper analyzes the theoretical and quantitative implications of optimal capital taxation in the neoclassical growth model with aggregate shocks and incomplete markets. The model features a representative-agent economy with proportional taxes on labor and capital. I first consider the case that the only asset the government can trade is a real risk-free bond. Taxes on capital are set one period in advance, reflecting inertia in tax codes and ruling out replication of the complete markets allocation. Because capital income varies with the state of the economy, capital taxation provides a state contingent source of revenues. I thus identify a novel potential role for capital taxation as a risk sharing instrument between the government and private agents. However, this benefit must be weighted again the distortionary cost of capital taxation. For a baseline case, the optimal policy features a zero tax on capital. Moreover, numerical simulations show that the baseline case provides an excellent benchmark. I next allow the government to hold a non trivial position in capital. Capital ownership provides the same benefit or risk sharing but without the cost of tax distortions. In a variety of quantitative exercises, I show that capital ownership allows the government to realize about 90% of the welfare gains from moving to complete markets. Large positions are typically required for optimality. But smaller positions achieve substantial benefits. In a business-cycle simulation, I show that a 15% short equity position achieves over 40% of the welfare gains from completing markets.
2007	H52	Heylen, Freddy, and Lorenzo Pozzi. 2007. "Crises and Human Capital Accumulation." <i>Canadian Journal of Economics</i> , 40(4): 1261-85. This paper studies the effects of crises on human capital formation. Theoretically, a crisis undermines total factor productivity, which reduces the return to working and to accumulating physical capital. If the crisis is temporary, young agents will study now and work later. Human capital rises. To test our model we rely on inflation crises as our main empirical proxy. Using GMM panel procedures, our analysis for 86 countries in 1970-2000 confirms the positive effects of crises on human capital. Our main findings survive several robustness tests.
2007	H71 R50	Alinska, Agnieszka. 2007. "Finanse sektora samorządowego na tle finansów publicznych krajów Unii Europejskiej. (Finance of the Municipal Sector in Comparison with Public Finance of the European Union Countries. With English summary.)." <i>Contemporary Economics</i> , 1(1): 5-15. The general financial situation of municipal government in the European Union countries seems to be very good. The dynamics of tax income value growth achieved by local and regional authorities considerably exceed the figures characterizing the all public sector. Moreover, municipal authorities at the local and regional level are a leading public investor in many EU countries, they finance 69.3% of all public investments in average in all EU. Besides the value of their budget deficits, at the level of 0.2% GDP, and also their share in values of the national debt at the level of 5.8% GDP the European Union can be qualified as safe having no negative impact on getting positive economic effects in many countries of the European Union.
2007	H76	CV: Dekle, Robert, and Jeffrey B. Nugent. 2007. "Infrastructure Development in the Pacific Region: The United States." In <i>Infrastructure Development in the Pacific Region</i> , ed. Akira Kohsaka, 278-313. Routledge Studies in International Business and the World Economy series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	H77	Sosvilla Rivero, Simon. 2007. "La economía española y la política de cohesión europea. (The Spanish Economy and European Cohesion Policy. With English summary.)." <i>Información Comercial Española Revista de Economía</i> , 0(837): 211-30. This paper provides a quantitative estimate of the order of magnitude of the possible effects of community aid on key macroeconomic variables such as GDP, per capita income, unemployment rate and productivity over the period 1989-2006. The HERMIN-España macroeconomic model was used to compare the variation in such indicators with and without community aid.
2007	H87	Brochner, Jens, Jesper Jensen, Patrik Svensson, and Peter Birch Sorensen. 2007. "The Dilemmas of Tax Coordination in the Enlarged European Union." <i>CESifo Economic Studies</i> , 53(4): 561-95. This study evaluates the economic effects of corporate tax coordination in the enlarged European Union (EU) using a computable general equilibrium model. Our main findings are as follows. (i) Corporate tax coordination can yield modest aggregate welfare gains. The 2004 enlargement of the EU has increased the potential gains from tax harmonization, provided corporate tax rates and tax bases are harmonized at their unweighted averages. (ii) All scenarios for coordination leave some EU Member States as winners and others as losers. An agreement on tax coordination is therefore likely to require elaborate compensation mechanisms. (iii) The large and diverse country effects suggest that enhanced cooperation for a subset of the Member States may be the most likely route towards tax coordination. (iv) Identifying winners and losers from coordination for the purpose of a compensation mechanism may be problematic, since countries experiencing gains in GDP and welfare tend to lose tax revenues, and vice versa.
2007	I21	Lin, Tin-Chun. 2007. "Do Technology Shocks Matter in Taiwan in the 1990s?" <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i> , 7(1-2): 407-16. This paper attempts to test the hypothesis that the real output growth in Taiwan in the 1990s could be traced primarily to exogenous factors, such as technology shocks. The evidence supports the consensus view that human capital growth is important for explaining Taiwan's growth over the sample period 1965-1990, but no longer has significant explanatory power for Taiwan's growth over the sample period 1975-2000. More importantly, this paper emphasizes the contrasting empirical results and draws the inference that economic growth in Taiwan in the 1990s could be traced mainly to exogenous factors.
2007	I21	Islam, Tariq Saiful, Md Abdul Wadud, and Qamarullah Bin Tariq Islam. 2007. "Relationship between Education and GDP Growth: A Multivariate Causality Analysis for Bangladesh." <i>Economics Bulletin</i> , 3(35): 1-7. This paper uses the multivariate causality analysis to examine relationship between education and growth in Bangladesh using annual time series data from 1976 to 2003. Recent research works have preferred multivariate to the bivariate approach as the former is thought to be more general than the latter. Besides growth and education whose relationship we examined, two other variables included in our analysis are capital and labour. The empirical results show evidence of bidirectional causality between education and growth in Bangladesh.
2007	I21	Sen, Tapas K. 2007. "Performance Measurement in Social Sectors." <i>Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research</i> , 1(3): 299-319. Large public sectors in countries like India need to be efficient; one of the tools to achieve this end is performance measurement. Performance indicators have been in use in the private corporate sector for a long time, and the idea of its adoption in the public sector is also not new. By now, there are several instances of practical application in the public sector, with varying degrees of success. This paper, after briefly discussing the rationale and practical issues relating to use of performance indicators in general and for social sector interventions in particular, illustrates its possible use by the state governments in India with the case of two departments of the Government of Chhattisgarh—health and school education. It discusses the administrative setup of the selected departments and desirable revamp of the setup along with the budgetary system, and discusses the preconditions of useful application of performance indicators. The paper then lists out some output and outcome indicators that can be used to begin with in the two departments of the state government.
2007	I21	Sitz, Alfred. 2007. "Zur Verzinsung von Ausbildung. (Returns on Education. With English summary.)." <i>Wirtschaftspolitische Blätter</i> , 54(1): 143-53. Macroeconomic production and therefore growth as well as employment depend on the level and quality of education. Additional empirical support for this statement is delivered. Central for this paper are investigations and their empirical results concerning the return on education in Austria including also international comparisons. Furthermore differences in return between alternative levels of education are presented and analyzed. In Austria, partly this returns diverge very much which is finally discussed.
2007	J68	Perugini, Cristiano, and Marcello Signorelli. 2007. "Labour Market Performance Differentials and Dynamics in EU-15 Countries and Regions." <i>European Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 4(2): 209-62. The aim of this paper is to contribute to empirical analysis of the differentials, dynamics and determinants of labour market performance in EU-15. One innovation of the paper reflects our decision not to use a single indicator of labour market performance, but to adopt three variables: employment rate, unemployment rate, and long-term unemployment rate. In addition to national data (1997-2006), the use of data at regional NUTS-2 level (1999-2005) is a key characteristic of this study. Empirical analyses are carried out by means of various comparative statistics and econometric approaches. In the latter, a large set of explicative variables is applied to examine the potential determinants of regional (un)employment levels and dynamics.
2007	L14	Moller, Jorgen Orstrom. 2007. "Shift in Global Economic Power: This Is South East Asia's Moment." <i>Asia Europe Journal</i> , 5(3): 299-301.
2007	L14	Kollar, Miroslav. 2007. "Struktura výroby, vnitrodvetvovy obchod a jejich relevance pro teorii optimalnich menovych oblasti. (Structure of Production, Intraindustry Trade and Their Relevance for the Optimum Currency Areas Theory. With English summary.)." <i>Politická ekonomie</i> , 55(5): 603-24. This paper deals with the recent empirical phenomenon of intraindustry trade, i.e., trade in similar goods between similar countries. It treats this phenomenon from the point of view of the theory of structure of production, highlighting the importance of sequential nature of production and heterogeneity and specificity of factors of production, as developed by Carl Menger, Eugen von Boehm-Bawerk and their followers of the so-called Austrian school of economics. Simple theory of production structure, along the lines of Austrian economics, is presented and a useful tool for the analysis of intraindustry trade is developed. In the following discussion we make the case for vertical intraindustry specialization, complex manufactured goods and sliced-up production chains across countries. The reader immediately observes the importance of Austrian production structure theory for the analysis of intraindustry trade. We accordingly apply the concepts of the structure of production on intraindustry trade and analyze, in particular, the time- and place-aspects of international production. Finally, we show the relevance of our approach to intraindustry trade for the analysis of business cycle synchronization and optimum currency areas theory.
2007	L53 Q33	CV: Harris, Richard. 2007. "Canadian Competitiveness." In <i>The 2006 Federal Budget: Rethinking Fiscal Priorities</i> , ed. Charles M. Beach, Michael Smart and Thomas A. Wilson, 169-82. Policy Forum Series, no. 41. Kingston, Ont.: John Deutsch Institute for the Study of Economic Policy; distributed by McGill-Queen's University Press.
2007	L94	Bildirici, Melike, and Tahsin Bakirtas. 2007. "Econometric Model of Electricity Demand in Turkey as a Measure of Economic Growth and Development." <i>Journal of Energy and Development</i> , 33(1): 33-48.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	L94 R42	Noriega, Antonio, and Matias Fontenla. 2007. "La infraestructura y el crecimiento economico en Mexico. (With English summary.)." <i>El Trimestre Economico</i> , 74(4): 885-900. We develop a model where investment in infrastructure complements private investment. We then provide time series evidence for Mexico on both the impact of public infrastructure on output, and on the optimality with which levels of infrastructure have been set. In particular, we look at the long-run effects of shocks to infrastructure on real output. We compute Long-Run Derivatives for kilowatts of electricity, kilometers of roads and phone lines, and find that shocks to infrastructure have positive and significant effects on real output for electricity and roads. These effects of infrastructure on output are in agreement with growth models where long-run growth is driven by endogenous factors of production. Our results further indicate that for electricity and roads, infrastructure provision has not reached growth maximizing levels.
2007	O34	CV: Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2007. "Innovation and Trade: Introduction and Comments." In <i>Entrepreneurship, Innovation, and the Growth Mechanism of the Free-Enterprise Economies</i> , ed. Eytan Sheshinski, Robert J. Strom and William J. Baumol, 247-60. Princeton and Oxford: Princeton University Press.
2007	P10	Golebiowski, Grzegorz. 2007. "Modele kapitalizmu a kierunek rozwoju gospodarczego Polski. (Models of Capitalism vs. the Direction of Economic Development in Poland. With English summary.)." <i>Contemporary Economics</i> , 1(3): 5-17. Firstly, the article endeavors to define the very concept of capitalism as well as to catalogue studies of socio-economic systems contained in contemporary literature. Described are the key drivers of a free-market economy that provide the basis for further classification. Having surveyed diverse models of capitalism, the positions of individual states have been displayed. States classed within individual model groups have been then ranked vis-a-vis their competitive factors. The classification and analyses have subsequently led to a more general recommendation in respect of the desirable direction of economic expansion in Poland.
2007	P11	Szilagyi, Judit. 2007. "The Feasibility of the Hungarian Convergence Programme." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i> , 2(3): 83-97. The paper provides an overview of the Hungarian Convergence Programme (CP) that envisages the path to restore macroeconomic equilibrium during the next three years. The spiralling budget deficit in 2006 made an update of the previous CP inevitable. In the September 2006 version, the government shows strong commitment to face up to the fiscal imbalances and structural problems, yet several aspects question the feasibility of the Programme. The paper focuses on the evaluation of the major objectives and their realisation during the first year of the CP as well as on significant technical assumptions and external factors that may constitute a downside risk for the implementation. Besides introducing a corrective fiscal package the Convergence Program draws the outlines of several, long-awaited reforms of almost the entire sphere of the social welfare systems. As the primary focus is on the feasibility of the budgetary consolidation strategy, the paper deals with these reforms only in the context of the long-term sustainability of public finances.
2007	Q02	Soderberg, Johan. 2007. "Prices and Economic Change in Medieval Sweden." <i>Scandinavian Economic History Review</i> , 55(2): 128-52. The article explores relative price changes in medieval Sweden, with a focus on grain, beer, salt, oxen, butter, wax and iron. Supplementary data are provided on copper and hops. Most of these goods declined substantially in price relative to grain. The magnitude of the relative price shifts reflects technological and organisational change. Price cuts tended to be larger for goods that possessed a high knowledge content, such as iron, copper, and beer, or were involved in a more efficiently organised international trade, such as salt. This parallels the notion that north-western Europe, at least from the sixteenth century, developed a distinctive pattern of relative prices, with low prices of industrial goods and high prices of food. It is striking that Sweden, a peripheral economy of medieval Europe, exhibits these traits even before the sixteenth century. The great expansion of the European economy of the early modern period appears as a continuation of the innovations of the late medieval era.
2007	Q10	Mushtaq, Khalid, Faisal Abbas, Abedullah, and Abdul Ghafoor. 2007. "Energy Use for Economic Growth: Cointegration and Causality Analysis from the Agriculture Sector of Pakistan." <i>Pakistan Development Review</i> , 46(4): 1065-73. Economic growth is energy-intensive. Nonetheless, in developing countries like Pakistan, the present energy use in agriculture is not strictly commensurate with energy consumption trends in developed countries. Sharp increases in energy prices have serious implications for the agrarian economy of Pakistan. This study implies the Johansen's co-integration approach and Granger causality to check the degree of integration and the direction of causality among different economic time series for the period 1972-2005. It is found that all the series are first-differenced stationary and there exists a long-run equilibrium relationship among concerned variables. The Granger causality test result suggests that unidirectional causality is running from GDP to oil consumption; electricity to GDP; while neutrality exists for gas and GDP. The implications of this study are that any future growth in the agriculture sector will increase the demand for oil, and if government improves the infrastructure and subsidises rural and agricultural electricity, it would significantly enhance agricultural share of GDP.
2007	Q17	Baek, Jungho, and Won W. Koo. 2007. "Dynamic Interrelationships between the U.S. Agricultural Trade Balance and the Macroeconomy." <i>Journal of Agricultural and Applied Economics</i> , 39(3): 457-70. The effects of the exchange rate and the income and money supply of the United States and its major trading partners on the U.S. agricultural trade balance are examined using an autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) model. Results suggest that the exchange rate is the key determinant of the short- and long-run behavior of the trade balance. It is also found that the income and money supply in both the United States and the trading partners have significant impacts on U.S. agricultural trade in both the short and long run.
2007	Q30	CV: Asheim, Geir B. 2007. "Net National Product as an Indicator of Sustainability." In <i>Justifying, Characterizing and Indicating Sustainability</i> . Geir B. Asheim, 215-23. Sustainability, Economics, and Natural Resources series. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	Q30	THE SAME AS F18 CV: Asheim, Geir B. 2007. "Capital Gains and Net National Product in Open Economies."
2007	Q30	CV: Asheim, Geir B., and Wolfgang Buchholz. 2007. "A General Approach to Welfare Measurement through National Income Accounting." In <i>Justifying, Characterizing and Indicating Sustainability</i> . Geir B. Asheim, 249-69. Sustainability, Economics, and Natural Resources series. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	Q30	Kartashov, Georgy. 2007. "Economic Growth and Institutional Quality in Resource Oriented Countries. (In Russian. With English summary.)." <i>Quantile</i> , 0(2): 141-57. According to the Mehлум-Moene-Torvik model, the influence of institutions and natural resources on the level of GDP is ambiguous: depending on the value of a threshold function of institutional quality and natural resource endowment, the economy may be in one of the two equilibrium types--producer equilibrium or grabber equilibrium. In a grabber equilibrium, growth is negatively impacted by resource endowment and positively by institutions; in a producer equilibrium, more resources fosters economic growth, while institutions have no effect at all. Even though the empirical analysis supports the main result, the estimated specification does not fully correspond to the theoretical model. In this paper, we propose a different empirical testing strategy, more adequate to the Mehлум-Moene-Torvik model: the threshold function depends on both resources and institutions, and the regression specification more precisely reflects the influence of institutions and resources on the GDP growth rate. The econometric specification is a two-regime threshold regression, where a threshold value is also estimated. We show that the implications of the theoretical model are fully confirmed in the producer equilibrium, and only partly in the grabber equilibrium. We also discuss and compare various threshold and linear regression specifications.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	Q33	THE SAME AS L53 CV: Harris, Richard. 2007. "Canadian Competitiveness."
2007	Q55	CV: Asheim, Geir B. 2007. "Adjusting Green NNP to Measure Sustainability." In <i>Justifying, Characterizing and Indicating Sustainability</i> . Geir B. Asheim, 225-40. Sustainability, Economics, and Natural Resources series. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	R21	Esteban, Marisol. 2007. "The Spanish Housing Market: The Likely Effects on the Economy." <i>Ekonomia</i> , 10(2): 138-59. The Spanish housing boom has finally come to an end by the second half of 2007 and the change in the property cycle is under way. The future of the Spanish housing market is very difficult to forecast because uncertainties are great in the national and international markets. Despite so many predictions of a crash of the Spanish real estate market, the evidence available suggests a gradual adjustment of demand and supply. The aim of this paper is threefold: (1) to analyse the workings of the housing market in Spain and identify the determinants of the housing boom in the last decade; (2) to analyse the prospects of the housing sector; and (3) to discuss the likely effects on the economy as a whole from the current downturn in the housing market.
2007	R42	THE SAME AS L94 Noriega, Antonio, and Matias Fontenla. 2007. "La infraestructura y el crecimiento economico en Mexico. (With English summary)." <i>El Trimestre Economico</i> , 74(4): 885-900.
2007	R42	Graham, Daniel J. 2007. "Agglomeration, Productivity and Transport Investment." <i>Journal of Transport Economics and Policy</i> , 41(3): 317-43. This paper is concerned with the links between agglomeration, productivity, and transport investment. It develops an econometric model to investigate the relationship between the density of economic activity and productivity for different sectors of the UK economy. The motivation for exploring this theme is to test whether there might be any external agglomeration benefits that arise from the provision of transport infrastructure but that are not included in standard transport appraisals. The results show that there are positive externalities from increasing urban densities and that these can be substantial, particularly for service industries.
2007	R50	THE SAME AS H71 Alinska, Agnieszka. 2007. "Finanse sektora samorządowego na tle finansow publicznych krajow Unii Europejskiej. (Finance of the Municipal Sector in Comparison with Public Finance of the European Union Countries. With English summary)." <i>Contemporary Economics</i> , 1(1): 5-15.
2008		
2008	B12	Kurz, Heinz D. 2008. "Innovations and Profits: Schumpeter and the Classical Heritage." <i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i> , 67(1): 263-78. The paper discusses the problem of innovations and profits from a Schumpeterian perspective using the analytical tools of modern classical economics. The concept of "circular flow" is formalised and Schumpeter's zero-profits assumption investigated. Next a typology of process innovations is discussed using a simple two-sector framework. In Schumpeter profits are transitional phenomena. In the conditions contemplated, increases in labor productivity will lead to rising real wages. The argument is generalized to product-cum-process innovations in systems with joint production where a bad that is costly to dispose of is transformed into a good that can be marketed profitably.
2008	C02	Flaschel, Peter, and Michael Landesmann, eds. 2008. <i>Mathematical Economics and the Dynamics of Capitalism: Goodwin's Legacy Continued</i> . Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Fourteen papers explore the macroeconomic, structural, and microeconomic contributions of Richard Goodwin to the field of economics. Papers discuss coexistence of multiple business cycles in Goodwin's 1951 model; an encompassing theory of macroeconomic growth and fluctuation; Kaleckian investment and employment cycles in postwar industrialized economies; a Goodwin cycle with changing regimes of industrial relations; varieties of capitalism--the flexicurity model; Goodwin cycles and the U.S. economy, 1948-2004; the classical growth cycle after fifteen years of new observations; debt-equity cycles in the twentieth century--empirical evidence and a dynamic Keynesian model; monetary policy rules in small open economies--a Keynesian perspective; semistructural Keynes-Goodwin modeling--elaboration and calibration of a baseline theoretical framework; decomposition methods for analyzing intraregional and interregional income distribution; computational explorations of vertically coupled markets; microfounded animal spirits and Goodwinian income distribution dynamics; and Goodwin's structural economic dynamics in the context of globalization.
2008	C11	CV: Giordani, Paolo, and Robert Kohn. 2008. "Bayesian Inference Using Adaptive Sampling." In <i>Bayesian Econometrics</i> , ed. Siddhartha Chib, William Griffiths, Gary Koop and Dek Terrell, 61-84. Advances in Econometrics, vol. 23. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald, JAI Press; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Bedfordshire, U.K..
2008	C65	Bilancini, Ennio. 2008. "Imprimitivity in Decomposable Economies." <i>Economics Bulletin</i> , 3(69): 1-10. This note extends the analysis of imprimitive indecomposable economies (e.g. Nikaido, 1968, 1970) to the case of economies represented by a decomposable matrix. Using graph theory we show that imprimitivity leads to cyclical production lags also in decomposable economies, although in such a case the property must not be referred to the matrix representing the economy but to its indecomposable sub-matrices along the block-diagonal. The structure of the overall flow of commodities depends on both the number of imprimitive sub-matrices and their imprimitivity index.
2008	C65	Crowley, Patrick M., and David G. Mayes. 2008. "How Fused Is the Euro Area Core? An Evaluation of Growth Cycle Co-movement and Synchronization Using Wavelet Analysis." <i>OECD Journal: Journal of Business Cycle Measurement and Analysis</i> , 4(1): 63-95. This paper uses several recent advances in time-varying spectral methods to analyse the growth cycles of the core of the euro area in terms of frequency content and phasing of cycles. There are two main findings. First that coherence and phasing between the three core members of the euro area (France, Germany, and Italy) continue to differ, and that for France they increased in the 1990s but not noticeably since the launch of the euro. Second that similarities vary considerably according to the length of cycle. They are high for low frequencies but lower at traditional business cycle frequencies. Simply looking at business cycles loses much of the detail of the extent of co-movement in different frequency cycles within the euro area.
2008	D03	CV: Jackson, Tim. 2008. "Sustainable Consumption and Lifestyle Change." In <i>The Cambridge Handbook of Psychology and Economic Behaviour</i> , ed. Alan Lewis, 335-62. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	D86	Lee, Junsang, and Yili Chien. 2008. <i>Why Tax Capital?</i> . Australian National University, College of Business and Economics, School of Economics, ANUCBE School of Economics Working Papers. We study optimal capital income taxation with a Ramsey problem and relate this optimal taxation problem to the question that has been asked in the asset pricing literature, which is why the risk free interest rate is too low. We show that the Ramsey planner chooses the optimal level of capital stock to be one that satisfies the modified golden rule in the steady state under some conditions. The conditions include sufficient government tax instruments and ability to issue bonds. We argue that the optimal capital level is different from that chosen in a competitive equilibrium unless the competitive equilibrium risk free interest rate is same as the time discount rate in the steady state. This difference in the choice of capital motivates imposing a positive capital income tax (or subsidy) on households to induce them to invest at the socially optimal

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		amount. As examples, we investigate optimal capital taxation in a decentralized economy with limited commitment and one with private information. However, the result still holds in various types of economies with risk free interest rate that is too low.
2008	D91	CV: Jackson, Tim. 2008. "Sustainable Consumption and Lifestyle Change." In <i>The Cambridge Handbook of Psychology and Economic Behaviour</i> , ed. Alan Lewis, 335-62. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	F50	CV: Scheibenreif, Michael, and Hardy Hanappi. 2008. "New Deals of New Social Entities: Evolution of Old Friends: Workers--Firms--Classes--States." In <i>Varieties of Capitalism and New Institutional Deals: Regulation, Welfare and the New Economy</i> , ed. Wolfram Elsner and Hardy Hanappi, 183-94. Studies in Evolutionary Political Economy. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	F55	Kontsas, Stamatis, John Mylonakis, and Nicos Papasyriopoulos. 2008. "An Analysis of Key Economic Dimensions of the European Union Enlargement." <i>International Journal of Economic Issues</i>, 1(2): 189-201. The traditional model of European Union (EU) enlargement is based on certain principles linked to the rights and duties of both applicant countries and current members. These principles have been applied successfully in previous enlargement rounds and may yet serve as a sound model for some applicant in the future. The scope of this paper is to consider some of the key economic dimension of EU enlargement, focusing on the characteristics of the new member states and on the economic implications of enlargement for the EU. Analysis showed that the overall economic effects of the 10 + 2 enlargement are positive. They are so particularly for the acceding countries, which have the prospect of clear gains, even if the costs are greater and many of the benefits are slower to arrive than they anticipated. For the EU-15, the direct economic gains are relatively modest, with enlargement not expected to bring much extra efficiency or growth, or to create many new jobs.
2008	F63 F66	Chatterjee, Biswajit. 2008. "Globalisation, Growth and Employment: An Analytical Enquiry." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i>, 51(4): 517-32. Globalisation in the sense of the opening up of domestic economies to international trade and factor mobility has led to acceleration of the growth profile of many countries including the developing ones. But such growth acceleration has been accompanied by falling employment elasticities in many of the developing countries and there is greater flexibilisation of the labour market behaviour and increasing informalisation of the employment, which is a serious consequence of the globalization process unleashed on the world economy. The present paper provides an explanation of such employment contraction and labor market flexibilisation in developing countries in terms of a North-South framework of free trade and capital mobility involving economies of scale and structural specifications in developing countries.
2008	G20 N23	Della Torre, Giuseppe, Mimi Coccia, Valentina De Leonardis, and M. Carmela Schisani. 2008. "Growth of the Italian Financial System after Political Unification, 1861-1914: Financial Deepening and/or Statistical and Methodological Biases?" <i>Rivista di Storia Economica, N.S.</i>, 24(2): 135-73.
2008	G20	Hachicha, Ahmed. 2008. "Does Financial Innovation of Credit Derivatives Make Bank Riskier?" <i>International Journal of Economic Perspectives</i>, 2(1): 1-4. This paper brings some theoretical evidence from financial innovation and their impact in the credit market. Normally, financial innovations tend to reduce transaction costs and risk, and as a result bring about widening, deepening, and integration of capital markets. Such financial development accelerates the pace of economic development through its favourable impact on saving, investment, and output. But this may exhort us to search for any possible drawbacks of the financial innovation in the credit market.
2008	G20	Corduneanu, Carmen, and Laura Raisa Iovu. 2008. "Steps in the Development of the Romanian Financial System and the Correlation with the Level of Economic Growth." <i>Timisoara Journal of Economics and Business</i>, 1(1): 83-108. Throughout history it has been asserted that among the determinant agents of the economical growth, the conservation and the endowment with physical, technological and human capital can also be cited. This involves the realization of certain investigations in the infrastructure, development, and innovation, as well as in the education and the formation, that can raise the existent level of these resources in every country and to lead to a growth in the productivity, and in the competition of that country materialized through a higher GDP of a capital. But there is an extremely important factor like the way of financing, the degree of development of the financial system of the economy that leads to economical growth. On a microeconomic level, in what concerns the economical agents, financing is the most important for the development. All in all, no matter how good the product or how efficient the commercialization channels or the correlation level between technology and the human factor may be, if the business does not have efficient financing politics, regarding the liquidity as well as the solvency and the profitability, it will crash, minimizing the other successfully realized aspects. Excluding the fact that it offers an efficient allocation and a reduced cost of the financial services, a well developed financial compartment identifies the potential investors, monitors and gives information regarding the behavior of the beneficiaries of the chartered capital. In order to do a thorough analysis of the way in which the Romanian financial system evolved, being correlated with the economical growth of the financing structure of the Romanian economy between 1990 and 2006, we leveled this analysis depending on the mutations that took place during the time in the Romanian economical and financial landscape. We have taken one by one the mutations that took place during this period regarding the Romanian banking system and capital market, as main financial agents, then the macro economical politics and their impact on the development of the financial system, and, last but not least, recent evolutions experienced by the Romanian financial system and regional level (Central and Eastern Europe) and European Union comparisons.
2008	G20	Ferreira, Candida. 2008. "The Banking Sector, Economic Growth and European Integration." <i>Journal of Economic Studies</i>, 35(5-6): 512-27. This paper seeks to contribute to the study of the link between financial intermediation and economic growth in the context of the European Union and particularly in the context of the integration of new member-states. Panel fixed and dynamic Arellano-Bond estimates (with balanced panels) were used to explain and compare the influence of financial intermediation with the real per-capita GDP growth in two sub-sets of EU countries: the first one takes into account the availability of quarterly data and comprises 11 "old" EU countries, excluding Luxembourg, Denmark, Ireland and Sweden, for the period between Q2 1980 and Q4 1998; the second panel includes 24 EU countries (excluding only Luxembourg) for the period between Q2 1999 and Q4 2002. The existing empirical evidence was enhanced by introducing some financial variables to explain the real per-capita GDP growth, namely, the real domestic credit growth, the real foreign liabilities growth, the real growth of the sum of the bonds and money market instruments, in addition to two ratios: bank assets/bank liabilities and domestic credit/bank deposits. The results obtained confirm the importance of these variables to the real per-capita GDP growth and allow one to draw conclusions on some differences in the behaviour and the level of integration of the two groups of EU countries. There is a relatively more homogeneous behaviour in the first panel, while the results for the second panel indicate that, in spite of the relative heterogeneity and the differences in their historical evolution, all the countries have had to adapt rapidly to the increasing competition and to the new EU market conditions. The paper confirms the influence of financial systems on output growth, as well as the efforts of financial institutions to adapt to the new conditions of the European and global markets in spite of all the differences in the historical evolution and initial conditions among EU member-states.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	G20	Lah, Emil. 2008. "Preserving Competitiveness in the Region Is a Must to Preserve Future Growth: Interview with Chief Economist of UniCredit Group Debora Revoltella." <i>Bancni Vestnik</i>, 57(3): 2-4.
2008	G22	CV: Llussa, Fernanda, and Jose Tavares. 2008. "Economics and Terrorism: What We Know, What We Should Know, and the Data We Need." In <i>Terrorism, Economic Development, and Political Openness</i>, ed. Philip Keefer and Norman Loayza, 233-96. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	G22	Vadlamannati, Krishna Chaitanya. 2008. "Do Insurance Sector Growth and Reforms Affect Economic Development? Empirical Evidence from India." <i>Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research</i>, 2(1): 43-86. A well-developed insurance sector is necessary for the economic development of an emerging economy like India, as it provides long-term funds for physical and social infrastructure, while simultaneously strengthening risk-taking abilities. The investment requirements for India in the coming years are well-known and the rapid growth of the insurance sector in the post-liberalisation period is seen as a good sign as it can, to some extent, facilitate investment in infrastructure development to help sustain the economic growth of the country. Against this backdrop, this paper raises an important question: what has been the contribution of insurance sector growth to economic development in India? The paper further examines the economic growth effects of insurance sector reforms and the rate of growth of insurance reforms. The claims brought forward by this study are mixed. The contribution of the insurance sector to economic development is positive and exhibits a long-run equilibrium relationship. We find that reforms exert no strong relationship, but the rate of growth of reforms has a positive influence on economic development. The study therefore suggests that in order to make the insurance sector a more important component of the financial intermediation process, complete deregulation and an increase in the pace of reforms are the need of the hour.
2008	G38	Lee, Keun, and Chung H. Lee. 2008. "The Miracle to Crisis and the Mirage of the Postcrisis Reform in Korea: Assessment after Ten Years." <i>Journal of Asian Economics</i>, 19(5-6): 425-37. Ten years have passed since Korea underwent a severe financial crisis in 1997-98. The crisis prompted the Korean government to undertake a number of reforms in finance, corporate governance, and labor market. This paper analyzes the dynamics of the reform process and assesses the outcomes of the reforms, which aimed at introducing the Anglo-Saxon economic model. It argues that the reform outcomes were conditioned on the interplay of local-specific conditions and interest politics and that the reforms were intent more on establishing a market-oriented economy than promoting the long-term growth potential and the competitiveness of the economy.
2008	H22 J33 J82	Koskela, Erkki, and Jan Konig. 2008. <i>Flexible Outsourcing, Profit Sharing and Equilibrium Unemployment</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2382. We analyze the questions associated with flexible outsourcing both with committed and flexible profit sharing under imperfect domestic labour markets. How does profit sharing influence flexible outsourcing? What is the relationship between outsourcing cost, profit sharing and equilibrium unemployment, when profit sharing is also a part of the compensation schemes in other industries? In the case of committed profit sharing, outsourcing cost increases wage. Optimal flexible profit sharing is smaller than in the absence of outsourcing, but outsourcing cost and wage will have ambiguous effect on optimal flexible profit sharing. Implementing profit sharing can help to avoid outsourcing due to a direct productivity effect and a wage effect. For equilibrium unemployment the effects of outsourcing cost and profit sharing are ambiguous both in case of committed and flexible profit sharing. In the case of zero effort elasticity there is no committed or flexible profit sharing in the absence or presence of outsourcing and in this case lower outsourcing cost will decrease unemployment.
2008	H22	Upender, M. 2008. "Degree of Tax Buoyancy in India: An Empirical Study." <i>International Journal of Applied Econometrics and Quantitative Studies</i>, 5(2): . An attempt is made in the present to provide an empirical content to differential coefficient of tax [revenue] buoyancy during post tax reform period in India by fitting a double-log regression model with an interaction variable to the stationary time series data based on Augmented Dicky-Fuller [ADF] and Phillips-Parron [PP] tests. The period after 1992 is considered as post tax reform period to look at the prognostications of tax reforms that had been initiated by the government of India. The regression results illustrate that the estimate of constant gross tax buoyancy is positively significant and more than unity during pre tax reform period illuminating that gross tax is moderately elastic. From this upshot it can be comprehended that a one percent increase in income leads to increase the gross tax revenue by more than one percent, all else equal. Further it can be understood that the average propensity to tax [ratio of gross tax revenue to gross domestic product] was increasing with the increase in gross domestic product during pre tax reform period. The regression coefficient of interaction variable is significantly negative and stumpy showing a downward shift in the degree of tax buoyancy during post tax reform period. The estimate of the tax buoyancy, which was just above the unity during pre tax reform period, is less than unity during post tax reform period evincing the fact that the gross tax is relatively inelastic. From this it can also be understood that the average propensity to tax is declining with the increase in gross domestic product during post tax reform period. Thus the estimates of gross tax buoyancy during pre and post tax reform periods are not stable.
2008	H22 N24	De Rosa, Luigi. 2008. "The Tax Burden and Economic Crisis." <i>Journal of European Economic History</i>, 37(1): 287-302.
2008	H22	Bovi, Maurizio. 2008. "Measuring Tax Burdens in the Presence of Non Observed Incomes." <i>Economics Bulletin</i>, 5(10): 1-6. The Tax-to-GDP ratio is an important tool for both economists and policymakers. Despite its pivotal role, this indicator is measured and analyzed without due attention to the potential biases stemming from the so called non-observed economy. This note aims at filling this gap, pointing out the effects of untaxed and undeclared incomes on both sides of the Tax-to-GDP ratio.
2008	H40 I10	Diewert, Erwin. 2008. <i>The Measurement of Nonmarket Sector Outputs and Inputs Using Cost Weights</i>. UBC Department of Economics, UBC Departmental Archives. In many sectors of the economy, governments either provide various services at no cost or at highly subsidized prices. Examples are the health, education and general government sectors. The System of National Accounts 1993 recommends valuing these nonmarket outputs at their costs of production but it does not give much guidance on exactly how to do this. In this paper, an explicit methodology is developed that enables one to construct these marginal cost prices. However, in the main text, an activity analysis approach is taken in order to simplify the analysis, so in particular, constant returns to scale, no substitution production functions for the specific activities in the nonmarket sector are assumed. It is shown that it is possible to obtain meaningful measures of Total Factor Productivity growth in this framework. An Appendix relaxes some of the restrictive assumptions that are used in the main text.
2008	I10	Trefler, Daniel. 2008. "Innis Lecture: Canadian Policies for Broad-Based Prosperity." <i>Canadian Journal of Economics</i>, 41(4): 1156-84. Canadian policy makers operate in the fog of myth, a myth that has been repeated so often it is mistaken for truth. According to this myth there is only one path to prosperity, and if we are to successfully travel this path, first charted by Americans, then we must abandon our most disadvantaged. We must sacrifice our core Canadian values of community and caring on the altar of competitiveness. Yet the facts of the last three decades scream out against this myth. Over that time Canada's per capita GDP fell by almost 20% relative to the United States. And this sacrifice of prosperity did not make us a more caring society. Instead, it

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		depleted our fiscal resources by a staggering \$68 billion per year and left us without the wherewithal to take care of our most disadvantaged. In this paper I debunk the myth that there is a trade-off between a prosperous society and a caring society. In place of the myth I offer up a cohesive picture of what ails Canada and how we can cure it.
2008	I15	Akram, Naem, Ihtsham ul Haq Padda, and Mohammad Khan. 2008. "The Long Term Impact of Health on Economic Growth in Pakistan." <i>Pakistan Development Review</i>, 47(4): 487-500. The paper investigates the impacts of different health indicators on economic growth in Pakistan. Cointegration and Error Correction techniques have been applied on the time series data of Pakistan for the period of 1972-2006. We find that per capita GDP is positively influenced by health indicators in the long run and health indicators cause per capita GDP. However, in short run the health indicators fail to put significant impact on per capita GDP. It reveals that health indicators have a long run impact on economic growth. It also suggests that impact of health is only a long run phenomenon and in the short run there is no significant relationship exists between health variables and economic growth. The major policy implication of the study is that if we desire high levels of per capita income, we can achieve it by increasing and improving stock of health human capital, especially when current stocks are at lower end. Moreover, study also points out a rather diminutive role of public health expenditure in determining the per capita GDP.
2008	I23	Nezhad, Mansour Zarra, and Elahe Ansari. 2008. "Higher Education and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) in Iran. (In Farsi. With English summary.)." <i>Quarterly Iranian Economic Research</i>, 37(0): 61-79. Higher education is important to the socio-economic development. This paper examines the causality between investment in higher education and gross domestic product (GDP) in Iran. To this end, standard Granger causality test, Hsiao test, and ARDL method have been applied to test the hypothesis that investment in higher education causes GDP to rise. The period of the study is 1974-2004. The findings of the research show that investment in higher education neither causes GDP, nor is caused by GDP. All three methods confirm this result.
2008	I23 K11	Villa, Stefania. 2008. "Do Incentives Matter for Growth in Italy?" <i>Review of Economic Conditions in Italy</i>, 0(1): 101-19. This paper analyzes the role of incentives in stimulating growth in a microfounded model with three sectors. Incentives take two forms: patents, which stimulate innovation, and incentives for enrolling in post-secondary education. Inventive activity and the decision to enroll in post-secondary education are considered as investment decisions. Incentives that either increase the benefits of these activities or reduce their costs affect private decision-making, stimulating investment and, consequently, economic growth. Empirical investigation of the model for Italy demonstrates that incentives may have real effects. A new database covering more than 400 patents filed by public research organizations shows that invention responds to changes in the intellectual property rights regime. And enrolment rates in post-secondary education have trended upward since the enactment of three policy measures designed to increase the return on an individual's investment in university training. The conclusion is that incentives do in fact matter for growth in Italy.
2008	J26	Mencinger, Joze. 2008. "Do Pensioners Endanger Fiscal Stability in EU Countries?" <i>Pensions: An International Journal</i>, 13(4): 227-35. One of the rarely questioned 'truths' in the present cycle of conventional economic thinking is that ageing and pensioners are endangering the fiscal stability of EU countries. Yet, the data indicate that despite a considerable increase of the debatable old age dependency ratio, the shares of pensions in gross domestic product in EU countries stabilised due to the developments in their determinants: the retirement age, the replacement rate, the old age ratio and the development level. This indicates that the threats of 'greedy' pensioners to fiscal stability are highly exaggerated and that solutions for the ageing of the EU population can be found within the existing pay-as-you-go systems, provided there are jobs available. The demographic, 'Lisbon' and financial directions of the European Commission appear to be rather extraneous. Indeed, increased birth rates and migrations might produce more problems than solutions: job creation by the Lisbon strategy seems to consist of empty talks, while changing financing patterns and privatisation would only create redistribution without increasing the funding.
2008	J30 N34	Dew-Becker, Ian, and Robert J. Gordon. 2008. <i>The Role of Labour Market Changes in the Slowdown of European Productivity Growth</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6722. Throughout the post-war era until 1995 labour productivity grew faster in Europe than in the United States. Since 1995, productivity growth in the EU-15 has slowed while that in the United States has accelerated. But Europe's productivity growth slowdown was largely offset by faster growth in employment per capita, leaving little difference in growth of output per capita between the EU and US going back to 1980. This paper is about the strong negative trade-off between productivity and employment growth within Europe. We document this trade-off in the raw data, in regressions that control for the two-way causation between productivity and employment growth, and we show that there is a robust negative correlation between productivity and employment growth across countries and time. Our primary explanatory variables to explain both the revival of EU employment growth and the slowdown in productivity growth include six policy and institutional variables. We find that several of these variables have significant negative effects on employment per capita, with policy changes that raised labour costs reducing employment both before and after 1995. These variables, together with employment per capita, are then used to explain productivity growth, using several alternative treatments with instrumental variables. We also find a significant time effect, and we link this to an increase in labour force participation by women, particularly in southern European countries. We find that the negative effect of changes in employment per capita on changes in productivity is robust to alternative instruments and to the inclusion or exclusion of particular countries like the US or Spain. We conclude by suggesting that evaluations of alternative policy reforms in Europe should take into account any offsetting effects on employment and productivity by examining the ultimate impact on changes in income per capita.
2008	J33	THE SAME AS H22 Koskela, Erkki, and Jan Konig. 2008. <i>Flexible Outsourcing, Profit Sharing and Equilibrium Unemployment</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2382.
2008	J82	THE SAME AS H22 Koskela
2008	K11	THE SAME AS I23 Villa, Stefania. 2008. "Do Incentives Matter for Growth in Italy?" <i>Review of Economic Conditions in Italy</i>, 0(1): 101-19.
2008	K23	Arnold, Jens, Giuseppe Nicoletti, and Stefano Scarpetta. 2008. <i>Regulation, Allocative Efficiency and Productivity in OECD Countries: Industry and Firm-Level Evidence</i>. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 616. This paper relates diverging productivity performances across OECD countries over the past fifteen years to differences in the stringency of regulations in the product market. We first summarize industry-level evidence linking these diverging patterns to delays in service markets reforms in the wake of the ICT shock. The evidence we survey suggests that, especially in continental EU countries, tight regulation of services has slowed down growth in ICT-using sectors, which use intermediate service inputs intensively. Based on harmonised cross-country firm-level data, we then provide new evidence that one of the key channels through which inappropriate service regulations affect productivity growth is by hindering the allocation of resources towards the most dynamic and efficient firms. At the industry level, resources were allocated less efficiently across firms in countries where service regulations are less market-friendly. Firmlevel econometric estimates confirm that anti-competitive service regulations hamper productivity growth in ICT-using sectors, with a particularly pronounced effect on firms that are catching up to the technology

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		frontier and that are close to international best practice. In other words, regulations hurt in particular those firms that have the potential to excel in domestic and international markets.
2008	L82	CV: Curtin, Richard. 2008. "What U.S. Consumers Know about Economic Conditions." In <i>Statistics, Knowledge and Policy 2007: Measuring and Fostering the Progress of Societies</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 153-76. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2008	L82 Z11	Zaman, Gheorghe. 2008. "Copyright-Based Industries--An Important Sector of Economic Growth in Romania." <i>Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti Bulletin: Economic Sciences Series</i> , 60(3): 1-10. In the present paper, we analyse the economic contribution of copyright-based industries (CI) to Romania's GDP and foreign trade in the period 2000-2005 using the WIPO classification and methodology of these industries: core industries; interdependent, partial; non-dedicated. The main results of our research are as follows: the share of total CIs in GDP is increasing over the analysed period from 3.75 to 5.55 percent; core copyright-based industries have the largest contribution to GDP (3.55 percent in 2005). CIs export value is much more reduced than CIs import value, the trade deficit being a challenge for Romanian CIs on medium and long terms.
2008	L82 L93	CV: Llussa, Fernanda, and Jose Tavares. 2008. "Economics and Terrorism: What We Know, What We Should Know, and the Data We Need." In <i>Terrorism, Economic Development, and Political Openness</i> , ed. Philip Keefer and Norman Loayza, 233-96. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	L93 R48	Almeida, Antonio, and Vera Barros. 2008. "A Study on the Economic Impact of the 2001 Madeira Airport Enlargement." <i>Revista Portuguesa de Estudos Regionais</i> , 0(19): 89-110. The expansion works at the Madeira Airport in 2001 were expected to foster tourist demand and to structurally change the tourism industry in Madeira, thereby reinforcing the dynamics of regional development. Seven years on, it is now important to assess the various areas where it impacted, namely with regards to the creation of new tourist destinations and the expansion of demand. Using data on passengers' travels and tourism demand, and making use of a simplified econometric model, we have estimated the impact of the expansion both in terms of demand and GDP. The results show a decreasing rate of growth from 2001 on, although a concession must be made to allow for the fact that, without the expansion, a not so favourable result might have emerged. The proposed methodology is, however, a starting point for the approach to the transport sector in general and the supply of air transport within the context of regional development in particular.
2008	L93	Ying, Yung-Hsiang, Chun-Ping Chang, and Meng-Chi Hsieh. 2008. "Air Cargo as an Impetus for Economic Growth through the Channel of Openness: The Case of OECD Countries." <i>International Journal of Transport Economics</i> , 35(1): 31-44. Against the backdrop of increased international market integration, an ever expanding openness in trade policy as well as a steep rise in the volume of air cargo, an empirical model is developed here to examine the relationships between openness in trade policy, air freight volume and per capita GDP. It uses Pedroni's panel cointegration test and the fully modified OLS techniques are employed for the sample consisting of OECD member countries during the 1970-2002 period. The empirical findings fully support cointegrated relationships among these variables, with positive trade and air freight shocks accounting for marked contributions to real per capita GDP. In addition, a panel Seemingly Unrelated Regression (hereafter SUR) estimation confirms that air cargo is indeed an engine that stimulates economic growth via the channel of openness. From the concrete evidence, important policy implications emerge for policymakers in our sample countries.
2008	M10	Done, Ioan, and Andreea Gagea. 2008. "Correlation of Economic Indicators--Basis for Strategic Management Decisions." <i>Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti Bulletin: Economic Sciences Series</i> , 60(2): 27-34. Strategic management aims to increase the economic and financial performances, an objective whose achievement implies the correlation of economic indicators. We consider that the macroeconomic indicators must be found at the company level, as well, both in a physical state and in value. Moreover, the correlation of indicators must also be encountered in the contracts signed by the shareholders with the managerial team.
2008	M15	Chun, Hyunbae, Jung-Wook Kim, Randall Morck, and Bernard Yeung. 2008. "Creative Destruction and Firm-Specific Performance Heterogeneity." <i>Journal of Financial Economics</i> , 89(1): 109-35. Traditional U.S. industries with higher firm-specific stock return and fundamentals performance heterogeneity use information technology (IT) more intensively and post faster productivity growth in the late 20th century. We argue that this mechanically reflects a wave of Schumpeter's creative destruction disrupting a wide swath of industries, with successful IT adopters unpredictably undermining established firms. This validates endogenous growth theory models of creative destruction and suggests intensified creative destruction as explaining findings associating greater firm-specific performance variation with higher per capita GDPs, economy growth rates, accounting standards, financial system development, and property right protection.
2008	N23	THE SAME AS G20 Della Torre, Giuseppe, Mimi Coccia, Valentina De Leonardis, and M. Carmela Schisani. 2008. "Growth of the Italian Financial System after Political Unification, 1861-1914: Financial Deepening and/or Statistical and Methodological Biases?" <i>Rivista di Storia Economica, N.S.</i> , 24(2): 135-73.
2008	N23 N24	Spinelli, Franco, and Carmine Trecroci. 2008. "The Lira's Purchasing Power from Italy's Unification to the Single European Currency." <i>Journal of European Economic History</i> , 37(2-3): 497-522. This article analyses the behaviour of several price indexes over the whole life of the Italian lira (1861-1998), and for various sub-periods defined by the exchange-rate regimes of the Italian monetary history. We focus on the persistence and stationarity properties of the inflation process and their dependence on the real cycle. An international comparison with the United States and the United Kingdom further supports the conclusion that Italian inflation was abnormal as far as its mean value, degree of persistence, and relationship to the real cycle are concerned. In particular, we find that the output-inflation relationship had a textbook-like, positive slope only during periods of low inflation and low production volatility.
2008	N24	THE SAME AS H22 De Rosa, Luigi. 2008. "The Tax Burden and Economic Crisis." <i>Journal of European Economic History</i> , 37(1): 287-302.
2008	N72	Field, Alexander J. 2008. "The Impact of the Second World War on US Productivity Growth." <i>Economic History Review</i> , 61(3): 672-94. This paper considers the productivity impact on the US economy of the period of war mobilization and demobilization lasting from 1941 to 1948. Optimists have pointed to learning by doing in military production and spin-offs from military R & D as the basis for asserting a substantial positive effect of military conflict on potential output. Productivity data for the private non-farm economy are not consistent with this view, as they show slower total factor productivity (TFP) growth between 1941 and 1948 than before or after. The paper argues for adopting a less rosy perspective on the supply side effects of the war.
2008	O22	Harvie, Charles, and Ali Salman Saleh. 2008. "Lebanon's Economic Reconstruction after the War: A Bridge Too Far?" <i>Journal of Policy Modeling</i> , 30(5): 857-72. Since the onset of the Civil War in 1975 Lebanon has experienced burgeoning fiscal deficits and an unsustainable public debt overhang. Much of this arose from the loss of revenues during the period of the Civil War 1975-1990 and attempts to maintain basic public expenditure, while from 1990 to 2006 this reflected post-Taif rebuilding and reconstruction

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of key infrastructure with limited revenue capacity. Considerable progress from the 1990s had been achieved in rebuilding the shattered economy from both public and private international and domestic sources, but its legacy is a huge public debt and a servicing requirement that currently absorbs alone almost 30 per cent of total government revenue and is the highest in the world on a per capita basis. While the need to reduce this debt to a sustainable level would be daunting enough in itself, Lebanon's fiscal predicament was further compounded by the outbreak of war with Israel during July-August 2006. The consequence of this 34-day war was the devastation of residential property, vital infrastructure, loss of agricultural production, industrial production, exports, environmental damage, the collapse of tourism and a further erosion of the influence and power of the central government. Estimates of the direct and indirect costs for Lebanon of this relatively brief but devastating war conservatively vary from US\$ 10-15 billion. The implications of such reconstruction and rebuilding costs for the budget and public debt are potentially calamitous for Lebanon which is already struggling under the weight of debt overhang and its servicing. A key question is whether Lebanon can tackle this enormous task in isolation. This paper explores the background to the fiscal crisis, identifies from available literature the extent, nature and cost of the war damage, analyses the options available to the authorities in rebuilding the economy and highlights key policy issues and measures that will be required if a sustainable economic recovery is to be achieved. Despite its demonstrated and remarkable resilience to past trauma the paper concludes that the fiscal crisis makes it impossible for Lebanon to tackle the reconstruction and rebuilding task on its own and particularly in the wake of the events of summer 2006. The country will require substantial and ongoing financial support from international lenders and donors. The success of these efforts in the case of Lebanon is of particular interest as it could well be a microcosm of possible future outcomes for the region more generally.
2008	O25	Zilibotti, Fabrizio. 2008. "Economic Growth through the Development Process." <i>CESifo Economic Studies</i> , 54(3): 325-57. In this article, I discuss some recent research in the area of economic growth and development emphasizing the endogenous dynamics of policies and organizational forms in a world characterized by credit-market and labor-market imperfections. I present a simple model of technological convergence featuring an endogenous evolution of contractual arrangements. The key assumption is that economic growth is associated with investments as well as with the adoption and imitation of existing technologies in economies lying far from the technology frontier. In contrast, growth is increasingly driven by innovation as economies approach the technological frontier. The theory predicts that contractual arrangements evolve and adapt spontaneously to the changing needs of technological progress. However, this evolution is neither necessary nor serendipitous. Economies that fail to introduce economic reforms as they advance may become stuck in non-convergence traps. I discuss a number of empirical applications, including the wave of reforms of industrial policy in India in the 1980s and 1990s.
2008	P36	Easterlin, Richard A., and Anke C. Plagnol. 2008. "Life Satisfaction and Economic Conditions in East and West Germany Pre- and Post-unification." <i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i> , 68(3-4): 433-44. Economic disruption in East Germany at the time of unification resulted in a noticeable drop in life satisfaction. By the late 1990s East Germany's life satisfaction had recovered to about its 1990 level, and its shortfall relative to West Germany was slightly less than that before unification. In West Germany life satisfaction was fairly constant before unification, but subsequently trended moderately downward, with Turkish life satisfaction declining noticeably relative to Germans. Changes in life satisfaction in East and West Germany both for Germans and foreigners are most closely associated with relative income variables, not absolute income.
2008	P36	Biggeri, Mario, and Giovanna Hirsch. 2008. "L'altra Cina. (With English summary)." <i>Studi e Note di Economia</i> , 13(2): 265-98. People's Republic of China has recorded an impressive economic growth since the beginning of the 1980s. There is no doubt about these outstanding economic results. However, we argue that this outstanding economic growth is not translated into human development as it could. Indeed, since 1990s, large part of the rural population is marginalized and the temporary workers (140 million of floating population), that 'nourish' the high rates of GDP growth, are clearly not taking advantage from it. These are central issues for the future of Chinese people well-being and, considering the 'size' of the country and its challenges in the globalised competition, for the rest of the world. The aims of this paper are threefold. The first aim is to discuss some problematic aspects of the impressive Chinese economic growth in terms of increasing inequality and marginalisation of part of the population, looking in particular at the floating population phenomenon. The second aim is to present a model that examines the economic and institutional mechanisms related to the outstanding Chinese economic growth on one side and the scarce human development of large part of its population on the other. The last objective is to draw some policy implications accordingly.
2008	P43	Taghipour, Anoshirvan. 2008. "The Role of Banking System Development in Economic Growth: The Case of Iran. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Quarterly Iranian Economic Research</i> , 37(0): 21-37. This paper empirically investigates the relationship between banks and economic growth emphasizing the transmission channels from financial development to growth in Iran using time series methodologies, namely Johansen's co-integration and Granger causality methods in the context of error correction models (ECM). The results show that in our case study banks affect economic growth mainly through the capital accumulation channel. Because of financial backwards and market imperfections, agents face many borrowing constraints, which may hinder their ability to invest at optimal levels. In this situation, the role of banking system in increasing investment through capital accumulation is expected to be strong. In our study, we do not find an evidence for productivity channel, perhaps reflecting inefficiency of the Iranian banking system, which imposes many restrictions on bank choices such as credit rationing and directed finance under financial repression. Our results strongly support the supply-leading hypothesis. The main policy message of the paper is that banking system development matters for investment and economic growth in Iran. Therefore, policies that affect financial system are also likely to influence investment and economic growth.
2008	P45	Azarbayejani, Karim, Amene Shahidi, and Farzane Mohammadi. 2008. "Estimating Imports Using Aggregate Expenditure Components in Iran. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Quarterly Iranian Economic Research</i> , 37(0): 107-26. In this paper, the behaviour of Iran's imports during the period 1353-1382 is studied using disaggregated expenditure components of total national income. Using disaggregated components of total national income for obtaining import demand is a new approach that differs from traditional approach, which only uses domestic income and relative prices. In this regard, we use ARDL cointegration method and in case of imports demand, error correction model. The study shows inelastic import demand for all the expenditure components and relative price. In the short- and long-run, exports and investment are the major determinants of imports in Iran. Demand for imports is not very sensitive to price changes.
2008	Q48	Research and Information System for Developing Countries. 2008. <i>South Asia Development and Cooperation Report 2008</i> . Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. Presents an analysis of the macroeconomic performance of the South Asia region, highlights the developmental challenges it faces, and considers proposals for deepening regional economic cooperation in the different areas. Discusses the global economic environment; macroeconomic performance and outlook of South Asia; trade performance and competitiveness; foreign direct investment flows and investment climate; deepening regional economic integration in South Asia--the South Asian Free Trade Agreement and beyond; trade facilitation measures in South Asia; transport infrastructure for deeper regional integration--emerging challenges and policy options; regional cooperation for energy security; and social infrastructure and human development in South Asia--the road ahead.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	Q48	Scott, Michael J., Joseph M. Roop, Robert W. Schultz, David M. Anderson, and Katherine A. Cort. 2008. "The Impact of DOE Building Technology Energy Efficiency Programs on U.S. Employment, Income, and Investment." <i>Energy Economics</i>, 30(5): 2283-2301. The U.S. Department of Energy's Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy (EERE) analyzes the macroeconomic impacts of its programs that are designed to increase the energy efficiency of the U.S. residential and commercial building stock. The analysis is conducted using the Impact of Sector Energy Technologies (ImSET) model, a special-purpose 188-sector input-output model of the U.S. economy designed specifically to evaluate the impacts of energy efficiency investments and saving. For the analysis described in the paper, ImSET was amended to provide estimates of sector-by-sector capital requirements and investment. In the scenario of the Fiscal Year (FY) 2005 Building Technologies (BT) program, the technologies and building practices being developed and promoted by the BT program have the potential to save about 2.9 x 10 ¹⁵ Btu in buildings by the year 2030, about 27% of the expected growth in building energy consumption by the year 2030. The analysis reported in the paper finds that, by the year 2030, these savings have the potential to increase employment by up to 446,000 jobs, increase wage income by \$7.8 billion, reduce needs for capital stock in the energy sector and closely related supporting industries by about \$207 billion (and the corresponding annual level of investment by \$13 billion), and create net capital savings that are available to grow the nation's future economy.
2008	R48	THE SAME AS L93 Almeida, Antonio, and Vera Barros. 2008. "A Study on the Economic Impact of the 2001 Madeira Airport Enlargement." <i>Revista Portuguesa de Estudos Regionais</i>, 0(19): 89-110.
2008	Z11	THE SAME AS L82 Zaman, Gheorghe. 2008. "Copyright-Based Industries--An Important Sector of Economic Growth in Romania." <i>Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti Bulletin: Economic Sciences Series</i>, 60(3): 1-10.
2009		
2009	A12	Caputo, Michele. 2009. "Planning Output Dynamics with Memory." <i>Economia Politica</i>, 26(1): 85-103. We show that, because of the memory, the output after monetary changes follows as a dynamic hump-shaped path similar as that obtained in the structural VAR literature. We study then the variation caused by two consecutive monetary changes with the same sign and amount and compare it with the case of a single change with double amplitude finding that in the short range the effect of the double amplitude is larger while in the long range is true the opposite implying that a sequence of changes with limited amplitude has the advantage of testing the system with smaller risk without compromising the final result. Finally, the case of two step variations of monetary policy with opposite amounts is considered for the circumstance when a first monetary change does not give the desired result and it is needed to go back to the previous monetary condition; we find that their total effects are reversible only asymptotically, but in a relatively short time the total effect may be negligible. The theory may be applied also to the effect generated by shocks other than monetary changes as a sudden economic development or an international crisis. A first tentative test with the reaction of a market to a shock confirms the theory of the paper, however other tests with data fit to the theory would be required.
2009	A22	CV: Fontana, Giuseppe, and Mark Setterfield. 2009. "A Simple (and Teachable) Macroeconomic Model with Endogenous Money." In <i>Macroeconomic Theory and Macroeconomic Pedagogy</i>, ed. Giuseppe Fontana and Mark Setterfield, 144-68. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	C21	Townsend, Robert M., and Sergio S. Urzua. 2009. "Measuring the Impact of Financial Intermediation: Linking Contract Theory to Econometric Policy Evaluation." <i>Macroeconomic Dynamics</i>, 13(0): 268-316. We study the impact that financial intermediation can have on productivity through the alleviation of credit constraints in occupation choice and/or an improved allocation of risk, using both static and dynamic structural models as well as reduced-form OLS and IV regressions. Our goal in this paper is to bring these two strands of the literature together. Even though, under certain assumptions, IV regressions can accurately recover the true model-generated local average treatment effect, this is quantitatively different, in order of magnitude and even sign, from other policy impact parameters (e.g., ATE and TT). We also show that laying out clearly alternative models can guide the search for instruments. On the other hand, adding more margins of decision, that is, occupation choice and intermediation jointly, or adding more periods with promised utilities as key state variables, as in optimal multiperiod contracts, can cause the misinterpretation of IV as the causal effect of interest.
2009	C80	Timmer, Marcel P., and Gaaitzen J. de Vries. 2009. "Structural Change and Growth Accelerations in Asia and Latin America: A New Sectoral Data Set." <i>Cliometrica</i>, 3(2): 165-90. Recent studies of economic growth have moved from explaining average trends in long-term growth to study growth accelerations and decelerations. In this paper we argue that the standard shift-share analysis is inadequate to measure the contribution of sectors to accelerations in productivity. We present a modified shift-share method, which takes account of surplus labour in agriculture and accounts for the contribution to growth from expanding sectors. We apply this novel methodology to the GGDC 10-sector database, which is a new data set with annual time series of value added and persons employed for the ten main sectors of the economy. The data set covers 19 countries in Asia and Latin America spanning the period from 1950 to 2005. We find that growth accelerations are explained by productivity increases within sectors, not by reallocation of employment to more productive sectors. Challenging conventional wisdom, productivity improvement in market services is more important than productivity growth in manufacturing.
2009	D85	Hidalgo, Cesar A., and Ricardo Hausmann. 2009. "The Building Blocks of Economic Complexity." <i>Proceedings of the National Academy of Sciences of the United States of America</i>, 106(26): 10570-75. For Adam Smith, wealth was related to the division of labor. As people and firms specialize in different activities, economic efficiency increases, suggesting that development is associated with an increase in the number of individual activities and with the complexity that emerges from the interactions between them. Here we develop a view of economic growth and development that gives a central role to the complexity of a country's economy by interpreting trade data as a bipartite network in which countries are connected to the products they export, and show that it is possible to quantify the complexity of a country's economy by characterizing the structure of this network. Furthermore, we show that the measures of complexity we derive are correlated with a country's level of income, and that deviations from this relationship are predictive of future growth. This suggests that countries tend to converge to the level of income dictated by the complexity of their productive structures, indicating that development efforts should focus on generating the conditions that would allow complexity to emerge to generate sustained growth and prosperity.
2009	E16	Nunez, Gaspar, and Clemente Polo. 2009. "Una Matriz de Contabilidad Social de Mexico y un analisis estructural de la economia mexicana. (With English summary)." <i>Estudios Sociales</i>, 17(0): 9-52. The central goal of this paper is to present a Social Accounting Matrix of the Mexican economy for the year 1996, detailing the methodology we follow in building it. And, as a second goal, to illustrate its usefulness we carry out a basic structural analysis to study the impact of some exogenous shocks, applying an extension of Leontief's model. Specifically, we compute the Matrix of Generalized Multipliers to analyze the impact on income distribution of an increase in aggregated demand uniformly distributed, of an increase in investment, of an increase in exports, and of an increase of public expenditure in public health or education. On the other hand, besides constituting a useful tool by itself,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		and of being the object of study of a wide array of analytical tools of the structural analysis, a SAM also constitutes the base data on which models of applied general equilibrium are designed and implemented.
2009	F52	Choudhury, Muhammad Abdul Mannan, M. Kabir Hassan, and Abdul Waheed. 2009. "Defense Expenditure and Economic Growth in the Countries of Eastern Europe and Central Asia." <i>Global Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 6(1): 29-45. This study examines the causal relationship between military spending and economic growth by using the more comprehensive panel-data approach within the frame work of the economic growth model, as well as by developing an additional case study of sixteen countries in Eastern Europe and Central Asia. The result of the analysis is inconclusive about the nature of the relationship between military spending and economic growth, as it can either be positive or negative depending upon a country's specific circumstances. Caution is warranted in relating military spending and economic growth, as priorities, goals and national security concerns of nations can vary considerably.
2009	F53	Hemerijck, Anton, Ben Knapen, and Ellen van Doorne, eds. 2009. <i>Aftershocks: Economic Crisis and Institutional Choice</i>, Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press. Twenty-five chapters explore the institutional impact, dimensions, and consequences of the global economic crisis of 2007. Papers discuss diagnosing the crisis; exploring domestic policy space under low growth; the culture of discontent that has emerged in the wake of the hegemony of neoliberal doctrines over the past quarter-century; the economic crisis, its challenges to policy repertoires, and the architecture of international organizations; and realigning Europe.
2009	F54	Feyrer, James, and Bruce Sacerdote. 2009. "Colonialism and Modern Income: Islands as Natural Experiments." <i>Review of Economics and Statistics</i>, 91(2): 245-62. Using a new database of islands throughout the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans we find a robust positive relationship between the number of years spent as a European colony and current GDP per capita. We argue that the nature of discovery and colonization of islands provides random variation in the length and type of colonial experience. We instrument for length of colonization using variation in prevailing wind patterns. We argue that wind speed and direction had a significant effect on historical colonial rule but do not have a direct effect on GDP today. The data also suggest that years as a colony after 1700 are more beneficial than earlier years. We also find a discernable pecking order among the colonial powers, with years under U.S., British, French, and Dutch rule having more beneficial effects than Spanish or Portuguese rule. Our finding of a strong connection between modern income and years of colonization is conditional on being colonized at all since each of the islands in our data set spent some time under colonial rule.
2009	F62	Younus, Sayera, and Mark Wheeler. 2009. "The Impact of Monetary Policy Changes in a Global Economy: Evidence from Bangladesh." <i>Global Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 6(2): 113-26. The study examines the impact of changes in monetary policy on Bangladesh's economy. Specifically, we examine the impact of domestic and foreign monetary shocks on Bangladesh's major economic aggregates. In the context of a global economy such as Bangladesh, the conduct of monetary policy becomes increasingly more difficult as globalization proceeds. It becomes important to examine the impact of changes in relevant foreign variables, such as the money supply, when formulating domestic monetary policy. The empirical results of our analysis show that innovations to the foreign money supply have significant impacts on Bangladesh's real exchange rate and, at long time horizons, Bangladesh's price level. However, the foreign money supply does not have an impact on Bangladesh's money supply or output. Our results also indicate that innovations to Bangladesh's money supply have significant impacts on Bangladesh's price level and output. That is, even in this small, open, economy, monetary policy can be used to alter domestic variables.
2009	G17	Morana, Claudio. 2009. "Medium-Term Macroeconomic Determinants of Exchange Rate Volatility." <i>Journal of Financial Transformation</i>, 0(25): 55-64. Is there a short- to medium-term linkage between macroeconomic and exchange rate volatility? This paper provides a clear-cut answer to the above question, pointing to significant linkages and trade-offs between macroeconomic and exchange rate volatility, particularly involving output volatility. Evidence of bidirectional causality is also found, with macroeconomic volatility showing a stronger causal power than exchange rate volatility. Many tasks in finance, such as option pricing, risk analysis, and portfolio allocation, rely on the availability of good forecasting models. The paper points to new directions for the construction of improved medium-term volatility models.
2009	G18	Haidar, Jamal Ibrahim. 2009. "Investor Protections and Economic Growth." <i>Economics Letters</i>, 103(1): 1-4. Using objective measures of investor protections in 170 countries, I establish that the level of investor protection matters for cross-country differences in GDP growth: countries with stronger protections tend to grow faster than those with poor investor protections.
2009	G18	Iwata, Shigeru, and Shu Wu. 2009. "Stock Market Liberalization and International Risk Sharing." <i>Journal of International Financial Markets, Institutions and Money</i>, 19(3): 461-76. This paper empirically examines what macroeconomic risks are shared (or not shared) internationally after stock market liberalization in several developing countries. To address this issue, we incorporate an international asset pricing model into a non-linear structural vector autoregression (VAR) system that identifies various sources of macroeconomic risks. We find that most of the risks corresponding to exogenous financial market shocks are surprisingly well shared, although other macroeconomic risks associated with exogenous shocks to output, inflation, and monetary policies are not fully shared across countries. Our results suggest that one of the main benefits from stock market liberalization is to allow the countries studied in this paper to better hedge against exogenous and idiosyncratic financial market risks, and stock market liberalization needs to be accompanied by other measures of economic integration in order to achieve the full benefits of international risk sharing.
2009	H53	Beraldo, Sergio, Daniel Montolio, and Gilberto Turati. 2009. "Healthy, Educated and Wealthy: A Primer on the Impact of Public and Private Welfare Expenditures on Economic Growth." <i>Journal of Socio-Economics</i>, 38(6): 946-56. In this paper, we provide first evidence of the impact of public and private expenditures in health and education on economic growth, via their influence on people's health, skills and knowledge. We consider a growth accounting framework in order to test whether countries that devote a larger amount of resources to the consumption of health and educational services experience higher growth rates. We also test whether the effects on economic growth of public expenditure in health and education differ from those of private expenditure. Our empirical analysis is based on a panel of 19 OECD countries observed between 1971 and 1998. The results are consistent with the hypothesis that health and education expenditure affects positively growth. The estimated impact is stronger for health than for education. More importantly, we find some evidence that public expenditure influences GDP growth more than private expenditure.
2009	H53	Gorg, Holger, Hassan Molana, and Catia Montagna. 2009. "Foreign Direct Investment, Tax Competition and Social Expenditure." <i>International Review of Economics and Finance</i>, 18(1): 31-37. The aim of this paper is to make a first step towards studying the role of social expenditure and its interaction with corporate taxation in determining the destination of foreign direct investment (FDI) flows. Using panel data for 18 OECD countries and measuring the extent of social welfare policies by the (public social expenditure)/GDP ratio, we find strong support for the conjecture that redistributive social welfare state policies are valued by multinationals as, for instance, they may signal a government's commitment to social stability.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	J42	Mattesini, Fabrizio, and Lorenza Rossi. 2009. "Optimal Monetary Policy in Economies with Dual Labor Markets." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 33(7): 1469-89. We present a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) New Keynesian model with indivisible labor and a dual labor market: a Walrasian one where wages are fully flexible and a unionized one characterized by real wage rigidity. We show that the negative effect of a productivity shock on inflation and the positive effect of a cost-push shock are crucially determined by the proportion of firms that belong to the unionized sector. The larger this number, the larger are these effects. Consequently, the larger the union coverage, the larger should be the optimal response of the nominal interest rate to exogenous productivity and cost-push shocks. The optimal inflation and output gap volatility increases as the number of the unionized firms in the economy increases.
2009	J52	CV: Fregert, Klas, and Jaakko Pehkonen. 2009. "The Crisis of the 1990s and Unemployment in Finland and Sweden." In <i>The Great Financial Crisis in Finland and Sweden: The Nordic Experience of Financial Liberalization</i> , ed. Lars Jonung, Jaakko Kiander and Pentti Vartia, 131-57. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	J52	Terraz, Isabelle. 2009. "Negociations salariales et croissance: Une application empirique aux pays de l'OCDE apres la Seconde Guerre mondiale. (Wage Bargaining and Economic Growth: An Empirical Application to OECD Countries after World War II. With English summary.)." <i>Economies et Societes</i> , 43(5): 833-55. This article deals with collective bargaining and economic growth both from a theoretical and an empirical point of view. In a case of investment irreversibility, bargaining can appropriate the capital rent and hence reduce the rate of growth. This effect obtained in an endogenous growth model with investment externality is then tested on 15 OECD countries between 1960 and 2000. We show that the unionization rate has a significant negative effect on the growth rates of these countries.
2009	J52	Ciccarone, Giuseppe. 2009. "Equita distributiva e produttività programmata: Una proposta per la riforma della contrattazione. (Redistributive Equity and Programmed Productivity: A Proposal for Wage Bargaining Reform. With English summary.)." <i>Economia e Lavoro</i> , 43(2): 15-24. The Italian economy has experienced a long period of low growth, of income and of labour productivity. At the same time, income distribution has moved in favor of profits, but wage moderation and greater flexibility in the labour market have been accompanied by insufficient dynamics of technical progress. These crucial issues for the future of the Italian economy are not properly addressed by the recent debate on the reform of wage bargaining. In order to overcome this shortcoming, the paper proposes to adopt a procedure of variation of the "first level" wage which takes into account the functional distribution of income and which aims at achieving a "programmed" rate of productivity growth.
2009	J54 P13	Clemente Lopez, Jesus, Millan Diaz Foncea, and Carmen Marcuello Servos. 2009. "Sociedades cooperativas y sociedades laborales en Espana: Estudio de su contribucion a la creacion de empleo y al crecimiento economico. (Entities of the Social Economy in Spain: Study of Their Contribution to the Employment and Economic Growth. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Estudios Cooperativos</i> , 0(98): 35-69. The goal of this paper is analyzing the evolution of cooperatives and "sociedades laborales" in Spain, as well as to relate the economic context in which these entities developed their activities and their contribution to economic development and job creation. The used methodology is the analysis of convergence, which explains that the Social Economy is more established in those "Autonomous Communities" with greater numbers of employees and in those with higher income per capita.
2009	K10	Oh, Yonghyup. 2009. "International Capital Market Imperfections: Evidence from Geographical Features of International Consumption Risk Sharing." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 41(7-9): 1043-53. This article attempts to rationalize the validity of gravity variables to explain the degree of international consumption risk sharing. We find that for a panel of 54 countries during 1950-2000, variables such as distance, affluence, a common language and the type of legal system are relevant in explaining not only cross-country consumption and output correlations, but consumption risk sharing. Common law countries share consumption risks more than civil law countries. English speaking countries turn out to share consumption risks more than other language groups, and show significantly higher consumption risk sharing even within the group of common law countries.
2009	K10 K40 N40	Roe, Mark J., and Jordan I. Siegel. 2009. "Finance and Politics: A Review Essay Based on Kenneth Dam's Analysis of Legal Traditions in The Law-Growth Nexus." <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i> , 47(3): 781-800. Strong financial markets are widely thought to propel economic development, with many in finance seeing legal tradition as fundamental to protecting investors sufficiently for finance to flourish. Kenneth Dam finds that the legal tradition view inaccurately portrays how legal systems work, how laws developed historically, and how government power is allocated in the various legal traditions. Yet, after probing the legal origins' literature for inaccuracies, Dam does not deeply develop an alternative hypothesis to explain the world's differences in financial development. Nor does he challenge the origins core data, which could be origins' trump card. Hence, his analysis will not convince many economists, despite that his legal learning suggests conceptual and factual difficulties for the legal origins explanations. Yet, a dense political economy explanation is already out there and the origins-based data has unexplored weaknesses consistent with Dam's contentions. Knowing if the origins view is truly fundamental, flawed, or secondary is vital for financial development policy making because policymakers who believe it will pick policies that imitate what they think to be the core institutions of the preferred legal tradition. But if they have mistaken views, as Dam indicates they might, as to what the legal traditions' institutions really are and which types of laws are effective, or what is really most important to financial development, they will make policy mistakes--potentially serious ones.
2009	K32	Aiken, Deborah Vaughn, Rolf Fare, Shawna Grosskopf, and Carl A. Pasurka Jr. 2009. "Pollution Abatement and Productivity Growth: Evidence from Germany, Japan, the Netherlands, and the United States." <i>Environmental and Resource Economics</i> , 44(1): 11-28. The passage of environmental legislation was accompanied by concerns about its potential detrimental effect on productivity. We assume inputs can be assigned to either abatement activities or good output production. This allows us to specify regulated and unregulated production frontiers to determine the association between pollution abatement and productivity growth. We then employ our "assigned input" model to determine the association between productivity and abatement activities for manufacturing industries in Germany, Japan, the Netherlands and the United States.
2009	K40	Yao, Yang, and Linda Yueh. 2009. "Law, Finance, and Economic Growth in China: An Introduction." <i>World Development</i> , 37(4): 753-62. China has experienced remarkable economic growth for three decades despite having a weak legal system and underdeveloped financial markets thought to be crucial for economic development. An assessment of the relationship among the legal and financial systems and economic growth reveals a complex set of institutional factors that have underpinned China's marketization, and which is not premised on the establishment of a legal or financial system before development takes off. China's experience holds lessons for other developing countries struggling with imperfect legal systems and nascent financial markets, which are not uncommon features of economies at an early stage of development.
2009	K40	Feng Lu, Susan, and Yang Yao. 2009. "The Effectiveness of Law, Financial Development, and Economic Growth in an Economy of Financial Repression: Evidence from China." <i>World Development</i> , 37(4): 763-77. In an economy characterized by financial repression, enhancing the legal system may hinder the development of some aspects of the financial sector, especially informal

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		arrangements aiming at circumventing the repression. Using Chinese provincial data in the 1990s, we find that enhanced legal system suppresses private investment and has no effect on financial depth although it increases the private share of bank credits and bank competition. We interpret these findings as evidence showing the existence of the leakage effect that moves financial resources from the privileged state sector to the rationed private sector. In addition, we find that enhanced legal system does not have a significant effect on the average GDP growth rate. We conclude that the smooth functioning of the legal system requires other institutions to complement.
2009	K40	THE SAME AS K10 Roe, Mark J., and Jordan I. Siegel. 2009. "Finance and Politics: A Review Essay Based on Kenneth Dam's Analysis of Legal Traditions in The Law-Growth Nexus." <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i> , 47(3): 781-800.
2009	L43	Glomm, Gerhard, and Fabio Mendez. 2009. "Privatization, Deregulation, and Capital Accumulation." <i>Southern Economic Journal</i> , 75(4): 976-95. In this paper, we study how the privatization and deregulation of intermediate goods industries influence capital accumulation. Our model is solved under three alternative scenarios: (i) the intermediate sector is composed of a public monopoly under government control; (ii) the intermediate sector is dominated by a private monopoly; and (iii) the intermediate sector is competitive. The comparison of these models suggests that the income benefits of state-to-market transitions are mostly due to increased competition on the deregulated market and that the privatization of state enterprises is not likely to generate significant changes in the economy when the public monopoly is replaced by a private monopoly. We find that elimination of monopoly rights can increase aggregate income significantly.
2009	L73	Hujala, Maija, and Olli-Pekka Hilmola. 2009. "Forecasting Long-Term Paper Demand in Emerging Markets." <i>Foresight</i> , 11(6): 56-73. Typically, the graphic paper demand is being forecasted with the development of GDP, population, and the price of paper. Recently, diffusion of information and communication technologies (ICT) has been identified as one possible driver of its consumption. It could be assumed that in emerging markets paper demand is a combination of these classical and new factors. The research examines the situation in the emerging Russian market with panel data regression analysis, accompanied with system dynamics simulation using Monte Carlo sensitivity analysis. So, the paper integrates different quantitative approaches to sketch long-term paper demand forecasts through different alternative scenarios. Results show that mobile telephones are complementary to both newsprint and magazine paper demand and the internet is a substitute, but these two factors are still relatively small compared to the effect of GDP per capita.
2009	L88	Torres, Angel, and Alvaro Lopez Barcelo. 2009. "La Directiva de Servicios como instrumento de mejora regulatoria en el sector terciario. (With English summary.)" <i>Papeles de Economia Espanola</i> , 0(120): 236-49. Spain's services sector presents several structural flaws. The regulatory framework in which services activities operate may well be one of the main reasons of those weaknesses. According to the empirical literature, there is a link between regulation and the performance of variables such as productivity or prices in the tertiary sector. In this context, the better regulation exercise associated with the implementation of the Services Directive constitutes an opportunity to give a new direction to the most important sector of the Spanish economy towards a more efficient and competitive model. Some recent papers expect significant effects on macroeconomic aggregates as a result of this process.
2009	L92	Islam, Faridul, Saleheen Khan, Anisul M. Islam, and Syed Mushtaque Ahmed. 2009. "Persistence of Shock in a Time Series: An Empirical Analysis of Bangladesh Railway Earnings." <i>South Asia Economic Journal</i> , 10(2): 429-49. Services provided by Bangladesh Railway (BR), a popular mode of transportation, have been vital to the growth and development of the economy since their inception. However, the declining share of its revenue to the gross domestic product (GDP) remains a major policy concern which needs to be addressed. Public policy, particularly short-term stabilization policy, aimed at dealing with this concern would be effective if the series (share of revenue to GDP) is trend stationary. However, if the series is found to be stochastically non-stationary, such stabilization policy would be ineffective and would signal the need for long-term restructuring and reforms. Given this perspective, the article examines if the relevant time series (in this case, railway revenue as per cent of GDP) contains a deterministic or stochastic trend to assess whether short-term public stabilization policy would be effective or long-term structural adjustments and reforms would be necessary. In addition, the article also provides a measure of persistence in the above mentioned time series following Cochrane (1988). Loss of railway's share appears to be due to long-term shifts in demand due to inter-modal competition as well as supply and capacity constraints.
2009	L92	Guerrero C., Alejandro, and Cesar Rivera T. 2009. "Mexico: Total Productivity Changes at the Principal Container Ports." <i>CEPAL Review</i> , 0(99): 173-85. Port performance is commonly measured using partial productivity indicators obtained by relating an output to an input. To ascertain the overall productivity of a port, however, it is more helpful to employ the concept of total productivity, which considers all the inputs employed to obtain the totality of outputs. This factor has been measured using the Malmquist index, which gives the change in total factor productivity (TFP). The present study uses this index to determine the change in the TFP of the principal container ports in Mexico. According to the results obtained, productivity gains were greater at medium-sized terminals such as Progreso and Ensenada than at hubs such as Veracruz and Altamira, even though the latter are more efficient.
2009	L92 R40	Tobon A., Alexander, and Diana Galvis. 2009. "Análisis sobre la evolución reciente del sector de transporte en Colombia. (With English summary.)" <i>Perfil de Coyuntura Económica</i> , 0(13): 147-63. The public transportation sector plays an important role in the consolidation of globalization and competitiveness processes in Colombia. In this sense, there is an internal transformation of the sector accentuated by the growth of the urban population. This article simulates a descriptive analysis of the transportation sector in Colombia in the past few years, using the methodology applied by DANE. Some of the conclusions are: that there is cyclical behavior between national GDP and private consumption with respect to the transportation sector, and also that the traditional public transportation sector and the mass transportation system are non-complementary.
2009	L95	Cabalu, Helen, and Chassty Manuhutu. 2009. "Vulnerability of Natural Gas Supply in the Asian Gas Market." <i>Economic Analysis and Policy</i> , 39(2): 255-70. Gas supply interruptions, increasing gas prices, transportation and distribution bottlenecks, and a growing reliance on imports over longer distances have renewed interest on gas vulnerability in Asia. Japan, Korea, and Taiwan are heavily reliant on LNG imports for their gas supplies from Malaysia, Brunei, Indonesia, Australia, and the Middle East. Countries like Malaysia, Thailand, and Singapore import gas via trans-border pipelines. This paper examines the relative vulnerability of eight gas-importing countries in Asia for the year 2006 using four market risk indicators (ratio of value of gas imports to GDP; ratio of gas consumed to GDP; ratio of gas consumed in an economy to population; and ratio of gas consumption to total primary energy consumption) and two supply risk indicators (ratio of domestic gas production to total domestic gas consumption and geopolitical risk). Using principal component analysis, a composite index of gas vulnerability is estimated by combining the individual indicators. The results demonstrate that there are significant differences in the values of individual and overall indicators of gas vulnerability among countries. This implies that policy measures to address gas vulnerability in one country could differ in another country.
2009	N20	Reinhart, Carmen M., Kenneth S. Rogoff, and Miguel A. Savastano. 2009. "La intolerancia a la deuda. (With English summary.)" <i>El Trimestre Económico</i> , 76(4): 811-84. This paper introduces the concept of "debt intolerance", which manifests

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		itself in the extreme duress many emerging markets experience at debt levels that would seem manageable by advanced country standards. We argue that "safe" external debt-to-GNP thresholds for debt intolerant countries are low, perhaps as low as 15 percent in some cases. These thresholds depend on a country's default and inflation history. Debt intolerance is linked to the phenomenon of serial default that has plagued many countries over the past two centuries. Understanding and measuring debt intolerance is fundamental to assess the problems of debt sustainability, debt restructuring, capital market integration, and the scope for international lending to ameliorate crises. Our goal is to make a first pass at quantifying debt intolerance, including delineating debtors' clubs and regions of vulnerability, on the basis on a history of credit events going back to the 1820s for over 100 countries.
2009	N20	CV: Bordo, Michael D., John Landon-Lane, and Angela Redish. 2009. "Good versus Bad Deflation: Lessons from the Gold Standard Era." In <i>Monetary Policy in Low-Inflation Economies</i> , ed. David E. Altig and Ed Nosal, 127-74. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	N20	CV: Velde, Francois R. 2009. "Good versus Bad Deflation: Lessons from the Gold Standard Era: Commentary." In <i>Monetary Policy in Low-Inflation Economies</i> , ed. David E. Altig and Ed Nosal, 175-79. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	N30	CV: Sen, Partha. 2009. "Immigration, Output, and Welfare in a Growth Model." In <i>Advances in Development Economics</i> , ed. Dipak Basu, 51-59. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2009	N30	CV: Evans, Peter. 2009. "Population Health and Development: An Institutional-Cultural Approach to Capability Expansion." In <i>Successful Societies: How Institutions and Culture Affect Health</i> , ed. Peter A. Hall and Michele Lamont, 104-27. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	N30	CV: Turner, Kerry, and Brendan Fisher. 2009. "An Ecosystems Services Approach: Income, Inequality and Poverty." In <i>Climate Change and Sustainable Development: New Challenges for Poverty Reduction</i> , ed. M. A. Mohamed Salih, 36-46. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N30	Kenny, Charles. 2009. "There's More to Life Than Money: Exploring the Levels/Growth Paradox in Income and Health." <i>Journal of International Development</i> , 21(1): 24-41. This paper discusses historical and recent cross-country evidence relating income to measures of health. After a review of the literature on income and the quality of life, the paper looks at long-term historical evidence on the link between income change and health indicators. Using data on life expectancy, infant mortality and income for a small subset of largely wealthy countries over the 1913-1999 period, the paper examines correlations between income and health at period start and end as well as using the growth of the variables. Using a larger set of data over the period 1975-2000, the paper repeats these tests, as well as looking for any evidence of a larger impact of income, when different data are used or the sample is split. Results suggest a strong cross-country link between income and health and considerable evidence of global improvements over time, but a comparatively weak relationship between improvements in income and improvements in health, even over the very long term. The paper discusses a model based on technology and institutions that might account for such results as well as some preliminary evidence in favour of such a model.
2009	N30 N70	CV: Calomiris, Charles W. 2009. "A Globalist Manifesto for Public Policy: The Tenth Annual IEA Hayek Memorial Lecture, Delivered at One, Great George Street, London, SW1, 5 July 2001." In <i>Globalization and Free Trade</i> , ed. Philip Booth and Richard Wellings, 258-313. In association with the Institute of Economic Affairs. Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N30 N50	Krausmann, Fridolin, Simone Gingrich, Nina Eisenmenger, Karl-Heinz Erb, Helmut Haberl, and Marina Fischer-Kowalski. 2009. "Growth in Global Materials Use, GDP and Population during the 20th Century." <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 68(10): 2696-2705. The growing industrial metabolism is a major driver of global environmental change. We present an assessment of the global use of materials since the beginning of the 20th century based on the conceptual and methodological principles of material flow accounting (MFA). On the grounds of published statistical data, data compilations and estimation procedures for material flows not covered by international statistical sources, we compiled a quantitative estimate of annual global extraction of biomass, fossil energy carriers, metal ores, industrial minerals, and construction minerals for the period 1900 to 2005. This period covers important phases of global industrialisation and economic growth. The paper analyses the observed changes in the overall size and composition of global material flows in relation to the global economy, population growth and primary energy consumption. We show that during the last century, global materials use increased 8-fold. Humanity currently uses almost 60 billion tons (Gt) of materials per year. In particular, the period after WWII was characterized by rapid physical growth, driven by both population and economic growth. Within this period there was a shift from the dominance of renewable biomass towards mineral materials. Materials use increased at a slower pace than the global economy, but faster than world population. As a consequence, material intensity (i.e., the amount of materials required per unit of GDP) declined, while materials use per capita doubled from 4.6 to 10.3 t/cap/yr. The main material groups show different trajectories. While biomass use hardly keeps up with population growth, the mineral fractions grow at a rapid pace. We show that increases in material productivity are mostly due to the slow growth of biomass use, while they are much less pronounced for the mineral fractions. So far there is no evidence that growth of global materials use is slowing down or might eventually decline and our results indicate that an increase in material productivity is a general feature of economic development.
2009	N30	Cette, Gilbert, Yusuf Kocoglu, and Jacques Mairesse. 2009. "La productivite en France, au Japon, aux Etats-Unis et au Royaume-Uni au cours du XXe siecle. (Productivity Growth and Level in France, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States over the Past Century and in Recent Years. With English summary)." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i> , 0(111): 5-37. The past 120 years have been characterised by: (i) rapid economic growth and large productivity gains in the four countries; (ii) a decline in productivity in the United Kingdom relative to the United States, and to a lesser extent also relative to France and Japan until the second world war (WW2), and its subsequent come-back; (iii) the remarkable catching-up of the United States by France and Japan after WW2, which was, however, interrupted in the case of Japan during the 1990s. The contribution of capital deepening accounts for a large share of these different performances, with an increasing share of ICT capital in the last 25 years. In 2006, before the current world crisis, hourly labour productivity levels are slightly higher in France than in the United States, and significantly lower in the United Kingdom and even more in Japan, while TFP levels are very close in France, the United Kingdom, and the United States, but much lower in Japan.
2009	N31	Dennis, Benjamin N., and Talan B. Iscan. 2009. "Engel versus Baumol: Accounting for Structural Change Using Two Centuries of U.S. Data." <i>Explorations in Economic History</i> , 46(2): 186-202. In the last two centuries, the reallocation of labor out of agriculture has been a dominant feature of structural change and economic growth in the United States. This paper uses an accounting framework founded in economic theory to decompose this reallocation into three components: a demand-side effect due to the low income elasticity of demand for agricultural goods (Engel effect), and two supply-side effects, one due to differential sectoral productivity growth rates (Baumol effect), and the other to differential capital deepening. The results show that the Engel effect accounts for almost all labor reallocation until the 1950s, after which the Baumol effect becomes a key determinant. Our framework provides a unified account of long-run structural change, and demonstrates that historical interpretations and theoretical

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		models that emphasize only one dimension of this process cannot properly account for the dramatic history of labor reallocation in the United States.
2009	N35	Settsu, Tokihiko. 2009. "Revision of National Income Estimates on the Tertiary Industry in Pre-war Japan--An Approach to Reexamining Long-Term Economic Statistics. (In Japanese. With English summary)." <i>Economic Review (Keizai Kenkyu)</i> , 60(2): 97-111. It has been known that there are some inconsistencies in Long-Term Economic Statistics (LTES) series edited by Okawa et al. In regard to the estimates on the tertiary industry, Y. Yasuba has already pointed out that the number of labour force used for estimating total income of this industry is quite different from the one in the other volume of LTES. This paper provides new national income estimates on the tertiary industry in pre-war Japan by not only resolving this serious inconsistency on the labour force but also recalculating the per-capita income and the income of workers who have subsidiary works in this industry.
2009	N35	Hickson, Kerry Jane. 2009. "The Contribution of Increased Life Expectancy to Economic Development in Twentieth Century Japan." <i>Journal of Asian Economics</i> , 20(4): 489-504. This paper estimates the value of improved health in Japan over the twentieth century. By valuing the decline in the death rate and appending this to existing measures of GDP per capita it is possible to calculate health augmented GDP per capita growth and generate original results about the monetary value of improved life expectancy over the twentieth century in Japan. The findings of the paper indicate that this is a pertinent exercise because GDP per capita growth approximately doubles when it is extended to include increases in the life expectancy of the population of Japan. These results also provide a justification for the increase in health care service spending that was evident at the close of the twentieth century.
2009	N36	Gadelha, Sergio Ricardo de Brito. 2009. "Crescimento economico, imigracao e salarios reais no Brasil, 1880-1937. (With English summary)." <i>Historia Economica e Historia de Empresas</i> , 12(1): 71-100. This paper demonstrates that in Brazil, 1880-1937, changes in the per capita real income growth rate always preceded changes in the levels of both immigration and the real wage, and so it is highly likely that it was the growth of the economy which induced the immigration and changes in the real wage, and not the other way around. Formally, there was a unidirectional Granger causality relationship from economic growth, in both a bivariate and multivariate framework, to immigration and the real wage. There was no causality, in either direction, between immigration and the real wage.
2009	N40	Feyrer, James, and Bruce Sacerdote. 2009. "Colonialism and Modern Income: Islands as Natural Experiments." <i>Review of Economics and Statistics</i> , 91(2): 245-62. Using a new database of islands throughout the Atlantic, Pacific, and Indian Oceans we find a robust positive relationship between the number of years spent as a European colony and current GDP per capita. We argue that the nature of discovery and colonization of islands provides random variation in the length and type of colonial experience. We instrument for length of colonization using variation in prevailing wind patterns. We argue that wind speed and direction had a significant effect on historical colonial rule but do not have a direct effect on GDP today. The data also suggest that years as a colony after 1700 are more beneficial than earlier years. We also find a discernable pecking order among the colonial powers, with years under U.S., British, French, and Dutch rule having more beneficial effects than Spanish or Portuguese rule. Our finding of a strong connection between modern income and years of colonization is conditional on being colonized at all since each of the islands in our data set spent some time under colonial rule.
2009	N40	THE SAME AS K10 Roe, Mark J., and Jordan I. Siegel. 2009. "Finance and Politics: A Review Essay Based on Kenneth Dam's Analysis of Legal Traditions in The Law-Growth Nexus." <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i> , 47(3): 781-800.
2009	N41	Martin, Fernando M. 2009. "A Positive Theory of Government Debt." <i>Review of Economic Dynamics</i> , 12(4): 608-31. A government that cannot commit to future policy choices faces a trade-off that explains the level of debt. On the one hand, there is an incentive to increase debt and delay taxation, so as to reduce current distortions. On the other hand, inflating current prices lowers the real value of nominal debt and so there is a motive to reduce it now. The size of long-run debt will depend on the interaction of these two opposing incentives. The critical determinant is the willingness of households to substitute away from goods being taxed by inflation. Numerical simulations show that the model matches some qualitative and quantitative properties of U.S. policy variables, including the fact that wars are frequently financed with a mix of instruments. The theory interprets the unusual post-World War II inflation and fast liquidation of accumulated debt as being due to higher long-run debt and expenditure in the period leading up to the war.
2009	N50	THE SAME AS N30 Krausmann, Fridolin, Simone Gingrich, Nina Eisenmenger, Karl-Heinz Erb, Helmut Haberl, and Marina Fischer-Kowalski. 2009. "Growth in Global Materials Use, GDP and Population during the 20th Century." <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 68(10): 2696-2705.
2009	N60 N70	La Croix, Sumner, and Ming Liu. 2009. "The Effect of GDP Growth on Pharmaceutical Patent Protection, 1945-2005." <i>Brussels Economic Review/Cahiers Economiques de Bruxelles</i> , 52(3-4): 355-75. We investigate whether there is a U-shaped relationship between GDP per capita and country patent protection for pharmaceuticals. Using the Pharmaceutical Intellectual Property Protection (PIPP) Index, we find no evidence of a U-shaped relationship for any of the 154 countries in our sample or for global aggregates. There is, however, evidence for a U-shaped relationship in some annual cross-section scatter plots and Tobit regressions. Using a random-effects Tobit estimator and cubic as well as quadratic GDP per capita variables, we find evidence both for and against a monotonically increasing relationship between GDP and the predicted PIPP Index.
2009	N70	THE SAME AS N30 CV: Calomiris, Charles W. 2009. "A Globalist Manifesto for Public Policy: The Tenth Annual IEA Hayek Memorial Lecture, Delivered at One, Great George Street, London, SW1, 5 July 2001."
2009	N73	Ortiz-Villajos, Jose M. 2009. "Patents and Economic Growth in the Long Term: A Quantitative Approach." <i>Brussels Economic Review/Cahiers Economiques de Bruxelles</i> , 52(3-4): 305-40. The work is a quantitative analysis on the relationship between technology and economic development from data on patents from over twenty countries from the beginning of the 19th century till the end of the twentieth century. The cross section regressions between patents and per capita income show a high correlation between both variables and allow the positive effect of technological innovation on economic development to be seen. The regressions between the time series of patent applications in Spain between 1826 and 1985 and some economic variables indicate in similar fashion that there is a positive correlation between both variables, especially between patents and gross fixed capital formation.
2009	N91	Yuan, Tangjun, Tokihiko Settsu, Jean-Pascal Bassino, and Kyoji Fukao. 2009. "Gross Prefectural Domestic Product and Industrial Structure in Pre-war Japan. (In Japanese. With English summary)." <i>Economic Review (Keizai Kenkyu)</i> , 60(2): 163-89. Studies comparing regional income in Japan before and after World War II have frequently drawn a picture of radical change from an economy characterized by large regional disparities to one characterized by small regional disparities. This paper comes to a very different conclusion. Based on estimates of prefecture-level value added for five benchmark years from 1890 to 1940 (a detailed description of our estimation methodology is provided), we examine trends in the gap of economic development between prefectures during the pre-war period and find that this gap was much smaller than claimed in preceding studies and, in fact, not much greater than during the post-war period. Observing, moreover, a decline in inter-prefectural differences in terms of per-capita

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		gross value added during the pre-war period, we conduct a factor analysis and find that a major reason for this decline was a decline in inter-prefectural differences in same-industry labor productivity. Thus, the picture of modern Japan's economic development presented here is very different from the one painted by preceding studies.
2009	O44	Lee, Chew Ging. 2009. "Foreign Direct Investment, Pollution and Economic Growth: Evidence from Malaysia." <i>Applied Economics</i>, 41(13-15): 1709-16. The bounds test developed by Pesaran et al. (2001) is applied to examine the existence of a long-run relationship between foreign direct investment (FDI) inflows, pollution and output of Malaysia. Granger causality tests are also utilized to test for the presence of the short-run and long-run causal relationship between these variables. Both FDI inflows and pollution have short-run causal relationship on output. Output only has long-run causal relationship on FDI inflows.
2009	P13	THE SAME AS J54 Clemente Lopez, Jesus, Millan Diaz Foncea, and Carmen Marcuello Servos. 2009. "Sociedades cooperativas y sociedades laborales en Espana: Estudio de su contribucion a la creacion de empleo y al crecimiento economico. (Entities of the Social Economy in Spain: Study of Their Contribution to the Employment and Economic Growth. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Estudios Cooperativos</i>, 0(98): 35-69.
2009	P14	Sakaki, Shungo. 2009. "Where Do We Stand on the Intellectual Property Rights System between "Open Access and Reinforcing Private Ownership"?" <i>Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review</i>, 5(2): 225-58. There are currently two main arguments with regard to how to handle technological knowledge (stock). One argument holds that emphasis should be placed on steps to reinforce private ownership of such knowledge and to issue incentives which encourage its development or creation. The other argument holds that technological and institutional restrictions governing access to intellectual property should be relaxed to enable more widespread public access. The results of our simulations show that, when evaluating the management of technological knowledge circulation based on long-term economic growth as the criterion, it is first necessary to increase the open access ratio for society as a whole. This is one of the conditions for driving growth forward during periods in which there is a single technological paradigm. However, an alternative approach is to secure private ownership by a minority percentage of society as a whole through means such as patents. This approach effectively encourages a shift away from technological knowledge that has fallen in productivity in favor of new technological knowledge. In this sense, it is possible to point to a new function and significance for the intellectual property rights system in terms of shouldering responsibility for shifts in favor of new technological knowledge.
2009	Q18	CV; Alfieri, Andrea, Channing Arndt, and Xavier Cirera. 2009. "Distortions to Agricultural Incentives in Africa: Mozambique." In <i>Distortions to Agricultural Incentives in Africa</i>, ed. Kym Anderson and William A. Masters, 127-46. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2009	Q18	Byerlee, Derek, Alain de Janvry, and Elisabeth Sadoulet. 2009. "Agriculture for Development: Toward a New Paradigm." <i>Annual Review of Resource Economics</i>, 1(1): 15-31. The fundamental role that agriculture plays in development has long been recognized. In the seminal work on the subject, agriculture was seen as a source of contributions that helped induce industrial growth and a structural transformation of the economy. However, globalization, integrated value chains, rapid technological and institutional innovations, and environmental constraints have deeply changed the context for agriculture's role. We argue that a new paradigm is needed that recognizes agriculture's multiple functions for development in that emerging context: triggering economic growth, reducing poverty, narrowing income disparities, providing food security, and delivering environmental services. Yet, governments and donors have neglected these functions of agriculture with the result that agriculture growth has been reduced, 75% of world poverty is rural, sectoral income disparities have exploded, food insecurity has returned, and environmental degradation is widespread, compromising sustainability. Mobilizing these functions requires shifting the political economy to overcome antiagriculture policy biases, strengthening governance for agriculture, and tailoring priorities to country conditions.
2009	Q22	Cunningham, Stephen, Arthur E. Neiland, Michael Arbuckle, and Tim Bostock. 2009. "Wealth-Based Fisheries Management: Using Fisheries Wealth to Orchestrate Sound Fisheries Policy in Practice." <i>Marine Resource Economics</i>, 24(3): 271-87. The importance of resource rent in fisheries has long been acknowledged. By generating such rents, economically efficient management systems increase value added and the sector's contribution to the gross domestic product (GDP) and growth. However, despite the successful adoption of such systems in some countries around the world, economics continues to have relatively little influence on fisheries policy. This lack of influence is particularly noticeable in developing countries, precisely where the contribution that effectively managed fish resources might make to the GDP is most urgently needed. The key requirement to increase the adoption of economically rational fisheries management is to convince policymakers to focus explicitly on the wealth-generating potential of fish resources. Such a focus provides a general policy framework within which other approaches, such as rights-based, incentive-based, and ecosystem-based, may be nested. This approach is likely to prove more effective in influencing policy, especially in situations where rights-based systems either will not work or are politically unacceptable.
2009	Q24	Pattanayak, Subhrendu K. 2009. "Climate Change and Conservation in Brazil: CGE Evaluation of Health and Wealth Impacts." <i>B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy: Contributions to Economic Analysis and Policy</i>, 9(2): . Ecosystem services are public goods that frequently constitute the only source of capital for the poor, who lack political voice. As a result, provision of ecosystem services is sub-optimal and estimation of their values is complicated. We examine how econometric estimation can feed computable general equilibrium (CGE) modeling to estimate health-related ecosystem values. Against a backdrop of climate change, we analyze the Brazilian policy to expand national forests (FLONAS) by 50 million hectares. Because these major environmental changes can generate spillovers in other sectors, we develop and use a CGE model that focuses on land and labor markets. Compared to climate change and deforestation in the baseline, the FLONAS scenario suggests relatively small declines in GDP, output (including agriculture), and other macro indicators. Urban households will experience declines in their welfare because they own most of the capital and land, which allows them to capture most of the deforestation benefits. In contrast, even though rural households have fewer opportunities for subsistence agriculture and face additional competition with other rural agricultural workers for more limited employment, their welfare improves due to health benefits from conservation of nearby forests. The efficiency vs. equity tradeoffs implied by the FLONAS scenario suggests that health-related ecosystem services will be underprovided if the rural poor are politically weaker than the urban rich. In conclusion, we briefly discuss the pros and cons of the CGE strategy for valuing ecosystem-mediated health benefits and evaluating contemporary policies on climate change mitigation.
2009	Q26	Southwick, Rob, John Bergstrom, and Clint Wall. 2009. "The Economic Contributions of Human-Powered Outdoor Recreation to the US Economy." <i>Tourism Economics</i>, 15(4): 709-33. This paper presents a comprehensive assessment of the economic contributions of the major forms of human-powered outdoor recreation, including trail-based recreation, bicycle-based recreation, paddle-based recreation, snow-based recreation, and camp-based recreation. The results show that the combined economic contributions of human-powered recreation to the US economy exceed US\$ 590 billion annually in total gross output, supporting over five million jobs. Other studies estimate that wildlife-based recreation contributes another US\$ 140 billion annually in total

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		gross output to the US economy, making a total contribution of US\$ 730 billion from both human-powered and wildlife-based recreation. Active outdoor recreation not only strengthens the US economy but also improves the quality of life for participants.
2009	R10	McCormick, Matthew J., Sharon D. Panek, and Ralph M. Rodriguez. 2009. "Gross Domestic Product by Metropolitan Area: Accelerated Statistics for 2008, New Statistics for 2007, and Revised Statistics for 2005-2007." <i>Survey of Current Business</i> , 89(10): 100-131. Growth in real GDP by metropolitan area slowed in 220 of the nation's 366 metropolitan areas, reflecting downturns in construction, manufacturing, and finance and insurance in many areas.
2009	R22	Lindgren, Eva, and Thomas Pettersson. 2009. "Two Sides of the Same Coin? Private Car Ownership in Sweden and Norway since 1950." <i>Scandinavian Economic History Review</i> , 57(2): 172-90. Norwegian private car density has lagged behind the Swedish and did not reach same national levels until the late 1980s, despite the same GDP per capita levels. Can both the time lag and the diffusion process be explained with national differences in income, institutions, infrastructure and population settlements? Or have regional differences in income and population density affected the outcome? The aim of this article is to compare car diffusion in Norway and Sweden in order to find explanations for the national and regional patterns of car diffusion. The conclusion is that car diffusion in Norway and Sweden displays two sides of same coin; the national levels converged, but the process did not follow the same regional pattern. Regional differences in income and population density have in general been a significant explanation for car density in Sweden, but not in Norway.
2009	R40	THE SAME AS L92 Tobon A., Alexander, and Diana Galvis. 2009. "Análisis sobre la evolución reciente del sector de transporte en Colombia. (With English summary.)." <i>Perfil de Coyuntura Económica</i> , 0(13): 147-63.
2009	R40	Wang, Jinbo. 2009. "An Empirical Study of the Relationship between Transportation and Economic Growth in Xinjiang Province." <i>International Business Research</i> , 2(2): 110-14. Along with the development of socialist market economy and the improvement of transportation facilities, the driving effect of transportation industry on economic growth tends to be more significant. The transportation industry is the lifeline of national economic growth and the backbone of material activities and community communication, signaling the development of national economy. Highly-developed transportation industry has important strategic meanings for a country's economic prosperity, cultural development, strong defense, and people's well-off life. Based on the grey system theory and econometrics, this paper analyzes the contributing effect of the transportation industry on Xinjiang's regional economic growth, and studies the relationship between indexes of Xinjiang's transportation industry and economic growth, supplying references for researching Xinjiang's regional economic development.
2009	R52	Holod, Dmytro, and Robert R. Reed. 2009. "Regional External Economies and Economic Growth under Asymmetry." <i>Southern Economic Journal</i> , 75(4): 1123-40. In this article, we explore the impact of regional external economies from human capital accumulation on economic growth. In particular, we allow the extent of local and regional spillovers to vary between the home and foreign economies. Our analysis yields novel insights regarding the diffusion of knowledge across countries. In contrast to the standard, closed-economy Lucas (1988) model, spillovers within the home country may adversely affect growth in the presence of substantial knowledge flows from the foreign country.
2010		
2010	A11	Friedman, Gerald. 2010. "The Crisis and the Economists: A Guide to the Perplexed." <i>Labor History</i> , 51(3): 345-62. Few economists anticipated the current economic crisis and economists continue to stand in the way of effective economic policy. Over a century after Karl Marx and nearly 75 years after John Maynard Keynes, orthodox economists continue to believe in a version of Say's Law where production is for consumption and economic crises originate in bad monetary policy. In the orthodox view, proper monetary policy is not only necessary but is sufficient for recovery; once governments have restored liquidity to the banking system, there is no need for further intervention or stimulus spending. Based on a pre-capitalist, even pre-social, image of economic activity, the orthodox approach is inadequate to understand modern economic conditions. Should its prescriptions be followed, we risk compounding the current economic crisis and dragging the economy into a long term malaise comparable with the economic crisis of the 1930s.
2010	A11	Brownlow, Graham. 2010. "Fabricating Economic Development." <i>Economic and Social Review</i> , 41(3): 301-24. Much of the literature, regardless of academic discipline, presents the publication of Economic Development in 1958 as analogous to a "big bang" event in the creation of modern Ireland. However, such a "big bang" perspective misrepresents the sophistication of economic debates prior to Whitaker's report as well as distorting the interpretation of subsequent developments. This paper reappraises Irish economic thinking before and after the publication of Economic Development. It is argued that an economically "liberal" approach to Keynesianism, such as that favoured by T. K. Whitaker and George O'Brien, lost out in the 1960s to a more interventionist approach: only later did a more liberal approach to macroeconomic policy triumph. The rival approaches to academic economics were in turn linked to wider debates on the influence of religious authorities on Irish higher education. Academic economists were particularly concerned with preserving their intellectual independence and how a shift to planning would keep decisions on resource allocation out of the reach of conservative political and religious leaders. ПЕРЕПЕЧЕН ІЗ 2012
2010	C13	Diss: Donayre, Luigi Alfredo. 2010. Inferences about Threshold Effects in Macroeconomic Relationships. PhD diss. Washington University in St. Louis. First Chapter (Job Market Paper): "Estimated Thresholds in the Response of Output to Monetary Policy: Are Large Policy Shocks Less Effective? This paper investigates asymmetries in the response of output to monetary policy shocks of different magnitude. Traditionally in the literature, the threshold determining which shocks are 'large' and which are 'small' has been imposed exogenously. In this context, an unobserved components (UC) model of output with a TAR-driven transitory component augmented by a monetary policy variable is estimated. This framework makes it possible to introduce the threshold determining the size of monetary policy shocks as an additional parameter, instead of imposing an ad hoc definition. Second Chapter: "Fiducial Distribution Confidence Intervals for Threshold Models with an Application to Credit-Market Crises" (with Yunjong Eo and James Morley) We construct confidence intervals for threshold parameters of TAR processes. Following Eo and Morley (2009), we propose a new method to construct confidence intervals for threshold parameters based on simulation of their marginal fiducial distributions (FD) from the likelihood function, by means of Markov-Chain Monte Carlo methods. Third Chapter: "Firm Heterogeneity, Imperfect Information and the Role of Aggregation in the Nonlinear Relationship Between Money and Output" This paper addresses deeper empirical issues related to the role of aggregation in determining the nature of the nonlinear relationship between output and monetary policy variables. This paper argues that this difference between theory and empirical evidence might be caused by an aggregation problem.
2010	C54	Onatski, Alexei, and Noah Williams. 2010. "Empirical and Policy Performance of a Forward-Looking Monetary Model." <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i> , 25(1): 145-76. In this paper we consider the implications of a fully specified dynamic general equilibrium model, developed by Smets and Wouters (2003). This is a relatively large-scale forward-looking model, which was shown to provide a good fit to the data. We show that systematically accounting for prior uncertainty may lead to substantially different

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		parameter estimates. However many of the qualitative features of the model remain similar under the alternative estimates that we find. We then formulate and analyze optimal policy rules in the model, focusing on a simple loss function which is commonly used and is independent of the estimates. We determine the optimal equilibrium dynamics for our estimates as well as those of Smets and Wouters, and find that they imply largely similar behavior. We then analyze simple policy rules, finding that these rules perform relatively well and are robust to our different sets of parameter estimates. Overall, our results suggest that the model may be relatively robust in its ability to capture certain aspects of the data. However some caution should be exercised in basing inference on the structural estimates, as these seem to be only weakly identified.
2010	C58	Rodriguez, Abel, and Gavino Puggioni. 2010. "Mixed Frequency Models: Bayesian Approaches to Estimation and Prediction." <i>International Journal of Forecasting</i>, 26(2): 293-311. We describe Bayesian models for economic and financial time series that use regressors sampled at higher frequencies than the outcome of interest. The models are developed within the framework of dynamic linear models, which provides a high level of flexibility and allows direct interpretation of the results. The problem of the collinearity of intraperiod observations is solved using model selection and model averaging approaches. Bayesian approaches to model selection automatically adjust for multiple comparisons, while predictions based on model averaging allow us to account for both model and parameter uncertainty when predicting future observations. A novel aspect of the models presented here is the introduction of new formulations for the prior distribution on the model space that allow us to favor sparse models where the significant coefficients cluster on adjacent lags of the high frequency predictor. We illustrate our approach by predicting the gross national product of the United States using the term structure of interest rates.
2010	C58	Cagli, Efe Caglar, Umut Halac, and Dilvin Taskin. 2010. "Testing Long-Run Relationship between Stock Market and Macroeconomic Variables in the Presence of Structural Breaks: The Turkish Case." <i>International Research Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 0(48): 49-60. In this paper, the relationship between macroeconomic variables and stock market level is investigated. In the empirical analysis, well-known (Zivot Andrews, 1992; Lumsdaine Papell, 1997) unit root tests are conducted to determine the order of integration of the time series. Gregory-Hansen test which allows for structural breaks in the data is employed to examine the cointegration between macroeconomic fundamentals and stock market prices. As a result, Istanbul Stock Exchange National-100 (ISE-100) index is found as cointegrated with the variables, namely gross domestic product, U.S. crude oil price, and industrial production.
2010	C58	Nwezeaku, N. C., and G. C. Okpara. 2010. "The Effects of Financial Deepening on Stock Market Returns and Volatility: Evidence from Nigeria." <i>International Research Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 0(40): 67-73. This paper investigates the effects of financial deepening on the stock market returns and volatility in Nigeria using the generalized autoregressive conditional heteroscedasticity (GARCH) model. Two different measures of financial deepening namely the ratio of money supply to gross domestic product (FD ₁) and the ratio of domestic credits to GDP (FD ₂) were used, leading to the building of two GARCH models. Our results show that in both models, a high degree of financial deepening reduces significantly the level of risk (volatility) in the stock market and that conditional volatility of returns is fairly persistent. Employing a diagnostic test, we verified whether the GARCH model is misspecified and found that apart from recording improvement in the descriptive statistics, all the estimation pass the Ljung-Box Q ₁₂ and Q ₂ ² ₁₂ to check the autocorrelation and heteroscedasticity in the normalized residual of the model. The models were therefore found to be well specified and can be used for forecasting. The policy implication of the results is that the reduction or presence of low degree of volatility suggests that investors will demand for less risk premium in the stock market thereby creating lower cost of capital which is synonymous with increase in investment and hence economic development. The government should therefore gear its efforts towards deepening finance in the economy in order to achieve economic development and growth of the country.
2010	C58	Elder, John, and Apostolos Serletis. 2010. "Oil Price Uncertainty." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i>, 42(6): 1137-59. The theories of investment under uncertainty and real options predict that uncertainty about, for example, oil prices will tend to depress current investment. We reinvestigate the relationship between the price of oil and investment, focusing on the role of uncertainty about oil prices. We find that volatility in oil prices has had a negative and statistically significant effect on several measures of investment, durables consumption, and aggregate output. We also find that accounting for the effects of oil price volatility tends to exacerbate the negative dynamic response of economic activity to a negative oil price shock, while dampening the response to a positive oil price shock.
2010	D71	Moore, James C. 2010. "On Aggregation and Welfare Analysis." <i>Review of Economic Design</i>, 14(1-2): 95-129. In this article, the beginnings of a new approach to the theory of aggregation are developed. The basic idea is that aggregation should involve two things: (a) data over which social preferences are defined should be mapped into a smaller-dimensional space, and (b) there should exist an ordering on that lower-dimensional space such that an improvement in this criterion implies an improvement for any of a class of social preference functions and of a class of individual preference relations defined over the original space. Results are developed which show that this conception of aggregation can yield meaningful results; particularly with respect to comparisons of 'real national income' in two situations, for a given economy.
2010	D78	Bhattacharjee, Arnab, and Sean Holly. 2010. "Rational Partisan Theory, Uncertainty, and Spatial Voting: Evidence for the Bank of England's MPC." <i>Economics and Politics</i>, 22(2): 151-79. The transparency and openness of the monetary policy-making process at the Bank of England has provided very detailed information on both the decisions of individual members of the Monetary Policy Committee (MPC) and the information on which they are based. In this paper, we consider this decision-making process in the context of a model in which inflation forecast targeting is used, but there is heterogeneity among the members of the committee. We find that rational partisan theory can explain spatial voting behavior under forecast uncertainty about the output gap. Internally generated forecasts of output and market-generated expectations of medium-term inflation provide the best description of discrete changes in interest rates, in combination with uncertainty in the macroeconomic environment. There is also a role for developments in asset, housing and labor markets. Further, spatial voting patterns clearly differentiate between internally and externally appointed members of the MPC. The results have important implications for committee design and the conduct of monetary policy.
2010	E02	Mahmood, Khalid, Toseef Azid, Imran Sharif Chaudhry, and Muhammad Zahir Faridi. 2010. "Impact of Economic Freedom on Economic Growth: The Case of Some Selected SAARC Member Countries." <i>International Research Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 0(52): 7-16. This research paper in general focuses on the significance of economic freedom for growth in South Asian countries using the panel data of five SAARC member countries. The study employs econometric technique like Auto Regressive Distributive Lag (ARDL) Model to investigate the long run relationship between concerned variables. The analysis shows that the level of economic freedom robustly, positively and significantly affects the GDP per capita of five SAARC member countries; the impact of two control variables openness and foreign direct investment on growth of five SAARC member countries are also positive and statistically significant. Empirical evidences suggest that existence of free private markets where individuals make decision on their behalf is very conducive to growth in five SAARC countries.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	F51	<p>Wijeweera, Albert, and Matthew J. Webb. 2010. "A Peace Dividend for Sri Lanka: The Case for a Return to Prosperity Following the End of Hostilities." <i>Global Economy Journal</i>, 10(2): . Throughout its long years of civil war, Sri Lanka maintained a healthy rate of GDP growth and increasing levels of military spending. Now that the war has ended, Sri Lanka faces the challenge of rebuilding and switching to a peace-time economy with potentially lower levels of defense spending. We employ a cointegration analysis and an error correction model to examine the relationship between non/military spending in Sri Lanka and identify the possible economic benefits of decreased military spending. We find that GDP growth in Sri Lanka is generally not responsive to military spending, but responds positively to non-military spending. Although non-military spending exerts a positive effect upon economic growth compared to military spending, the outcome is still sub-optimal due to the absence of an income multiplier effect. This prefaces potentially good economic news for Sri Lanka in the coming years assuming that hostilities do not resume, that the government can successfully divert resources from the military to the non-military sector and that private sector investment can be effectively encouraged to exert a crowding in effect.</p>
2010	F51	<p>Brauer, Jurgen, and John P. Dunne. 2010. "On the Cost of Violence and the Benefit of Peace." <i>Peace Economics, Peace Science and Public Policy</i>, 16(2): . Among economists, there seems to exist an unfortunate lack of understanding of the complexities of war and violence and the effects on economy and society. The cost of the 2008/9 world economic and financial crisis, for example, amounted to a world GDP decline of much less than one percent in 2009--far smaller than the cost that violence imposes. This lack of understanding has created problems in the design of preconflict-, conflict-, and postconflict policies, leaving a sometimes unrecognized legacy of violence and loss. This essay deals with some of the economic issues involved.</p>
2010	G00	<p>Favilukis, Jack, Sydney C. Ludvigson, and Stijn Van Nieuwerburgh. 2010. <i>The Macroeconomic Effects of Housing Wealth, Housing Finance, and Limited Risk-Sharing in General Equilibrium</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15988. We study a two-sector general equilibrium model of housing and non-housing production where heterogeneous households face limited opportunities to insure against aggregate and idiosyncratic risks. The model generates large variability in the national house price-rent ratio, both because it fluctuates endogenously with the state of the economy and because it rises in response to a relaxation of credit constraints and decline in housing transaction costs (financial market liberalization). These factors, together with a rise in foreign ownership of U.S. debt calibrated to match the actual increase over the period 2000-2006, generate an increase in the model price-rent ratio comparable to that observed in U.S. data over this period. The model also predicts a sharp decline in home prices starting in 2007, driven by the economic contraction and by a presumed reversal of the financial market liberalization. Fluctuations in the model's price-rent ratio are driven by changing risk premia, which fluctuate endogenously in response to cyclical shocks, the financial market liberalization, and its subsequent reversal. By contrast, we show that the inflow of foreign money into domestic bond markets plays a small role in driving home prices, despite its large depressing influence on interest rates. Finally, the model implies that procyclical increases in equilibrium price-rent ratios reflect rational expectations of lower future housing returns, not higher future rents.</p>
2010	H12	<p>Hutchison, Michael M., Ilan Noy, and Lidan Wang. 2010. "Fiscal and Monetary Policies and the Cost of Sudden Stops." <i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i>, 29(6): 973-87. This article investigates the effects of monetary and fiscal policies on output growth during sudden-stop balance of payments crisis in emerging markets and developing countries. Sudden stops in capital flows, and subsequent deep recessions, are a frequent occurrence in these countries but there is no professional consensus, and little systematic empirical evidence, shedding light on the macroeconomic policy mix most likely to limit output losses during these episodes. To address this issue, we investigate 83 sudden-stop crisis in 66 countries using a baseline empirical model to control for the various determinants of output losses during sudden stops. We measure the marginal effects of policy on output losses, and find strong evidence that monetary tightening (rise in the discount rate or unsterilized rise in international reserves) and discretionary fiscal contraction are significantly correlated with larger output losses following a sudden stop. Fiscal expansion is associated with smaller output losses following a sudden stop, but monetary expansion has no discernable effect. The macroeconomic policy mix associated with the least output loss during a sudden-stop financial crisis is a discretionary fiscal expansion combined with a neutral monetary policy.</p>
2010	H44	<p>Diewert, Erwin. 2010. <i>Decompositions of Profitability Change using Cost Functions</i>. UBC Department of Economics, UBC Departmental Archives. Profitability at a period of time is defined as the value of outputs produced by a production unit divided by the corresponding cost. Using some earlier work by O'Donnell, the paper provides a decomposition of profitability growth over two periods into various explanatory factors. The explanatory factors are: the change in the production unit's cost efficiency, an index of output price growth, returns to scale, technical progress and an index of input price growth. If output prices for the production unit are not available, the paper suggests that marginal costs could be used as prices to weight outputs in each period. Using marginal or average costs to weight outputs leads to a methodology for evaluating the productivity performance of nonmarket production units that is similar to the methodology suggested in the Atkinson report.</p>
2010	H83	<p>Hardiman, Niamh, and Muiris MacCarthaigh. 2010. "Organising for Growth: Irish State Administration 1958-2008." <i>Economic and Social Review</i>, 41(3): 367-93. This paper analyses some key features of Irish public administration as it has developed since the foundation of the state, paying particular attention to the period from the late 1950s onward. During these decades, notwithstanding successive waves of concern expressed over the need for public sector reform, the evidence suggests an underlying lack of coherence in the evolution of the public administration system that resulted in a poor capacity for effective policy coordination. Yet the drive toward economic modernisation also resulted in the creation of new state competence to support industrial development both directly and indirectly. These changes can be tracked organisationally, drawing on the database of the IRCHSS-funded Mapping the Irish State project.</p>
2010	H83	<p>Boulat, Regis. 2010. "La via europea alla produttività: Jean Fourastie tra piano Monnet e piano Marshall (1945-1953). (The European Way to Productivity: Jean Fourastie between the Monnet Plan and the Marshall Plan [1945-1953]. With English summary.)" <i>Imprese e Storia</i>, 0(39): 9-40. Now recognized as the primary source of growth and employment, the notion of productivity becomes an issue in French economic policy-making after World War II. When efforts are made to rebuild and modernize the French economy in order to catch up with America's high living standards, productivity is at the core of the strategies implemented by entrepreneurs and modernizers. Productivity is also used as an "ambiguous speech" by the so-called Bataillon sacre de la productivite, a group led by Jean Fourastie within the public administration structure in charge of economic planning: with the help of Fourastie's conceptual elaboration and thanks to the "psychological shock" of productivity missions, this small but influential group sought to convince the French of the need to import new working methods and to pacify social relations. Fourastie's interpretation of the notion of productivity also contributed to the harmonization, across Europe, of the tools for conceptualizing economic development.</p>
2010	J43	<p>Research Group of Development Research Center of the State Council. 2010. "The Effect of Citizenization of Rural Migrant Workers on the Domestic Demand and Economic Growth. (In Chinese. With English summary.)" <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i>, 45(6): 4-16. Based on a theory model which distinguish the native city labors, the rural migrant workers and the farmers,</p>

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		this paper analyzes how the current pattern of urbanization is harmful to the economic growth. The model shows that citizenization of rural migrant workers will increase the scale of the city, narrow the income disparity between urban and rural labor, and accelerate the accumulation of the human capital. As a result, it is helpful for attaining higher level of economic growth. Then we simulate the effect by using a CGE model. The simulation results show that citizenization of 10 million migrant workers can increase the GDP growth rate at about 1 per cent. It also shows that citizenization of migrant workers can promote consumption and investment, which will expand domestic demand significantly and decrease the degree of dependence on foreign trade. In addition, citizenization can increase the share of service sector and optimize the economic structure.
2010	J80	CV: Melendez, Edwin, Nik Theodore, and Abel Valenzuela Jr.. 2010. "Day Laborers in New York's Informal Economy." In <i>Informal Work in Developed Nations</i> , ed. Enrico Marcelli, Colin C. Williams and Pascale Joassart, 135-52. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2010	K22	Loayza, Norman V., and Luis Serven, eds. 2010. <i>Business Regulation and Economic Performance</i> , Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Six papers explore the patterns of business regulation across the world and review their impact on aggregate economic performance, focusing on Latin America. Papers discuss product market regulation and macroeconomic performance--a review of cross-country evidence (Fabio Schiantarelli); regulation and macroeconomic performance (Norman V. Loayza, Ana Maria Oviedo, and Luis Serven); regulation and macroeconomic dynamics (Loayza, Oviedo, and Serven); informality in Latin America and the Caribbean (Loayza, Serven, and Naotaka Sugawara); slow recoveries (Raphael Bergoing, Loayza, and Andrea Repetto); and market reforms, factor reallocation, and productivity growth in Latin America (Marcela Eslava, John Haltiwanger, Adriana Kugler, and Maurice Kugler).
2010	K31	Damiani, Mirella, and Fabrizio Pompei. 2010. "Labour Protection and Productivity in EU Economies: 1995-2005." <i>European Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 7(2): 373-411. The present study examines cross-national and sectoral differences in multifactor productivity growth in sixteen European countries from 1995 to 2005. The main aim is to ascertain the role of flexible employment contracts and collective labour relationships in explaining the ample differentials recorded in the European economy. We use the EU KLEMS database for growth accounting and a broad set of indicators of labour regulations, covering two distinct 'areas' of labour regulation: employment laws and collective relations laws. This comprehensive approach allows us to consider arrangements that regulate allocation of labour inputs (fixed-term and part-time contracts, hours worked) and the payoff and decision rights of employees. We find that, since 1995, European countries have not followed similar patterns of growth. A large number of variations between European economies are caused by marked differentials in multifactor productivity and part of this heterogeneity is caused by sectoral diversities. We show that, in labour-intensive sectors such as services, fixed-term contracts, which imply shorter-term jobs and lower employment tenures, may discourage investment in skills and have detrimental effects on multifactor productivity increases. Employment protection reforms which slacken the rules of fixed-term contracts cause potential drawbacks in terms of low productivity gains. We also find that more stringent regulation of these practices, as well as a climate of collective relations, sustain long-term relationships and mitigate these negative effects.
2010	K31	CV: Saltari, Enrico, Giuseppe Travaglini, and Clifford R. Wymer. 2010. "Investment, Productivity and Employment in the Italian Economy." In <i>The Economics of Imperfect Markets: The Effects of Market Imperfections on Economic Decision-Making</i> , ed. Giorgio Calcagnini and Enrico Saltari, 113-36. Contributions to Economics. Heidelberg and New York: Springer, Physica.
2010	L21	Holmes, Mark J., and Brian Silverstone. 2010. "Business Confidence and Cyclical Turning Points: A Markov-Switching Approach." <i>Applied Economics Letters</i> , 17(1-3): 229-33. Markov regime-switching analysis is used to consider the relationship between business confidence and the probability of turning points in cyclical GDP. We find, in an application to New Zealand, that confidence is related to both the deepness and duration of the business cycle and is asymmetric regarding the probability of the economy remaining in a given regime. Overall, the New Zealand business confidence series is a useful indicator of cyclical turning points.
2010	L21	Kaplan, David S., and Vikram Pathania. 2010. "What Influences Firms' Perceptions?" <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 38(4): 419-31. Perceptions-based indicators are sometimes used to measure the quality of the business environment. For instance, firms are asked about the major constraints on business operations and expansion. Little is known, however, about what shapes their responses. In this paper, using perceptions-based indicators from 38 countries (84 country-year pairs) from the World Bank Enterprise Surveys, we argue that firm responses are critically influenced by macroeconomic conditions. Paradoxically, we find that perceptions worsen during periods of high GDP growth. We also examine other indicators from the Enterprise Surveys that are objective measures of constraints, and find mixed evidence on how business constraints vary with the business cycle. Finally, we find that firms that introduce new product lines, which are likely those with the most interactions with regulatory agencies, have particularly bad perceptions of the business environment. We conclude that changes in firms' perceptions over time may not reflect changes in the business environment.
2010	L97	Mc Morrow, Kieran, Werner Roger, and Alessandro Turrini. 2010. "Determinants of TFP Growth: A Close Look at Industries Driving the EU-US TFP Gap." <i>Structural Change and Economic Dynamics</i> , 21(3): 165-80. This paper explores the determinants of the EU-US TFP growth gap using EU KLEMS. As found in previous analyses, TFP growth appears to be driven by catching-up phenomena associated with the gradual adoption of new technologies. TFP growth is also significantly driven by developments at the "technological frontier", especially since the mid-1990s. Industries with higher R&D expenditures and higher adoption rates for ICT-intensive technologies appear to exhibit higher TFP growth rates, whilst human capital has mostly a significant effect across countries. Regarding determinants in industries relevant for the different TFP performance of the EU versus the US, ICT-producing industries appear to benefit from R&D in terms of stronger spillovers from TFP gains at the frontier, network utilities are strongly affected by product market regulations, whilst the retail and wholesale trade industry is significantly influenced by consumption dynamics which permit a better exploitation of scale economies.
2010	M14	CV: Ferrato, Elio, and Maria Cecilia Coutinho de Arruda. 2010. "Fairness in International Trade and Investment: Latin American Challenges." In <i>Fairness in International Trade</i> , ed. Geoff Moore, 117-37. International Society of Business, Economics, and Ethics Book Series, vol. 1. Dordrecht and New York: Springer.
2010	M37	Etayo-Perez, Cristina. 2010. "Economic Cycle and Advertising Expenditure in Spain: An Analysis of the Different Advertising Media." <i>EsicMarket</i> , 0(135): 35-61. This paper analyses the relationship between advertising expenditure and the evolution of GDP. First of all, it considers how the different advertising media are influenced by the economic situation and on the other hand, it explores the connections between advertising expenditure and the different types of production activities. The analysis is focused on the case of Spain between the years 1976 and 2003.
2010	N76	CV: Cardoso, Eliana, and Vladimir Kuhl Teles. 2010. "A Brief History of Brazil's Growth." In <i>Growth and Sustainability in Brazil, China, India, Indonesia and South Africa</i> , ed. Luiz de Mello, 19-50. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	N92	Partridge, Mark D. 2010. "The Duelling Models: NEG vs Amenity Migration in Explaining US Engines of Growth." <i>Papers in Regional Science</i> , 89(3): 513-36. The new economic geography (NEG) has become a mainstay of regional science in the last two decades, as signified by the awarding of Paul Krugman, the Nobel Prize. Yet, most American regional scientists and urban/regional economists do not use NEG in determining regional growth patterns. Instead, they rely on factors such as natural amenity migration, whose roots lie back to the work of Philip Graves in the mid 1970s. Conversely, two of the world's leading economic geographers--Allen Scott and Michael Storper--have strongly argued that job availability not household amenities have determined US regional dynamics. Given the disparity of views over the largest developed economy in the world, we hold a competition to determine which of these leading contenders accurately predict US interregional growth dynamics over the last 40-60 years. The runaway winner of the duel is natural amenity led growth with the crown going to Graves. Implications are drawn for both empirical research and EU economic integration.
2010	N93 N94	Buyst, Erik. 2010. "Reversal of Fortune in a Small, Open Economy: Regional GDP in Belgium, 1896-2000." <i>Rivista di Storia Economica, N.S.</i> , 26(1): 75-92.
2010	O50	Webber, Michael. 2010. "Re-emerging China and Consequences for Economic Geography." <i>Eurasian Geography and Economics</i> , 51(5): 583-99. A noted specialist on the spatial dimensions of China's economy surveys questions and opportunities for economic geography raised by the re-emergence of China. He explores the ways in which the rise of China may alter economic geography's object of study (the organization of the world economy), force re-conceptualization of some fundamental concepts and theories, and affect the way the discipline conducts its work. The paper argues that cooperation of Western and Chinese scholars in forging a new economic geography is contingent on a redirected focus away from concerns relevant only to the West and the discarding of research frameworks that bracket China off from experiences in the West.
2010	O56	Gibson, John. 2010. "Recent Shocks and Long-Term Change in the Samoan Economy." <i>Pacific Economic Bulletin</i> , 25(3): 7-23. The strengths exhibited by the Samoan economy during the period of steady growth from 1998 to 2007 have since been tested by considerable volatility in economic activity, declining employment, rapidly rising prices, the global financial crisis, and the September 2009 tsunami. The economy has done reasonably well in the face of these challenges with key economic support in the form of aid, remittances and tourism. Questions are raised about the future viability of these forms of support.
2010	P32	Evangelos, Nikolaidis. 2010. "Agriculture in Post-transition CEECs: Reconstruction or Deconstruction?" <i>East-West Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 13(1): 11-35. In the CEECs, the share of agriculture in GDP declined during the early years of transition to a level that characterizes countries with a higher level of economic development. This was accompanied by a significant and prolonged deterioration of key agricultural indicators. The crisis in the agricultural sector, which has lasted for almost two decades, reveals structural weaknesses that can hardly fall under the label of transformational recession. Accordingly, it has led to restructuring without the expected developmental content, and reflects strong elements of deconstruction, which at the end resembles a quasi-development process.
2010	P51	Schiffbauer, Marc, and Ling Shen. 2010. "Democracy vs. Dictatorship: Comparing the Evolution of Economic Growth under Two Political Regimes." <i>Economics of Transition</i> , 18(1): 59-90. A democratic society is often regarded as a prerequisite for economic growth and development. Yet, most empirical studies are not capable of identifying a positive link between GDP growth and democracy indexes. In addition, it is a stylized empirical fact that: (i) most developing countries are dictatorships; and (ii) many poor dictatorships have experienced high growth performances and emerged from poverty such as South Korea, China, and Egypt. Against this background, it is of interest to analyse in which ways the growth performance between autocratic and democratic economies may differ, in particular among low-income countries. To answer this question, we compare the endogenous growth paths of two economies that differ only in their political regimes in the context of an overlapping generations model. The key features of the model are: (i) a positive bequest motive in the form of investments in education or productive public capital (infrastructure); (ii) a higher marginal (inter-temporal) utility of consumption today versus consumption tomorrow in low-income countries (for example, subsistence level of consumption); and (iii) a dictator that cares about her income or the income of her dynasty tomorrow. In this framework, we demonstrate that poor but large and stable dictatorships exhibit a higher equilibrium growth rate than comparable (equally poor) democracies. Moreover, there exists a particular threshold value in income such that the growth-reducing impact of dictatorial consumption (corruption) outweighs the higher (initial) public investments. Above this, the growth rate under democracy dominates the one in dictatorship.
2010	Q13	Mahadevan, Renuka, and John Asafu-Adjaye. 2010. "The Implications of European Union Sugar Price Cuts, Economic Partnership Agreement, and Development Aid for Fiji." <i>Contemporary Economic Policy</i> , 28(1): 52-64. The objective of this paper is to use a set of varied scenarios related to the Economic Partnership Agreement (EPA) and the loss of European Union (EU) sugar preferences (in the form of partial and full price liberalization) in combination with the recently committed EU development aid to examine the impact on Fiji using a dynamic computable general equilibrium model. It is shown that without aid, the loss of sugar preferences has devastating impact on real output, exports, rural employment, and other macroeconomic indicators. Without aid, the EPA scenarios, on the other hand, lead to some growth in real output but depress rural employment and non-sugar agricultural exports. Although improvements are observed across the scenarios with aid, it is argued that aid would be more effective if it directly addresses the supply-side constraints in Fiji instead of focusing on the sugar sector.
2010	Q42	Apergis, Nicholas, and James E. Payne. 2010. "Renewable Energy Consumption and Economic Growth: Evidence from a Panel of OECD Countries." <i>Energy Policy</i> , 38(1): 656-60. This study examines the relationship between renewable energy consumption and economic growth for a panel of twenty OECD countries over the period 1985-2005 within a multivariate framework. Given the relatively short span of the time series data, a panel cointegration and error correction model is employed to infer the causal relationship. The heterogeneous panel cointegration test reveals a long-run equilibrium relationship between real GDP, renewable energy consumption, real gross fixed capital formation, and the labor force with the respective coefficients positive and statistically significant. The Granger-causality results indicate bidirectional causality between renewable energy consumption and economic growth in both the short- and long-run.
2010	Q42	Figueira, Sergio Rangel, Heloisa Lee Burnquist, and Mirian Rumenos Piedade Bacchi. 2010. "Forecasting Fuel Ethanol Consumption in Brazil by Time Series Models: 2006-2012." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 42(7-9): 865-74. This article analysed scenarios for Brazilian consumption of ethanol for the period 2006 to 2012. The results show that if the country's GDP sustains a 4.6% a year growth, domestic consumption of fuel ethanol could increase to 25.16 billion liters in this period, which is a volume relatively close to the forecasted gasoline consumption of 31 billion liters. At a lower GDP growth of 1.22% a year, gasoline consumption would be reduced and domestic ethanol consumption in Brazil would be no higher than 18.32 billion liters. Contrary to the current situation, forecasts indicated that hydrated ethanol consumption could become much higher than anhydrous consumption in Brazil. The former is being consumed in cars moved exclusively by ethanol and flex-fuel cars, successfully introduced in the country at 2003. Flex cars allow Brazilian consumers to choose between gasoline and hydrated ethanol and immediately switch to whichever fuel presents the most favourable relative price.

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2010	Q42	Tellado Larraudogoitia, Nagore. 2010. "Retos y oportunidades para la transición de la edificación hacia la sostenibilidad en la CAPV. (With English summary.)." <i>Ekonomia</i>, 0(75): 222-52. In terms of its share of GDP, the number of jobs that it provides and its environmental repercussions, building is a key industry in the current transition towards sustainability in society. The challenges of climate change translate in the building industry as a need to drastically reduce energy consumption in buildings and incorporate renewables. The huge number of players involved in the process and the close interdependence between them mean that the problem must be tackled from the viewpoint of building industry clusters. Although the industry has traditionally been conservative in its view of innovation, it has begun to realise the importance of eco-innovation in recent years. There is now a wide range of products, construction systems, and lines of technological research that may in the medium term result in zero carbon buildings. To reinforce the competitiveness of the industry in the Autonomous Community of the Basque Country the public authorities need to create a favourable context through policies to foster eco-innovation.
2010	Q42	Kiran, Burcu. 2010. "New Evidence on the Linkage between Energy Consumption and Economic Growth in the United States." <i>Journal of Energy and Development</i>, 36(1-2): 227-41. In this article, the author uses annual data over the period from 1949 through 2009 to investigate the linkage between energy consumption by resource (coal, renewable energy, electricity, and natural gas) and economic growth in the United States within a fractional cointegration approach. The obtained results indicate that the only evidence of fractional cointegration is found between coal consumption and economic growth of the United States.
2010	Q42	Apergis, Nicholas, and James E. Payne. 2010. "A Panel Study of Nuclear Energy Consumption and Economic Growth." <i>Energy Economics</i>, 32(3): 545-49. This study examines the relationship between nuclear energy consumption and economic growth for sixteen countries within a multivariate panel framework over the period 1980-2005. Pedroni's (1999, 2004) heterogeneous panel cointegration test reveals there is a long-run equilibrium relationship between real GDP, nuclear energy consumption, real gross fixed capital formation, and the labor force with the respective coefficients positive and statistically significant. The results of the panel vector error correction model finds bidirectional causality between nuclear energy consumption and economic growth in the short-run while unidirectional causality from nuclear energy consumption to economic growth in the long-run. Thus, the results provide support for the feedback hypothesis associated with the relationship between nuclear energy consumption and economic growth.
2011		
2011	A20	Levy, David M., and Sandra J. Peart. 2011. "Soviet Growth and American Textbooks: An Endogenous Past." <i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i>, 78(1-2): 110-25. Between 1960 and 1980 American economics textbooks overestimated Soviet growth. They held that the Soviet economy was growing faster than the US economy and yet they kept the ratio of Soviet-US output constant over two decades. The textbooks downplayed any uncertainty associated with such growth estimates. We offer evidence that the optimistic portrait of the Soviet economy in the textbooks was in part driven by an assumption of efficiency and abstraction from institutional concerns.
2011	C35	Chang, Yongsung, and Sunoong Hwang. 2011. <i>Asymmetric Phase Shifts in the U.S. Industrial Production Cycles</i>. University of RochesterSPACE-SPACECenter for Economic Research (RCER), RCER Working Papers: 564. We identify the cyclical turning points of 74 U.S. manufacturing industries and uncover new empirical regularities: (i) Cyclical phase shifts are highly concentrated around the aggregate turning points; (ii) In contrast to the conventional notion of a sudden stop and slow recovery, troughs are much more concentrated than peaks; (iii) Occurrences of phase shifts across industries support the spillovers through input-output linkages; (iv) The common macroeconomic shocks, such as exogenous changes in the federal funds rate, government spending, and oil prices, are significant drivers of industrial phase shifts; (v) Both monetary and fiscal policy shocks are more effective in recessions.
2011	C38	Bueno, Jose Luis Cendejas, Sonia de Lucas Santos, M. Jesus Delgado Rodriguez, and Inmaculada Alvarez Ayuso. 2011. "Testing for Structural Breaks in Factor Loadings: An Application to International Business Cycle." <i>Economic Modelling</i>, 28(1-2): 259-63. This paper proposes the implementation of the SupWald test of Andrews (1993) to detect structural breaks in the loadings of a static factor model. The procedure is illustrated by testing for structural breaks in the common factors of GDP growth series for a sample of advanced countries from 1950 until 2006.
2011	C46	Manas, Arnaud. 2011. "The Paretian Ratio Distribution--An Application to the Volatility of GDP." <i>Economics Letters</i>, 111(2): 180-83. Recently, Gabaix suggested that the volatility of GDP could come from the Pareto distribution of the firm sizes. This paper describes and gives an approximation of the Paretian Ratio Distribution (PRD), which represents the weight of the firm in GDP.
2011	C46	Barro, Robert J., and Tao Jin. 2011. "On the Size Distribution of Macroeconomic Disasters." <i>Econometrica</i>, 79(5): 1567-89. The coefficient of relative risk aversion is a key parameter for analyses of behavior toward risk, but good estimates of this parameter do not exist. A promising place for reliable estimation is rare macroeconomic disasters, which have a major influence on the equity premium. The premium depends on the probability and size distribution of disasters, gauged by proportionate declines in per capita consumption or gross domestic product. Long-term national-accounts data for 36 countries provide a large sample of disasters of magnitude 10% or more. A power-law density provides a good fit to the size distribution, and the upper-tail exponent, alpha, is estimated to be around 4. A higher alpha signifies a thinner tail and, therefore, a lower equity premium, whereas a higher coefficient of relative risk aversion, gamma, implies a higher premium. The premium is finite if alpha > gamma. The observed premium of 5% generates an estimated gamma close to 3, with a 95% confidence interval of 2 to 4. The results are robust to uncertainty about the values of the disaster probability and the equity premium, and can accommodate seemingly paradoxical situations in which the equity premium may appear to be infinite.
2011	D11	Chiappori, Pierre Andre, and Ivar Ekeland. 2011. "New Developments in Aggregation Economics." <i>Annual Review of Economics</i>, 3(1): 631-68. : The goal of this article is to provide a general characterization of the aggregate behavior of a group in a market environment. We allow for public and private consumption, intragroup production, and consumption externalities within a group; we only assume that the group always reaches Pareto-efficient decisions. We show that aggregation problems involve a simple mathematical structure: the aggregate demand of the group, considered as a vector field, can be decomposed into a sum of gradients. We briefly introduce exterior differential calculus as a tool to study this structure. We analyze two main issues. One is testability: What restrictions (if any) on the aggregate demand function characterize the efficient behavior of the group? The second issue relates to identifiability; we investigate the conditions under which it is possible to recover the underlying structure--namely, individual preferences, the decision process, and the resulting intragroup transfers--from the group's aggregate behavior.
2011	D22	Basdas, Ulkem. 2011. "What Do Business Sentiments Signal: Growth or Nothing?" <i>Middle Eastern Finance and Economics</i>, 0(9): 100-108. Business sentiment surveys are conducted to provide information on the economic agents' perceptions of the current situation and future expectations, hence the economic growth. Therefore, this paper aims to test whether there is a long term relationship between the business sentiment index and growth in the selected 16 countries over 1985-2009. Business sentiment

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		survey questions are decomposed according to their forward-looking and backward-looking characteristics in order to compute "current conditions" and "expectations" sub-indices. ARDL model results indicate that business sentiment indices have a long term relationship with the growth in most of the countries. Nevertheless, there is not a significant difference between "current conditions" and "expectations" sub-indices. Panel ARDL results also confirm the complementary role of sub-indices.
2011	D80	CV: Holcombe, Randall G. 2011. "Are Current Economic Activities Undermining Future Prosperity?." In <i>The Annual Proceedings of The Wealth and Well-Being of Nations 2010-2011. Volume 3</i> , ed. Emily Chamlee-Wright, 141-57. Beloit, Wisc.: Beloit College Press.
2011	F60	Heise, Arne, ed. 2011. <i>Market Constellation Research: A Modern Governance Approach to Macroeconomic Policy, Institutional and Socio-economics series</i>, vol. 19. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang. Eleven previously published papers explore market constellations at the policy, polity, and politics levels. Papers discuss the post-Keynesian theory of economic policy--filling a void (Arne Heise); market constellations and macroeconomic policy making--institutional impacts on economic performance (Heise); macroeconomic "regimes" for growth and stagnation in developing countries (Hansjorg Herr and Jan Priewe); the political economy of meritocracy (Heise); central banks, trade unions, and reputation--whether there is room for an expansionist maneuver in the European Union (Toralf Pusch and Heise); whether Germany is heading for a new "economic miracle" (Heise); macroeconomic regime and economic development--the case of the United States (Ulrich Fritsche, Michael Heine, Herr, Gustav Horn, and Cornelia Kaiser); the autonomy of national policy in a globalized world--the experience in the Scandinavian EU countries Denmark, Finland, and Sweden (Thomas Sauer and Lena Drager); growth engines of the South--South Africa, Brazil, and Turkey in comparison (Alper Duman and Heise); Belarus--reform laggard, repressed growth, high dollarization (Herr and Jan Priewe); and Vietnam--high growth, Asian style, with risks (Herr and Priewe).
2011	F61	Bussolo, Maurizio, Rafael E. de Hoyos, Denis Medvedev, and Dominique van der Mensbrugge. 2011. "Global Growth and Distribution: China, India, and the Emergence of a Global Middle Class." <i>Journal of Globalization and Development</i>, 2(2): . Over the past two decades, global inequality changed little despite significant structural shifts. Sustained growth in China and India lifted millions out of poverty, while many African countries fell behind. This paper assesses the distribution effects of a continuation of these trends. Growth in China and India will still drive the convergence of per capita incomes at the global level. Millions of Chinese and Indian consumers will join the global middle class. However, these positive developments will be somewhat offset by widening income disparities within countries, as fast growth is often characterized by high urbanization and growing demand for skills.
2011	F65	Choudhury, Masudul Alam. 2011. "A Knowledge--Induced Measure of Financial Volatility: Theoretical Exploration." <i>Finance India</i>, 25(2): 405-14. A theoretical measure of financial volatility in connection with real economic variables is formulated in view of the extensively interactive, integrative, and dynamic circular causation (evolutionary) interrelationships (also referred to as HE) between economic variables and policies. The perspective of long-term sustainability of the financial and real economic linkages as positive and normative issues of globalization is reflected in this measure of volatility. The interactive, integrative, and dynamic circular causation means the recursive feedback and evolution continue on in the simulated model, involving the normative and positive variables underlying the formulation of the measure of financial volatility. The IIE methodology in the financial volatility model has important implications for the ARCH model. This is discussed and formulated.
2011	F65	CV: Aizenman, Joshua, Menzie D. Chinn, and Hiro Ito. 2011. "Trilemma Configurations in Asia in an Era of Financial Globalization." In <i>Asia and China in the Global Economy</i> , ed. Yin-Wong Cheung and Guonan Ma, 3-52. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	F65	CV: Prasad, Eswar, Ayhan Kose, Kenneth Rogoff, and Shang-Jin Wei. 2011. "Financial Development and Growth: What Role Can Foreign Capital Play?." In <i>Financial Inclusion, Innovation, and Investments: Biotechnology and Capital Markets Working for the Poor</i> , ed. Ralph D. Christy and Vicki L. Bogan, 29-40. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	I24	Akbarian, Reza, and Mahsa Famkar. 2011. "The Association between Income Inequality, Education Expenditures and Economic Growth. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Quarterly Journal of Economic Growth and Development Research</i>, 1(1): 161-85. This paper examines the association of income inequality and economic growth with public expenditures on education as an intermediary factor in Iran. Time series data from 1974-2005 and two stage least squares (2SLS) method are used to estimate a simultaneous equation system. Public expenditures on education and economic growth are dependent variables and population density, human capital, past public expenditures on education, and income inequality are considered as explanatory variables in the model. The results are as follows: 1. there is a negative association between income inequality and economic growth with or without public expenditures on education as an intermediary factor; 2. public expenditures on education are negatively associated with economic growth; and 3. although the sign of past public expenditures on education with public expenditures as an intermediary factor is positive, but the coefficient of past public expenditures on education is not significant in the growth rate equation. So a judgement can not be made about its relationship with economic growth.
2011	J71	Nallari, Raj, and Breda Griffith. 2011. <i>Gender and Macroeconomic Policy</i>, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Examines gender and economics, focusing on how macroeconomic policies create differential opportunities for women and men. Discusses gender in an economic context; measuring gender inequalities; gender and macroeconomic aggregates; gender and economic growth; gender and the labor market; globalization, gender relations, and the labor market; gender and finance; and gender budgeting.
2011	J81	CV: Vaughan-Whitehead, Daniel. 2011. "Introduction: Has the Crisis Exacerbated Work Inequalities?." In <i>Work Inequalities in the Crisis: Evidence from Europe</i> , ed. Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead, 1-37. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	L00	Leahy, John. 2011. "A Survey of New Keynesian Theories of Aggregate Supply and Their Relation to Industrial Organization." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i>, 43(0): 87-110. : I survey the recent literature on the Phillips curve. Along the way, I will try to relate this literature to topics of interest to industrial organization. I will also point out the gaps in our understanding and places where more careful micro-economic analysis would be helpful to macroeconomists. In the conclusion, I summarize what an industrial organization economist might take away from this literature.
2011	L50 N75	Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth ?</i> OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883. In recent years, India has enjoyed one of the highest growth rates worldwide, weathering the global financial crisis better than many other countries. Prudent macroeconomic policies will be critical to prolonging the current expansion, given the risks associated with high inflation and volatile capital flows. A steadfast commitment to fiscal consolidation is needed to continue to reduce the large deficit that emerged in the aftermath of the slowdown and avoid crowding out private investment. Stepping up structural reforms will also be necessary if double-digit growth rates are to be achievable over the coming decade or so. Indeed, the operating environment for private business remains challenging. While infrastructure is improving in key sectors, partly thanks to greater private investment, bottlenecks endure and efforts to intensify competition and ensure continued strong investment are required. Labour market reforms are also required to promote

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		job creation. Rapid economic development has boosted living standards and reduced poverty but poverty remains high. There is a need to strengthen social welfare systems and access to health and education to ensure widespread benefits from continued high growth. This Working Paper relates to the 2011 OECD Economic Survey of India (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/india)
2011	L81	Mermod, Asli Yuksel, and Gitana Dudzeviciute. 2011. "Frequency Domain Analysis of Consumer Confidence, Industrial Production and Retail Sales for Selected European Countries." <i>Journal of Business Economics and Management</i>, 12(4): 589-602. This paper examines the relationship between consumer confidence, economic growth, and retail sales for selected countries employing frequency domain analysis. Our methodology includes the causality test developed by Breitung and Candelon (2006) which improves the methodology of Geweke (1982) and Hosoya (1991). We focus on the causality tests across frequency bands as well as the usual Granger causality tests. Especially for the emerging countries the causality goes from the economic growth to consumer confidence but not vice versa. This argument basically supports the findings of Gunes and Uzun (2010) as well as Balkyte and Tvaronaviciene (2010), which claim that in emerging countries consumers are not able to trigger the economic growth with their confidence due to their subsistence level of income. Besides, causality from consumer confidence to retail sales, which is a proxy for the consumer expenditures, is detected. As in Basdas and Celik (2010), we also obtain significant differences whenever the frequency domain causality tests are employed instead of usual Granger causality tests in time domain.
2011	L81	Mukherjee, Subhadip. 2011. "An Econometric Analysis on Organized and Unorganized Retail Share." <i>Economic Research Guardian</i>, 1(1): 34-41. The present study strives to find the various determinants of the relative share of organized and unorganized retail sector of a country. A multiple regression model has been used in this study to find these determinants. Results from the analysis reveal that GDP, women's participation rate, foreign investment freedom and urbanization rate of a country, positively influence the growth of the relative share of organized retail sector. The results obtained in this study would very helpful in understanding the growth patterns of Indian organized retail sector in the future.
2011	L81	McCall, Michael D. 2011. "Deep Drop in Retail Trade Employment during the 2007-09 Recession." <i>Monthly Labor Review</i>, 134(4): 45-48. The 2007-09 recession had a more negative impact on employment in retail trade than did previous recessions; job losses accelerated during the second half of the 18-month recession. Retail trade lost 1 million jobs during the recession which began December 2007 and ended June 2009. The 6.7 percent decline in retail trade employment exceeded the rate of job loss for total nonfarm employment by 1.3 percentage points but was consistent with the 6.6 percent decline in private industry employment over the same period. Employment in retail trade peaked in December 2007, coinciding with the start of the recession; the peak in total nonfarm employment took place a month later. Between the retail trade employment trough in July 2003 and its peak in December 2007, retail trade had added 697,000 jobs; thus, job losses during the recession more than offset job gains during the previous.
2011	M50	Madsen, Jakob B., and Anders Sorensen. 2011. "The Widening Productivity Gap between the EU and the US: An Introduction to the Conference on Productivity and Competitiveness." <i>Nordic Economic Policy Review</i>, 0(0): 7-25. This paper introduces the papers presented at the Nordic Conference on Competitiveness and Productivity and discusses them in relation to the widening productivity gap between Europe and the US since 1995. It is shown that productivity growth is driven by R&D, human capital, and efficiency of production such as human resource management, government regulation, competition, and openness. It is concluded that potential explanations for the widening productivity gap are low investment, inefficient use of information technology, compressed wage structure and deregulation of the otherwise regulated labor market in Europe.
2011	N17 N27	Bordo, Michael, David Hargreaves, and Mizuho Kida. 2011. "Global Shocks, Economic Growth and Financial Crises: 120 Years of New Zealand Experience." <i>Financial History Review</i>, 18(3): 331-55. We identify the timing of currency, banking crises and sudden stops in New Zealand from 1880 to 2008 using methodologies from the international literature and consider the extent to which the empirical models in that literature can explain New Zealand's crisis history. We find that the cross-country evidence on the determinants of crises fits New Zealand experience reasonably well. A number of the risk factors that correlate with crises internationally--such as domestic imbalances, external debt, and currency mismatches--were elevated for New Zealand when the country had more frequent crises and have improved in the recent (more stable) period. However, a time-series analysis of New Zealand growth over 120 years shows that global factors--such as the US growth rate and terms of trade--explain New Zealand growth fairly well, and that crisis-dummy variables do not have substantial additional explanatory power. This suggests that having sound institutions and policies may help avoid severe domestic crises, but will not be sufficient to avoid the domestic economic impact of the global business cycle.
2011	N43	Rossner, Philipp Robinson. 2011. "Das friderizianische Preussen (1740-1786)--Eine moderne Okonomie? (Was Prussia under Frederick the Great a 'Modern' Economy? With English summary.)" <i>Vierteljahrschrift fur Sozial- und Wirtschaftsgeschichte</i>, 98(2): 143-72. Eighteenth-century Prussia under Frederick the Great has been credited with an enormous progress from a second-rate regional power to one of the more powerful continental states of her time. Frederick's success in creating a powerful, partly predatory, and highly militarized state, securing Prussia a place in the European 'concert of power' (however strong this might have been) is undisputed. So are some of the more notable activities in economic planning, such as canal building, draining, and the melioration of wasteland that led to an increase in the areas under cultivation. But did these activities lead to an increase in Prussia's productive potential, such as a rise in total factor productivity or the increase in the productive capital per capita of the population? Even though the available statistical material does not lend itself particularly well to accurate measurement in terms of national income accounting procedures, the following article will nevertheless work out precisely why Prussia under Fredrick the Great failed to emerge as a 'modern' economy (in the same way as the Netherlands and England did). Using basic theory and evidence established in recent years by de Vries and others with regard to early modern England and Holland the Prussian evidence will be placed alongside models of 'modern-ness' in the eighteenth century. It will be argued that the institutional and socio-economic constraints worked particularly effectively against those early traces of 'modernity' that could be found in Prussia, thus keeping the overall performance of the Prussian economy close to the (fairly low) basic continental European average figures.
2011	N43	Durevall, Dick, and Magnus Henrekson. 2011. "The Futile Quest for a Grand Explanation of Long-Run Government Expenditure." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i>, 95(7-8): 708-22. This paper carries out a critical reappraisal of the two contending theories purporting to explain long-run government spending: Wagner's Law and different variants of the ratchet effect. We analyze data spanning from the early 19th century until the present day in Sweden and the United Kingdom. Hence, in contrast to previous studies, we evaluate the validity of Wagner's Law and the ratchet effect hypothesis over a very long time period, starting at the beginning of industrialization. Cointegration analysis is used to investigate the long-run relationships between government expenditure and GDP, focusing on sub-periods and structural breaks. Moreover, we test the ratchet effect hypothesis by estimating models which allow for asymmetric adjustment. According to our main results, Wagner's Law does not hold in the long run, although the data are consistent with Wagner's Law between roughly 1860 and the mid 1970s. This can be traced to the formation of the modern public sector, including the introduction of public education, health care, and so forth. Yet Wagner's Law did not hold during the initial industrialization phase (before 1860), and in recent periods GDP only affects the government spending share

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		when we control for population age structure. Finally, we find some evidence of asymmetric adjustment in the UK, particularly in the post-WWII period. However, the ratchet effect is not a general cause of the growth of government spending.
2011	N43	Markevich, Andrei, and Mark Harrison. 2011. "Great War, Civil War, and Recovery: Russia's National Income, 1913 to 1928." <i>Journal of Economic History</i> , 71(3): 672-703. The last remaining gap in the national accounts of Russia and the USSR in the twentieth century, 1913 to 1928, includes the Great War, the Civil War, and postwar recovery. Filling this gap, we find that the Russian economy did somewhat better in the Great War than was previously thought; in the Civil War it did correspondingly worse; war losses persisted into peacetime, and were not fully restored under the New Economic Policy. We compare this experience across regions and over time. The Great War and Civil War produced the deepest economic trauma of Russia's troubled twentieth century.
2011	N65	Wu, Harry X. 2011. "The Real Growth of Chinese Industry Debate Revisited: Reconstructing China's Industrial GDP in 1949-2008." <i>Economic Review (Keizai Kenkyu)</i> , 62(3): 209-24. This study revisits the debate about the real growth performance of Chinese industry by investigating two effects that may affect the Laspeyres quantity index that I constructed earlier (Wu, 1997 and 2002), i.e., substitution bias, known as the Gerschenkron effect, and time-variant value added ratio. Based on a substantially revised and updated time series of major industrial commodities in physical measures, the newly constructed indices with three alternative IO Table weights demonstrate a clear Gerschenkron effect, hence lowering the estimate for China's real industrial growth, and the confirmed declining trend in value added ratio has a further downward adjustment effect on the estimated real industrial growth. In addition, a comparison of my results with the official estimates does not reveal any regularity reflecting quality change that may have been under-measured in the commodity approach.
2011	N66	CV: Villela, Andre. 2011. "A Bird's Eye View of Brazilian Industrialization." In <i>The Economies of Argentina and Brazil: A Comparative Perspective</i> , ed. Werner Baer and David Fleischer, 38-65. With the assistance of Lawrence De Geest. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	N75	THE SAME AS L50 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	O55	Ercolani, Marco G., and Zheng Wei. 2011. "An Empirical Analysis of China's Dualistic Economic Development: 1965-2009." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 10(3): 1-29. We analyze China's rapid economic development in the context of the dualistic development theory. Over the period 1965-2009, we find that China's economic growth is mainly attributable to the development of the non-agricultural (industrial and service) sector, driven by rapid labor migration and capital accumulation. We find that the sectoral reallocation of labor plays a significant role in promoting China's economic growth. Further, we find that the marginal productivity of agricultural labor stopped stagnating in 1978, which indicates that China entered quickly into phase two of economic development with the initiation of market reforms. Moreover, by 2009, the marginal productivity of labor has likely exceeded the institutional wage, as defined by the initially low average labor productivity, indicating that China may be now in the process of entering phase three of economic development.
2011	Q47	Limanond, Thirayoot, Sajjakaj Jomnonkwo, and Artit Srikaew. 2011. "Projection of Future Transport Energy Demand of Thailand." <i>Energy Policy</i> , 39(5): 2754-63. The objective of this study is to project transport energy consumption in Thailand for the next 20 years. The study develops log-linear regression models and feed-forward neural network models, using the as independent variables national gross domestic product, population and the numbers of registered vehicles. The models are based on 20-year historical data between years 1989 and 2008, and are used to project the trends in future transport energy consumption for years 2010-2030. The final log-linear models include only gross domestic product, since all independent variables are highly correlated. It was found that the projection results of this study were in the range of 54.84-59.05 million tonnes of oil equivalent, 2.5 times the 2008 consumption. The projected demand is only 61-65% of that predicted in a previous study, which used the LEAP model. This major discrepancy in transport energy demand projections suggests that projects related to this key indicator should take into account alternative projections, because these numbers greatly affect plans, policies and budget allocation for national energy management.
2011	R28 R38	CV: Dynan, Karen, and Ted Gayer. 2011. "The Government's Role in the Housing Finance System: Where Do We Go from Here?." In <i>The Future of Housing Finance: Restructuring the U.S. Residential Mortgage Market</i> , ed. Martin Neil Baily, 66-91. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.
2012		
2012	B15	Cypher, James M. 2012. "Veblen y el origen de la hipotesis del catching-up. (Veblen and the Origin of the Catching-Up Hypothesis. With English summary)." <i>Problemas del Desarrollo</i> , 43(169): 9-26. Economic development as a post-war phenomenon is unprecedented. However, Veblen's contribution to economic development has been previously recognized and disseminated. Veblen's evolutionary economics is based on historical truth and limits applicable to particular cultures. His theory of economic growth is a theory of economic development: quantitative accumulation is important because it involves qualitative change. Veblen's analysis of exploiting economic potential focuses on society's ability to make satisfactory scientific and technological progress, giving rise to increased profits and the investment of surplus in industrial activity. Veblen presented indirect and surprising commentary, which is not presented empirically.
2012	C24	Huang, Mian, and Weixin Yao. 2012. "Mixture of Regression Models with Varying Mixing Proportions: A Semiparametric Approach." <i>Journal of the American Statistical Association</i> , 107(498): 711-24. : In this article, we study a class of semiparametric mixtures of regression models, in which the regression functions are linear functions of the predictors, but the mixing proportions are smoothing functions of a covariate. We propose a one-step backfitting estimation procedure to achieve the optimal convergence rates for both regression parameters and the nonparametric functions of mixing proportions. We derive the asymptotic bias and variance of the one-step estimate, and further establish its asymptotic normality. A modified expectation-maximization-type (EM-type) estimation procedure is investigated. We show that the modified EM algorithms preserve the asymptotic ascent property. Numerical simulations are conducted to examine the finite sample performance of the estimation procedures. The proposed methodology is further illustrated via an analysis of a real dataset.
2012	C25	Giovanis, Eleftherios. 2012. "Study of Discrete Choice Models and Adaptive Neuro-fuzzy Inference System in the Prediction of Economic Crisis Periods in USA." <i>Economic Analysis and Policy</i> , 42(1): 79-95. In this study two approaches are applied for the prediction of the economic recession or the expansion periods in USA. The first approach includes Logit and Probit models and the second is an Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) with Gaussian and Generalized Bell membership functions. The in-sample period 1950-2006 is examined and the forecasting performance of the two approaches is evaluated during the out-of-

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		sample period 2007-2010. The estimation results show that the ANFIS model outperforms the Logit and Probit model. This indicates that the neuro-fuzzy model provides a better and more reliable signal on whether or not a financial crisis will take place.
2012	C26	Chang, Chia-Lin, Thanchanok Khamkaew, and Michael McAleer. 2012. "IV Estimation of a Panel Threshold Model of Tourism Specialization and Economic Development." <i>Tourism Economics</i>, 18(1): 5-41. The significant impact of international tourism in stimulating economic growth is especially important from a policy perspective. For this reason, the relationship between international tourism and economic growth would seem to be an interesting and topical empirical issue. The paper investigates whether tourism specialization was important for economic development in 159 countries over the period 1989-2008. The results from panel threshold regressions show a positive relationship between economic growth and tourism. Instrumental variable estimation of a threshold regression is used to quantify the contributions of tourism specialization to economic growth, while correcting for endogeneity between the regressors and error term. The significant impact of tourism specialization on economic growth in most regressions is robust to different specifications of tourism specialization, as well as to differences in real GDP measurement. However, the coefficients of the tourism specialization variables in the two regimes are significantly different, with a higher impact of tourism on economic growth found in the low regime. These findings do not alter with changes in the threshold variables. The empirical results suggest that tourism growth does not always lead to substantial economic growth.
2012	C44	Wingrove, Rodney C., and Ronald E. Davis. 2012. "Manual-Control Analysis Applied to the Money Supply Control Task." <i>Computational Economics</i>, 39(1): 99-111. The recent procedure implemented by the Federal Reserve Board to control the money supply is formulated in the form of a tracking model as used in the study of manual-control tasks. Using this model, an analysis is made to determine the effect of monetary control on the fluctuations in economic output. The results indicate that monetary control can reduce the amplitude of fluctuations at frequencies near the region of historic business cycles. However, with significant time lags in the control loop, monetary control tends to increase the amplitude of the fluctuations at the higher frequencies. The study outlines how the investigator or student can use the tools developed in the field of manual-control analysis to study the nature of economic fluctuations and to examine different strategies for stabilization.
2012	C78	Chiang, Hsiu-Yen. 2012. "Bargaining and Inflation. (In Chinese. With English summary.)." <i>Taipei Economic Inquiry</i>, 48(1): 51-79. This paper investigates the time inconsistency issues by considering a bargaining process between a union and a central banker. It is found that an increase in the weight assigned to inflation by the central banker may improve or worsen the social welfare. However, the social welfare is certainly enhanced if: (i) the union raises its concern about inflation; or (ii) the bargaining power of the central banker increases. It is also found that there is no policy trade-off between the inflation and output stability. Moreover, we find that the inflation aversion of the central banker plays no role in the inflation or output fluctuations.
2012	D44	Diss: Huang, Pidong. 2012. Essays in Monetary and Banking Theory. PhD diss. Pennsylvania State University. The thesis consists of the following three essays. The first essay, "A comment on: 'Efficient propagation of shocks and the optimal return on money'" (joint work with Yoske Igarashi), shows that introducing lotteries into Cavalcanti-Erosa (2008) eliminates two prominent features of their optima: over-production and history-dependence. Cavalcanti-Erosa (2008) study optima in a version of Trejos-Wright (1995). We show that if lotteries are allowed, then higher ex ante utility is achieved and neither property holds at an optimum. The second essay, "Suspension in a global-games version of the Diamond-Dybvig model", builds on the model in Goldstein and Pauzner (GP) (2005), a global-games version of the Diamond-Dybvig (DD) (1983) model in which there is uncertainty about the long-run return and in which agents observe noisy signals about that return. GP limited their investigation to a banking contract that makes a noncontingent promised payoff to those who withdraw early until the bank's resources are exhausted. We amend the contract and permit suspension. Essay 3, "Why ten \$1s are not treated as a \$10?", (joint work with Yoske Igarashi) explores, as Zhu (2003) shows, the existence of his full-support steady state implies the existence of non-full-support steady states constructed as follows. Specifically, it is shown that there is no equilibrium path with a constant payment rule that converges to these steady states if the initial distribution has a different support.
2012	H84	CV: Melecky, Martin, and Claudio Raddatz. 2012. "Fiscal Sustainability Effects of Natural Disaster Shocks." In <i>Financial and Fiscal Instruments for Catastrophe Risk Management: Addressing Losses from Flood Hazards in Central Europe</i> . John Pollner, 145-87. World Bank Study. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2012	H84	Neanidis, Kyriakos C. 2012. "Humanitarian Aid, Fertility and Economic Growth." <i>Economica</i>, 79(313): 27-61. This paper examines the effect of humanitarian aid on fertility and economic growth. In an overlapping generations model, where health status in adulthood depends on health in childhood, adult agents allocate their time to work, leisure, and childrearing activities. Humanitarian aid influences the probability of survival to adulthood, health in childhood, and the time that adults allocate to childrearing, giving rise to an ambiguous effect on both fertility and growth. An empirical investigation for the period 1973-2007 suggests that humanitarian aid has on average a zero effect on the rates of fertility and of per capita output growth.
2012	I13	Jones, Randall S. 2012. "Meeting the Social Policy Challenges Facing Korea." <i>Asian Economic Policy Review</i>, 7(1): 91-108. Korea faces the fastest population aging among Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development countries and increasing levels of income inequality and relative poverty. While economic growth will help address these challenges, growth alone is not sufficient, making it necessary to introduce policies to promote social cohesion. First, the National Pension Scheme and the National Health Insurance need to be improved. Second, Korea should develop well-targeted social programs and expand the earned income tax credit. Third, it is important to reduce labor market dualism, a major cause of inequality due to the large wage gap between regular and non-regular workers. Fourth, education reform is needed to lower the financial burden of tertiary education, reduce the heavy reliance on hagwon and increase spending on preprimary education. At the same time, it is essential to maintain a sound fiscal position by increasing tax revenues, primarily through indirect taxes and environmental taxes, to cover rising social spending.
2012	I13	Basri, Muhammad Chatib. 2012. "Meeting the Social Policy Challenges Facing Korea: Comment." <i>Asian Economic Policy Review</i>, 7(1): 109-10.
2012	I13	Chia, Siow Yue. 2012. "Meeting the Social Policy Challenges Facing Korea: Comment." <i>Asian Economic Policy Review</i>, 7(1): 111-12.
2012	I14	Eastwood, Robert. 2012. "Macroeconomic Approaches to Identifying the Effects of Health on Output, Growth and Poverty." <i>African Development Review/Revue Africaine de Développement</i>, 24(4): 279-90. Microeconomic studies cannot, by definition, identify general equilibrium economic effects of changes in health. Macroeconomic analysis is needed for this, and the paper reviews three strands in the empirical literature, based respectively on cross-country regression analysis, computable general equilibrium (CGE) modelling, and a mixture of microeconomic estimation and macroeconomic simulation. The first two strands have important drawbacks. Cross-country regression is beset with the problem of finding valid instruments. CGE models tend to contain a large number of imposed parameters, making it hard to judge the robustness of simulation results. Mixing micro-estimation with aggregative macro-simulation appears most promising as this methodology allows both drawbacks to be avoided, at least in part.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	J01	Manov, Bogomil. 2012. "Reproduction of the Individual and the Population in Bulgaria and in the European Union under the Contemporary Financial and Economic Crisis." <i>Economic Thought</i>, 57(5): 70-82. : The article clarifies the essence, the specifics and the dynamics of conditions and factors that influence the reproduction of the individual and the population as a whole in Bulgaria and in the European Union. The study is specified for the current financial and economic crisis. The analyzes and assessments in the study show that Bulgaria has the possibility to improve the financial potential for investments in economic growth and that this objective can be reached without encountering major risks.
2012	J53	Zenezini, Maurizio. 2012. "I fallimenti della politica economica e l'impossibilita delle relazioni industriali: Una storia infinita? (The Failure of Economic Policy and the Impossibility of Industrial Relations: An Endless Story? With English summary.)." <i>Economia e Societa Regionale</i>, 115(1): 143-86. Inspired by a debate published in this Journal (2/2011), the paper examines the state and perspectives of industrial relations in the context of the long Italian economic crisis. After recalling the dismal record of the Italian economic growth over the last ten to fifteen years, the paper argues that the inability of policy makers to carry out effective policies to counteract negative shocks and to stimulate recovery originates in the architecture of the European economic policy. In addition to the loss of domestic monetary policy and exchange rates, the developments after the 2009 financial turmoil have shown that also domestic fiscal policy is no longer available for stimulating demand as austerity measures are adopted in response to the pressure from the financial markets. In this context, the only way out of the growth crisis is apparently more internal devaluation through wage squeeze and labour market reforms. The paper concludes that while labour market reforms have long since exhausted their potential for improving employment and have no potential for stimulating growth, they put a great strain on the system of industria.
2012	J62	CV: Boeri, Tito, and Pietro Garibaldi. 2012. "Financial Shocks and the Labor Markets: Should Economic Policy Save Jobs?." In <i>Ascent after Decline: Regrowing Global Economies after the Great Recession</i>, ed. Otaviano Canuto and Danny M. Leipziger, 201-17. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2012	K12	Ip, Mary. 2012. "The Global Financial Crisis: Role of Law in China." <i>Chinese Economy</i>, 45(3): 8-23. In general, China's response to the global financial crisis was not very different from that of other countries: a stimulus package worth trillions of renminbi, aimed at encouraging domestic consumption. At the same time, China realized that containing the economic havoc would also require the adoption of new legal measures. Consequently, a series of rules and regulations was promulgated as part of the country's strategic response to the crisis. The objective of this article is to examine the role of law in promoting economic stability in China during the financial crisis. The discussion focuses on contract law and bankruptcy law. How well does the regulatory regime address the economic dislocation of the global downturn? To what extent has the administration of policy contributed to the revitalization of the Chinese economy?
2012	L15	Venturini, Francesco. 2012. "Product Variety, Product Quality, and Evidence of Endogenous Growth." <i>Economics Letters</i>, 117(1): 74-77. Using US manufacturing industry data, we re-examine evidence of first- and second-generation models of R&D-based endogenous growth focusing on innovation (patent) quality. We show that Schumpeterian growth theories perform better than semi-endogenous growth models.
2012	L15	Misevic, Petar, Tonci Lazibat, and Josip Jurcevic. 2012. "Utjecaj primjene NATO standarda na razvoj hrvatskog gospodarstva. (The Influence of NATO Standards Application on Development of Croatian Economy. With English summary.)." <i>Poslovna Izvršnost/Business Excellence</i>, 6(1): 97-114. The purpose of this study was to examine the impact of NATO accession and implementation of NATO standards on the development of national economy. In addition, the NATO standards for quality and ISO 9001 standards were compared and their importance to the economy of the country stressed. Impact of NATO accession and implementation of NATO standards on the economic situation of the country is manifested through the direct and indirect impacts. Direct benefits include reducing the amount needed to defend the country, opening new business opportunities for businesses and the military industry of the acceding countries, the participation of scientists and experts in the projects of NATO, whose competences are developed and updated on the latest technologies. Indirect benefits include the reforms necessary for joining the Alliance, which will result in building a better business environment for domestic and foreign business partners, the risks at the country level has been reduced together with a reduction of interest rates and increased domestic and foreign investment, and consequently influence the development and growth of the overall economy. In this paper, the economic indicators were analyzed on which to evaluate the impact of entry into NATO on the economic situation. Although paper did not show the impact of all indicators and omitted some of the factors, it is possible to conclude that entry into the NATO alliance and the implementation of NATO standards leads to improvement of the economic situation of the acceding country.
2012	L66	Boisvert, Richard N., David Kay, and Calum G. Turvey. 2012. "Macroeconomic Costs to Large Scale Disruptions of Food Production: The Case of Foot-and-Mouth Disease in the United States." <i>Economic Modelling</i>, 29(5): 1921-30. We forecast the economic consequences of a widespread contamination of the food system based on a hypothetical outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease (FMD). Since the immediate effect on the livestock sector could affect the entire supply chain and US livestock, meat, and dairy exports, we measure these impacts using GTAP, a multi-region, multi-sector computable general equilibrium (CGE) model of the global economy. The immediate "shocks" to the US livestock, raw milk, and other animal products sectors indirectly affect all sectors of the economy, as well as international markets and trade. We decompose these effects due to each component of the initial shocks, and estimate the importance of these shocks to the national food system for the Mid-Atlantic Region using IMPLAN. Our GTAP results indicate that losses to the USA economy would be about \$11.7 billion, and with the ripple effect throughout the rest of the world including beneficiary nations (Argentina, Brazil, Latin America, Australia, and New Zealand) and losers (Canada, Mexico, European Union) would be 14.1 billion. We estimate the proportion of the domestic impact affecting the Mid-Atlantic Region. Based on a regional input-output model of that region, we estimate that total losses in value added are nearly \$800 million; losses in labor income total about \$565 million; and there are job losses of just over 12 thousand.
2012	M12	Dimitrova, Mariana. 2012. "Contemporary Practices for Developing Innovation Activity of the Human Resources. (In Bulgarian. With English summary.)." <i>Economic Studies</i>, 21(2): 116-28. In the current economic conditions, the survival and prosperity of organizations more and more depends on the success they have in unlocking the innovation potential of their employees. To the greatest extent, the human resource is capable of contributing to the progress of the Bulgarian economy in the long economic crisis. The paper presents modern approaches from the practice of effective organizations developing their human resources and using their skills for developing and introducing innovations. The article analyzes the characteristics of the small and medium-sized enterprises, dominating in Bulgaria, regarding the opportunities for increasing the innovation activity of the employees. It attempts to study the available statistical information concerning the obstacles to using the approaches in selection, training, and developing the human resources in the organizations for increasing the innovation activity in the Bulgarian organizations.
2012	M16	Bloom, Nicholas, Raffaella Sadun, and John Van Reenen. 2012. "Americans Do IT Better: US Multinationals and the Productivity Miracle." <i>American Economic Review</i>, 102(1): 167-201. US productivity growth accelerated after 1995 (unlike Europe's), particularly in sectors that intensively use information technologies (IT). Using two new micro panel datasets we show that US

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		multinationals operating in Europe also experienced a "productivity miracle." US multinationals obtained higher productivity from IT than non-US multinationals, particularly in the same sectors responsible for the US productivity acceleration. Furthermore, establishments taken over by US multinationals (but not by non-US multinationals) increased the productivity of their IT. Combining pan-European firm-level IT data with our management practices survey, we find that the US IT related productivity advantage is primarily due to its tougher "people management" practices.
2012	M31	CV: Bertoli, Giuseppe, and Riccardo Resciniti. 2012. "International Marketing and the Country of Origin Effect: Introduction." In <i>International Marketing and the Country of Origin Effect: The Global Impact of 'Made in Italy'</i> , ed. Giuseppe Bertoli and Riccardo Resciniti, 1-20. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	M48	Aglietta, Michel, and Sandra Rigot. 2012. "Investisseurs a long terme, regulation financiere et croissance soutenable. (Long-Term Investors, Financial Regulation and Sustainable Growth. With English summary.)" <i>Revue d'Economie Financiere</i> , 0(108): 189-200. To resolve the euro zone crisis, a growth model mobilizing a European-wide generic innovation is needed. Environment conservation and adaptation to climate change nurture such principle if the European Community agrees upon a social value of carbon, enabling the creation of carbon assets. Then potentially profitable investments must be financed. However investors are impeded by risk aversion, regulations, and accounting standards. To overcome the dilemma, we show that regulations and standards must be adjusted so that investors get incentives to buy long-term assets. We also point out that a financial intermediation involving the central bank and a Green Fund may help diversification of investors in financing carbon assets.
2012	N45	Lee, Jongseok, Iain Clacher, and Kevin Keasey. 2012. "Industrial Policy as an Engine of Economic Growth: A Framework of Analysis and Evidence from South Korea (1960-96)." <i>Business History</i> , 54(5): 713-40. The recent financial crisis has raised significant questions about liberal free-markets as a mechanism for generating economic growth compared to those economies where there is greater state intervention. This article develops a theoretical framework for economic development that can explain historical changes in both industrial policy and economic growth where the state actively intervenes to direct economic development. The article then applies this framework to the case of South Korea where there is a strong interventionist government. The results show that economic development can be explained within a sequential framework of policy intervention and that rather than being a static decision, successful state intervention is a dynamic and evolutionary process.
2012	N47	Menyah, Kojo, and Yemane Wolde-Rufael. 2012. "Wagner's Law Revisited: A Note from South Africa." <i>South African Journal of Economics</i> , 80(2): 200-208. The aim of this note is to reassess the validity of Wagner's law for South Africa for the period 1950-2007 using cointegration and causality tests. The evidence shows causality running from income to government expenditure, thus supporting the Wagnerian proposition of an expanding public sector. Using five different long-run estimators, we found that the size of South Africa's public sector was positively and significantly related to South Africa's national income. The elasticity ranges from 1.12 to 1.57, implying that a 1% increase in income leads to a 1.12-1.57% increase in government expenditure.
2012	N54	Stern, David I., and Astrid Kander. 2012. "The Role of Energy in the Industrial Revolution and Modern Economic Growth." <i>Energy Journal</i> , 33(3): 125-52. The expansion in the supply of energy services over the last couple of centuries has reduced the apparent importance of energy in economic growth despite energy being an essential production input. We demonstrate this by developing a simple extension of the Solow growth model, which we use to investigate 200 years of Swedish data. We find that the elasticity of substitution between a capital-labor aggregate and energy is less than unity, which implies that when energy services are scarce they strongly constrain output growth resulting in a low income steady-state. When energy services are abundant the economy exhibits the behavior of the "modern growth regime" with the Solow model as a limiting case. The expansion of energy services is found to be a major factor in explaining economic growth in Sweden, especially before the second half of the 20th century. After 1950, labor-augmenting technological change becomes the dominant factor driving growth though energy still plays a role.
2012	N55	Li, Bozhong, and Jan Luiten van Zanden. 2012. "Before the Great Divergence? Comparing the Yangzi Delta and the Netherlands at the Beginning of the Nineteenth Century." <i>Journal of Economic History</i> , 72(4): 956-89. This article tests recent ideas about the long-term economic development of China compared with Europe on the basis of a detailed comparison of structure and level of GDP in part of the Yangzi delta and the Netherlands in the 1820s. We find that Dutch GDP per capita was almost twice as high as in the Yangzi delta. Agricultural productivity there was at about the same level as in the Netherlands (and England), but large productivity gaps existed in industry and services. We attempt to explain this concluding that differences in factor costs are probably behind disparities in labor productivity.
2012	N61	Bessen, James. 2012. "More Machines, Better Machines . . . Or Better Workers?" <i>Journal of Economic History</i> , 72(1): 44-74. How much of the rapid growth in output per man-hour in nineteenth-century cotton weaving arose from technical change and how much arose from price-driven substitution of capital for labor? Using an engineering production function, I find that factor price changes account for little of the growth in output per man-hour. However, much of the growth and most of the apparent labor-saving bias arose not from inventions, but from improved labor quality--better workers spent less time monitoring the looms. Labor quality played a critical role in the persistent association between economic growth and capital deepening in this important sector.
2012	Q16	CV: Donnellan, Trevor, Frederic Chantreuil, Emil Erjavec, Roberto Esposti, Kevin F. Hanrahan, Myrna van Leeuwen, Petra Salamon, and Guna Salputra. 2012. "EU Market Outlook." In <i>The Future of EU Agricultural Markets by AGMEMOD</i> , ed. Frederic Chantreuil, Kevin F. Hanrahan and Myrna van Leeuwen, 77-96. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	Q16	Cunguara, Bedito, and Joseph Hanlon. 2012. "Whose Wealth Is It Anyway? Mozambique's Outstanding Economic Growth with Worsening Rural Poverty." <i>Development and Change</i> , 43(3): 623-47. Despite rapid economic growth and massive inflows of aid, rural poverty in Mozambique is worsening. Agricultural production and productivity have not increased in the last decade. Use of chemical fertilizers and other modern technology is at a low level and decreasing. The present development model emphasizes that the role of government and donors is to provide human capital and infrastructure, while the private sector is responsible for economic development and ending poverty. The most recent national surveys confirm what is being seen elsewhere in Africa--that this non-interventionist strategy does not raise agricultural productivity or reduce poverty. While 80 percent of Mozambique's population is engaged in agriculture, this sector contributes only 20 percent of GDP. This suggests that investments in agriculture are likely to generate pro-poor growth, both to rural and urban dwellers. This policy failure is increasingly recognized, but donors and government have invested too much political capital in the current policy to change easily.
2012	Q16	Arndt, Channing, Karl Pauw, and James Thurlow. 2012. "Biofuels and Economic Development: A Computable General Equilibrium Analysis for Tanzania." <i>Energy Economics</i> , 34(6): 1922-30. Biofuels could offer new economic opportunities for low-income countries. We use a recursive dynamic computable general equilibrium model of Tanzania to evaluate different biofuels production options and estimate their impacts on growth and poverty. Our results indicate that maximizing the poverty-reducing effects of biofuels production in countries like Tanzania will require engaging and improving the productivity of smallholder farmers. Evidence shows that cassava-based ethanol production is more profitable than other feedstock options. Cassava also generates more "pro-poor" growth than sugarcane-based systems. However, if smallholder yields can be improved rather than

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		expanding cultivated land, then both sugarcane and cassava out-grower schemes generate similar pro-poor outcomes. We conclude that, in so far as the public investments needed to establish a biofuels industry are consistent with other development needs, then producing biofuels will enhance economic development in countries like Tanzania.
2012	Q34	Savun, Burcu, and Daniel C. Tirone. 2012. "Exogenous Shocks, Foreign Aid, and Civil War." <i>International Organization</i>, 66(3): 363-93. The recent civil war literature suggests that negative economic shocks in low-income countries increase the risk of civil war. Foreign aid can be an effective conflict-prevention tool in times of severe economic conditions. Aid cushions government spending from the downward pressures of economic shocks, providing recipient governments with resources they can use to make rebellion a less attractive option for aggrieved domestic groups. Using Official Development Assistance (ODA) data covering 1990 through 2004, we find that foreign aid appears to be a useful tool for preventing civil wars in the wake of negative economic shocks, and as such aid should be assessed by donors with these conflict-suppressing aspects in mind.
2012	Q52	Vaileanu-Paun, Ingrid, and Sophie Boutillier. 2012. "Economie de la fonctionnalite. Une nouvelle synergie entre le territoire, la firme et le consommateur? (Functional Economy: A New Synergy between the Territory, the Firm and the Consumer. With English summary.)." <i>Innovations</i>, 0(37): 95-125. The subject of this paper is studied in the context of the evolutions of enterprises' strategies towards the contribution to a dematerialized economic growth able to respond to ecological and social issues at the territorial level. Contributing to the debate on the possible responses to the ecological, economic, financial or energy crisis, we analyze the changes in the strategies of value creation and evaluation by companies and regions. We study the emergence of a new production/consumption paradigm that would integrate ex ante the positive and negative externalities in the economic process. Thus, the functional economy takes place in historical dynamics and a new definition of the relationships between the enterprise, the consumer and the territory.
2013		
2013	D04	Kirchgassner, Gebhard. 2013. "Zur Rolle der Okonometrie in der wissenschaftlichen Politikberatung. (With English summary.)." <i>Perspektiven der Wirtschaftspolitik</i>, 14(1-2): 3-30. Because economic theory alone does, in many situations, not provide unambiguous policy advice, most of the time empirical analyses are needed in addition. Thus, today econometric analyses are often parts of reports for political institutions or courts. However, it is not unusual that reports with contradicting evidence are presented by different groups or parties. Using the relation between government size and economic growth as an example, it is shown how such contradicting results are possible even if all scientists involved behave sincerely and adhere to the rules of scientific research. Our second example, studies investigating whether the death penalty serves as a deterrent to homicide, shows that the results of empirical analyses might to a large extent depend on a priori convictions of the scientists. Thus, the process of scientific policy advice has to be organised in a way so that--similar to the genuinely scientific discourse--open discussion and criticisms of methods and results are possible. In order to disclose possible conflicts of interests, this demand transparency of the whole process and, in particular for empirical analyses, that data and programmes are made available for re-estimations.
2013	D10	CV: Clark, Andrew E., Paul Frijters, and Michael A. Shields. 2013. "Relative Income, Happiness, and Utility: An Explanation for the Easterlin Paradox and Other Puzzles." In <i>Recent Developments in the Economics of Happiness</i>, ed. Bruno S. Frey and Alois Stutzer, 83-132. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 271. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	D10	CV: Frey, Bruno S., and Alois Stutzer. 2013. "What Can Economists Learn from Happiness Research?." In <i>Recent Developments in the Economics of Happiness</i>, ed. Bruno S. Frey and Alois Stutzer, 3-36. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 271. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	F20	Kim, Se-Jik, and Hyun Song Shin. 2013. <i>Working Capital, Trade and Macro Fluctuations</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 235shin.pdf In addressing the precipitous drop in trade volumes in the recent crisis, the real and financial explanations have sometimes been juxtaposed as competing explanations. However, they can be reconciled by appeal to the time dimension of production and the working capital demands associated with offshoring and vertical specialization of production. We explore a model of manufacturing production chains with offshoring where firms choose their time profile of production and where inventories, accounts receivable, and productivity are procyclical and track financial conditions.
2013	H73	Hatfield, John William, and Katrina Kosec. 2013. "Federal Competition and Economic Growth." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i>, 97(0): 144-59. This paper exploits exogenous variation in the natural topography of the United States to estimate the causal impact of inter-jurisdictional competition on income growth. We find that doubling the number of county governments in a metropolitan area leads to a 17% increase in the average annual growth rate of earnings per employee over 1969-2006, and a 10% increase in 2006 income per employee. Decomposing income effects using 2000 Census worker-level data, we find that approximately half of the effect stems from making workers more productive, while the other half comes from changing the composition of the workforce and inducing workers to work more hours. We also present evidence that inter-jurisdictional competition leads local governments to raise more in taxes, spend more, and issue more debt (per capita), but does not help them obtain more inter-governmental transfers. However, the additional cost from this increase in expenditures to a median-wage employee is much smaller than the increase in that employee's wages due to greater inter-jurisdictional competition.
2013	H73	Fang, Ying, Li Qi, and Zhongjian Lin. 2013. "China's Internal Borders: Evidence from Business-Cycle Correlations across Chinese Cities." <i>Chinese Economy</i>, 46(3): 41-60. We measured the business-cycle correlations of the real gross domestic product (GDP) growth rates of two cities to capture the degree of segmentation across China's provincial and regional borders. This type of segmentation can be caused by local protectionism as well as other economic and geographic factors. After controlling the other factors, we zeroed in on the administrative border effect that is due to local protectionism. We found that the interprovincial administrative border effect rose and then gradually declined in the period between 1991 and 2007. Its increase coincided with the introduction of the Tax-Sharing System reform, which started in 1994. Our analysis shows that China's reform path did not create a persistent provincial "administrative border effect" that would debilitate market forces.
2013	I22	Takii, Katsuya, and Ryuichi Tanaka. 2013. "On the Role of Job Assignment in a Comparison of Education Systems." <i>Canadian Journal of Economics</i>, 46(1): 180-207. This paper re-examines how differences in systems for financing education influence GDP by highlighting a neglected function of education policy: it affects the magnitude of gains from job assignment. When more productive jobs demand more skill, privately financed education can increase productivity gains from matching between jobs and skill by increasing the availability of highly educated people. This differs from the standard argument that publicly financed education increases the total amount of human capital by equalizing educational opportunities. It is shown that if job opportunities have large variations in productivity, education policy may face a serious efficiency-equity trade-off. DE: Macroeconomics: Production E23Analysis

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	J44	Sands, Gary, and Laura A. Reese. 2013. "Fair Weather Friends? The Impact of the Creative Class on the Economic Health of Mid-sized US Metropolitan Areas, 1990-2009." <i>Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society</i> , 6(1): 71-91. This paper considers the relationship between creative class indicators and economic health in mid-sized American metropolitan areas before and during the Great Recession. Our primary research question is whether more creative communities have been able to avoid the widespread downturn at the end of the last decade, or at least suffer a more limited decline than communities with less presence of creative class. We find that highly creative metropolitan areas are as likely to suffer an economic decline that is as severe as that of their less creative peers. Moreover, key creative measures, such as immigrant populations, are negatively related to economic health.
2013	J44	Bound, John, Breno Braga, Joseph M. Golden, and Sarah Turner. 2013. "Pathways to Adjustment: The Case of Information Technology Workers." <i>American Economic Review</i> , 103(3): 203-07. One long-standing hypothesis about science and engineering labor markets is that the supply of highly skilled workers is likely to be inelastic in the short run. We consider the market for computer scientists and electrical engineers (IT workers) and the evolution of wages and employment through two periods of increased demand. Relative to the boom of the 1970s, the demand shock in the 1990s generated relatively greater changes in employment and smaller changes in wages. The growth in the pool of skilled workers abroad, combined with increased immigration in high-skill fields, is central to this story.
2013	J44	Gabe, Todd, Richard Florida, and Charlotta Mellander. 2013. "The Creative Class and the Crisis." <i>Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society</i> , 6(1): 37-53. The economic crisis contributed to sharp increases in US unemployment rates for all three of the major socio-economic classes. Results from regression models using individual-level data from the 2006-2011 US Current Population Surveys indicate that members of the Creative Class had a lower probability of being unemployed over this period than individuals in the Service and Working Classes and that the impact of having a creative occupation became more beneficial in the 2 years following the recession. These patterns, if they continue, are suggestive of a structural change occurring in the US economy-one that favours knowledge-based creative activities.
2013	J44	Currid-Halkett, Elizabeth, and Kevin Stolarick. 2013. "Baptism by Fire: Did the Creative Class Generate Economic Growth during the Crisis?" <i>Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society</i> , 6(1): 55-69. Scholars have long argued that creativity drives economic prosperity. Recently, much of this debate has revolved around the creative class. Most of this research, however, has been done during times of strong economic growth. What is the economic effect of the creative class after the financial crisis? Looking at regional unemployment variation in 2007-2011 against baseline unemployment in 2005, we study if specific subgroups within the creative class have different relationships with regional unemployment. Throughout the entire timeframe all of the creative subgroups are associated with lower unemployment. We conclude that creativity matters but the influence of each subsector is dependent on region size.
2013	J46	Gillani, Durdana Qaiser, and Karamat Ali. 2013. "Employment Status and Earning Functions in Urban Informal Sector: A Case of Southern Punjab, Pakistan." <i>Pakistan Journal of Applied Economics</i> , 23(2): 97-113. Importance of the informal sector which provides a large chunk of GDP and employment to the economy has been widely recognized in Pakistan. The objective of the study is to examine the impact of human capital and other socio-economic variables on earnings of self-employed, wage earners, and the workers engaged in trade, services and manufacturing activities, especially in the urban informal sector through descriptive and empirical analysis. The study is based on the primary source of data collected by conducting a field survey selecting three divisions: Bahawalpur, Multan and Dera Ghazi Khan, as major study areas. A sample of 3,000 informal sector workers was collected from urban areas of the Southern Punjab, Pakistan. For this purpose, firstly, the sample has been divided into self-employed and wage earners and then into three groups of activities i.e., trade, services and manufacturing. There is a serious need to provide more opportunities for productive employment to a large number of participants of the urban informal sector.
2013	J58 J83	van Schaik, Ton, and Theo van de Klundert. 2013. "Employment Protection Legislation and Catching-Up." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 45(7-9): 973-81. After World War II (WW II), productivity growth in Europe and Japan was driven by catching up with the US. Institutions in Europe were different too and well suited for economic growth through imitation and adaptation of the technology to local circumstances. Catching up is, however, a self defeating process. It ends when the technology frontier is attained or when in case of conditional convergence institutions set a limit to the process of catching up. Once this situation is reached, the existing institutions may no longer be appropriate. Regression analysis on a panel of 21 Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development countries reveals that employment protection legislations (EPL) had a positive impact on productivity growth in the period of rapid convergence in the sixties and seventies. However, from the eighties onwards, the total effect of EPL on labour productivity growth was negative.
2013	L31	CV: Humair, Cedric. 2013. "The Genesis of Swiss Business Interest Associations (1860-1914)." In <i>Historical and International Comparison of Business Interest Associations (19th-20th Centuries)</i> , ed. Daniele Fraboulet, Andrea M. Locatelli and Paolo Tedeschi, 31-42. Enjeux Internationaux/International Issues series, no. 29. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2013	L31	Whitt, Michael D., Nathalie A. L. Duval-Couetil, Rodney G. Handy, Satish C. Boregowda, and Patrick Senarath. 2013. "Value Mitosis--A Methodology to Develop Community Empowerment." <i>Journal of International Business and Economics</i> , 13(3): 97-110. The value mitosis initiative (VMI) is a concept through which any community's socioeconomic status can be improved by leveraging the latent and visible entrepreneurial competencies already present within it. The basis for the model is the physiological cellular mitosis process through which a single cell is able to replicate itself numerous times without an external stimulus. VMI effectiveness can be quantitatively observed through either third order polynomial or four parameter symmetric power mathematical relationships between Total Entrepreneurial Activity (TEA) Rate and Gross Domestic Product (GDP) per capita or through changes in any state's Robin Hood Index. The success of the first concept within any community and VMI entity structure are of significant importance to the initiative's success. Many successful products in the marketplace have resulted from lead user development. Harnessing the latent abilities of the entrepreneurial pioneers within a community can not only provide a source of wealth creation, but can also achieve an important social mission.
2013	M40	Rassier, Dylan. 2013. <i>Accounting for Intellectual Property Products: International Guidelines for National Economic Accounting and U.S. Rules for Financial Accounting</i> . Bureau of Economic Analysis, BEA Papers. Paper presented to The National IP Taskforce
2013	M52	Diss: Barlas, Mirza Jahiz. 2013. <i>Essays in Intangible Capital Reallocation, Mergers and Acquisitions and Financial Frictions</i> . PhD diss. University of Minnesota. This dissertation consists of three essays. In the first essay, I document novel empirical facts at the aggregate and the firm level on the reallocation of tangible and intangible capital. First, at the aggregate level, I interpret firm physical capital sales data as tangible capital reallocation and data on mergers and acquisitions (M&As) data on intangible capital reallocation. I document the cyclical patterns of the reallocation of both forms of capital. I show that in recessions, the correlation of intangible capital reallocation with GDP is greater than the correlation of tangible capital reallocation with GDP but in booms, the correlation of both types of capital reallocation with GDP are the same. I interpret this result as suggestive evidence that tangible

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		capital serves a collateral motive which intangible capital does not since in recessions, firms choose to reallocate intangible capital over tangible. I also show that in the last decade the correlation of tangible capital reallocation with GDP has decreased to a quarter of its 1980s level. However, the correlation of intangible capital reallocation with GDP has remained the same in the last decade as in the 1980s. This result indicates that tangible capital collateralizability has become more important over time. Both these results show the distinctive cyclicity of the reallocation of both forms of capital. Second, at the firm level, I use data on M&As to document the effects of capital reallocation on firm productivity and the importance of including intangible capital when evaluating the effects of capital reallocation. I document that after an M&A, acquirer's structurally estimated productivity increases on average 4% annually, and this productivity is 45% higher when intangible capital is excluded from the estimation. This serves as evidence that capital reallocation is beneficial for the acquirers and intangible capital reallocation can account for measured productivity gains. In the second essay, I contribute to the recent macroeconomics literature on financial frictions at a theoretical and a quantitative level. This literature attempts to quantify the magnitude of output fluctuations attributable to financial market disturbances through frictions on the reallocation of capital among firms. At the theoretical level, I build a model in which heterogeneous firms use two forms of capital, tangible and intangible capital, to produce output. These firms are subject to idiosyncratic productivity shocks. I assume that only tangible capital is collateralizable and that both forms of capital are reallocatable across firms post-shock. I show that a financial market disturbance in the form of a tighter collateral constraint leads to a decline in output in the model with both forms of capital that is 2.8 times greater than the decline in output in the model with only tangible capital, in the sense, allowing for intangible capital magnifies the effects of financial market disturbances on output. A tighter collateral constraint causes tangible capital reallocation to decline sharply because firms are more constrained and leads to a fall in intangible capital reallocation because both types of capital are complementary in production. In the third essay, I present novel empirical observations about mergers and acquisitions. I show that acquirer productivity increases after a merger or an acquisition and that these the ex-post productivity gains are an inverse function of the productivity difference between the acquirer and target at the time of the merger or an acquisition. I also note that the higher the ex-post productivity gains for an acquirer, the bigger the decline in acquirer announcement returns and smaller the increase in target announcement returns. Lastly, I show that the executive compensation increase does not account for most of the ex-post productivity gains. These findings show that gains after a merger or an acquisition are not accruing towards shareholders or executives. Thus, I find suggestive evidence that labor obtains the most benefit associated with a merger or an acquisition in the form of increased wages and benefits.
2013	N83	CV: Humair, Cedric. 2013. "The Genesis of Swiss Business Interest Associations (1860-1914)." In <i>Historical and International Comparison of Business Interest Associations (19th-20th Centuries)</i> , ed. Daniele Fraboulet, Andrea M. Locatelli and Paolo Tedeschi, 31-42. Enjeux Internationaux/International Issues series, no. 29. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2013	N96	Brida, Juan Gabriel, Juan S. Pereyra, Martin Puchet Anyul, and Wiston Adrian Risso. 2013. "Regimenes de desempeno economico y dualismo estructural en la dinamica de las entidades federativas de Mexico, 1970-2006. (Regimes of Economic Performance and Structural Dualism in the Dynamics of the Mexican Federal Entities, 1970-2006. With English summary.)" <i>Economia Mexicana, Nueva Epoca</i>, 22(1): 101-49. This paper describes the dynamics of economic performance for the sub-national Mexican states from 1970 to 2006; the state variables used are the levels and the growth rates of per capita GDP. The authors situate this approach in a conceptual and methodological panorama of the existent literature. Starting from the regime concept, the paper introduces a distance notion to compare the observed paths and the clustering of the economies whose evolution is studied. The analysis shows that two fundamental clusters have existed: one of high and another of low performance, in addition to other transitory groups. In the high performance cluster the member's number increases, while in the low performance cluster this number diminishes. At the same time, the article shows that the sub-national states that belong to the first cluster have had an increasingly similar performance. Also, it confirms that the sub-national states move from the low to the high performance cluster, and that the distance between both clusters has increased. The interpretation of these facts is based on the dual economy concept proposed by the development theory.
2013	Q37	Hernandez, Gonzalo. 2013. "Terms of Trade and Output Fluctuations in Colombia." <i>CEPAL Review</i>, 0(110): 109-31. This paper explores the impact of the terms of trade on output fluctuations in Colombia, a developing country where as much as 62% of export earnings come from just four commodities: oil (42%), coal (14%), coffee (5%), and nickel (1%). This research was prompted by: the particular role of short-run fluctuations in developing economies, the fact that the Colombian terms of trade are procyclical, and the discussion on economic policies towards sterilization of the effects of commodity prices. Following time series analysis for the period 1994 -2011, robust evidence was found indicating that around one third of Colombia's quarterly growth is attributable to changes in the terms of trade.

Table E23.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General*
B32	Obituaries

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I19	Health: Other
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K33	International Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M49	Accounting: Other
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
P00	Economic Systems: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q49	Energy: Other
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2017.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2017 гг.

E23: Balance of Links

327	Links in 2005
265	New links in 2006-2013
230	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E23 is equal to 9.95 AS.

Общий объем раздела E23 — 9,95 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E23.E.

E24 Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital ¹

Table E24.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	21	41	20	1.95	0.08	0.07	General Economics and Teaching
B	356	611	255	1.72	1.35	1.08	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	379	843	464	2.22	1.44	1.49	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	572	1305	733	2.28	2.18	2.30	Microeconomics
E	12,798	26,821	14,023	2.1	48.67	47.26	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	1,393	2,591	1,198	1.86	5.30	4.57	International Economics
G	140	659	519	4.71	0.53	1.16	Financial Economics
H	426	1,123	697	2.64	1.62	1.98	Public Economics
I	296	870	574	2.94	1.13	1.53	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	6,105	12,764	6,659	2.09	23.22	22.49	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	33	143	110	4.33	0.13	0.25	Law and Economics
L	525	1197	672	2.28	2.00	2.11	Industrial Organization
M	70	126	56	1.8	0.27	0.22	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	277	672	395	2.43	1.05	1.18	Economic History
O	1757	4,230	2,473	2.41	6.68	7.45	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	701	1,326	625	1.89	2.67	2.34	Economic Systems
Q	104	306	202	2.94	0.40	0.54	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	333	1,072	739	3.22	1.27	1.89	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	7	56	49	8	0.03	0.10	Other Special Topics
S	26,293	56,756	30,463	2.16	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E24.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	14	26	12	1.86	0.05	0.05	General Economics
A2	7	13	6	1.86	0.03	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	21	41	20	1.95	0.08	0.07	General Economics and Teaching
B0	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	General
B1	34	59	25	1.74	0.13	0.10	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	163	261	98	1.6	0.62	0.46	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	120	194	74	1.62	0.46	0.34	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	17	22	5	1.29	0.06	0.04	Economic Methodology
B5	20	72	52	3.6	0.08	0.13	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	356	611	255	1.72	1.35	1.08	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.01	General
C1	27	45	18	1.67	0.10	0.08	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	58	108	50	1.86	0.22	0.19	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	59	99	40	1.68	0.22	0.17	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	14	35	21	2.5	0.05	0.06	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	143	350	207	2.45	0.54	0.62	Econometric Modeling
C6	28	63	35	2.25	0.11	0.11	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	12	40	28	3.33	0.05	0.07	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	30	83	53	2.77	0.11	0.15	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	8	14	6	1.75	0.03	0.02	Design of Experiments

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C	379	843	464	2.22	1.44	1.49	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	3	19	16	6.33	0.01	0.03	General
D1	27	124	97	4.59	0.10	0.22	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	70	134	64	1.91	0.27	0.24	Production and Organizations
D3	135	317	182	2.35	0.51	0.56	Distribution
D4	32	47	15	1.47	0.12	0.08	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	62	106	44	1.71	0.24	0.19	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	32	77	45	2.41	0.12	0.14	Welfare Economics
D7	93	196	103	2.11	0.35	0.35	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	83	216	133	2.6	0.32	0.38	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	35	69	34	1.97	0.13	0.12	Intertemporal Choice
D	572	1,305	733	2.28	2.18	2.30	Microeconomics
E0	21	79	58	3.76	0.08	0.14	General
E1	477	1,019	542	2.14	1.81	1.80	General Aggregative Models
E2	8,641	17,454	8,813	2.02	32.86	30.75	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	1,987	4,667	2,680	2.35	7.56	8.22	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	198	577	379	2.91	0.75	1.02	Money and Interest Rates
E5	574	1,355	781	2.36	2.18	2.39	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	900	1,670	770	1.86	3.42	2.94	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	12,798	26,821	14,023	2.1	48.67	47.26	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	83	115	32	1.39	0.32	0.20	General
F1	466	859	393	1.84	1.77	1.51	Trade
F2	174	371	197	2.13	0.66	0.65	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	377	754	377	2	1.43	1.33	International Finance
F4	293	447	154	1.53	1.11	0.79	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	20	20	N	0.00	0.04	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	25	25	N	0.00	0.04	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	1,393	2,591	1,198	1.86	5.30	4.57	International Economics
G0	4	314	310	78.5	0.02	0.55	General
G1	49	104	55	2.12	0.19	0.18	General Financial Markets
G2	44	127	83	2.89	0.17	0.22	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	43	114	71	2.65	0.16	0.20	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	140	659	519	4.71	0.53	1.16	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	9	30	21	3.33	0.03	0.05	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	127	381	254	3	0.48	0.67	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	52	109	57	2.1	0.20	0.19	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	5	9	4	1.8	0.02	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	155	330	175	2.13	0.59	0.58	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	53	209	156	3.94	0.20	0.37	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	12	34	22	2.83	0.05	0.06	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	13	21	8	1.62	0.05	0.04	Miscellaneous Issues
H	426	1,123	697	2.64	1.62	1.98	Public Economics
I0	1	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	General
I1	21	109	88	5.19	0.08	0.19	Health
I2	42	206	164	4.9	0.16	0.36	Education and Research Institutions
I3	232	554	322	2.39	0.88	0.98	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	296	870	574	2.94	1.13	1.53	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	28	258	230	9.21	0.11	0.45	General
J1	267	864	597	3.24	1.02	1.52	Demographic Economics
J2	1,641	3,933	2,292	2.4	6.24	6.93	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	1,005	2,026	1,021	2.02	3.82	3.57	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	329	618	289	1.88	1.25	1.09	Particular Labor Markets
J5	470	783	313	1.67	1.79	1.38	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	2,331	4,190	1,859	1.8	8.87	7.38	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	26	48	22	1.85	0.10	0.08	Labor Discrimination
J8	8	44	36	5.5	0.03	0.08	Labor Standards: National and International

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
J	6,105	12,764	6,659	2.09	23.22	22.49	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.00	General
K1	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Basic Areas of Law
K2	4	7	3	1.75	0.02	0.01	Regulation and Business Law
K3	11	76	65	6.91	0.04	0.13	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	14	53	39	3.79	0.05	0.09	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	33	143	110	4.33	0.13	0.25	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	166	333	167	2.01	0.63	0.59	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	38	181	143	4.76	0.14	0.32	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	27	60	33	2.22	0.10	0.11	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	4	9	5	2.25	0.02	0.02	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	56	137	81	2.45	0.21	0.24	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	164	313	149	1.91	0.62	0.55	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	11	32	21	2.91	0.04	0.06	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	53	113	60	2.13	0.20	0.20	Industry Studies: Services
L9	6	19	13	3.17	0.02	0.03	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	525	1,197	672	2.28	2.00	2.11	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	24	50	26	2.08	0.09	0.09	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	1	3	2	3	0.00	0.01	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	45	73	28	1.62	0.17	0.13	Personnel Economics
M	70	126	56	1.8	0.27	0.22	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	135	325	190	2.41	0.51	0.57	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	7	18	11	2.57	0.03	0.03	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	105	261	156	2.49	0.40	0.46	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	15	32	17	2.13	0.06	0.06	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	8	20	12	2.5	0.03	0.04	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	1	2	1	2	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Regional and Urban History
N	277	672	395	2.43	1.05	1.18	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	731	2,31	1,300	2.78	2.78	3.58	Economic Development
O2	74	210	136	2.84	0.28	0.37	Development Planning and Policy
O3	347	612	265	1.76	1.32	1.08	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	522	1,241	719	2.38	1.99	2.19	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	83	136	53	1.64	0.32	0.24	Economywide Country Studies
O	1,757	4,230	2,473	2.41	6.68	7.45	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	191	300	109	1.57	0.73	0.53	Capitalist Systems
P2	422	817	395	1.94	1.60	1.44	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	73	184	111	2.52	0.28	0.32	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	4	14	10	3.5	0.02	0.02	Other Economic Systems
P5	11	11	0	1	0.04	0.02	Comparative Economic Systems
P	701	1326	625	1.89	2.67	2.34	Economic Systems
Q0	6	13	7	2.17	0.02	0.02	General
Q1	7	33	26	4.71	0.03	0.06	Agriculture
Q2	45	48	3	1.07	0.17	0.08	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	7	17	10	2.43	0.03	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	27	109	82	4.04	0.10	0.19	Energy
Q5	12	86	74	7.17	0.05	0.15	Environmental Economics
Q	104	306	202	2.94	0.40	0.54	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	88	273	185	3.1	0.33	0.48	General Regional Economics
R2	212	679	467	3.2	0.81	1.20	Household Analysis
R3	24	86	62	3.58	0.09	0.15	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Transportation Economics
R5	7	29	22	4.14	0.03	0.05	Regional Government Analysis
R	333	1,072	739	3.22	1.27	1.89	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	7	56	49	8	0.03	0.10	Other Special Topics
S	26,293	56,756	30,463	2.16	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E24.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	5	9	4	1.8	0.02	0.02	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	6	6	0	1	0.02	0.01	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A20	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B00	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	4	5	1	1.25	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B12	15	26	11	1.73	0.06	0.05	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	11	18	7	1.64	0.04	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	1	3	2	3	0	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B21	5	7	2	1.4	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	144	234	90	1.63	0.55	0.41	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	4	5	1	1.25	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	5	5	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	5	10	5	2	0.02	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B30	1	1	0	1	0	0	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	119	193	74	1.62	0.45	0.34	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	17	22	5	1.29	0.06	0.04	Economic Methodology
B50	3	10	7	3.33	0.01	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	7	32	25	4.57	0.03	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	9	22	13	2.44	0.03	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C10	1	2	1	2	0	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	12	15	3	1.25	0.05	0.03	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	1	3	2	3	0	0.01	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	Estimation: General
C14	8	13	5	1.63	0.03	0.02	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	8	8	0	1	0.03	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	1	11	10	11	0	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	40	71	31	1.78	0.15	0.13	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	6	13	7	2.17	0.02	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	1	1	0	1	0	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	1	2	1	2	0	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C29	1	1	0	1	0	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	1	1	0	1	0	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C32	40	69	29	1.73	0.15	0.12	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	16	19	3	1.19	0.06	0.03	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	1	2	1	2	0	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	1	2	1	2	0	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C40	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	7	10	3	1.43	0.03	0.02	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C43	4	20	16	5	0.02	0.04	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	1	2	1	2	0	0	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	15	16	1	1.07	0.06	0.03	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	55	145	90	2.64	0.21	0.26	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	29	66	37	2.28	0.11	0.12	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	44	122	78	2.77	0.17	0.21	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	1	1	0	1	0	0	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	7	14	7	2	0.03	0.02	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	7	9	2	1.29	0.03	0.02	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	8	25	17	3.13	0.03	0.04	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C68	5	11	6	2.2	0.02	0.02	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C70	1	1	0	1	0	0	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Noncooperative Games
C78	8	34	26	4.25	0.03	0.06	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C80	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	13	20	7	1.54	0.05	0.04	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	14	40	26	2.86	0.05	0.07	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	2	18	16	9	0.01	0.03	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C90	3	8	5	2.67	0.01	0.01	Design of Experiments: General
C91	3	3	0	1	0.01	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D00	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Microeconomics: General
D02	1	11	10	11	0	0.02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D10	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Household Behavior: General
D11	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	8	39	31	4.88	0.03	0.07	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	10	28	18	2.8	0.04	0.05	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	3	41	38	13.67	0.01	0.07	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D19	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	1	1	0	1	0	0	Production and Organizations: General
D21	15	25	10	1.67	0.06	0.04	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	50	98	48	1.96	0.19	0.17	Production; Cost; Capital: Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	1	1	0	1	0	0	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	3	8	5	2.67	0.01	0.01	Distribution: General
D31	120	287	167	2.39	0.46	0.51	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	12	22	10	1.83	0.05	0.04	Factor Income Distribution
D40	3	3	0	1	0.01	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	17	26	9	1.53	0.06	0.05	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Auctions
D45	1	1	0	1	0	0	Rationing; Licensing
D46	5	5	0	1	0.02	0.01	Value Theory
D50	18	25	7	1.39	0.07	0.04	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	10	14	4	1.4	0.04	0.02	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.02	Incomplete Markets
D57	9	24	15	2.67	0.03	0.04	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D58	23	33	10	1.43	0.09	0.06	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D61	3	10	7	3.33	0.01	0.02	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Externalities
D63	22	48	26	2.18	0.08	0.08	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D69	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	5	6	1	1.2	0.02	0.01	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	65	142	77	2.18	0.25	0.25	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	1	3	2	3	0	0.01	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	10	20	10	2	0.04	0.04	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	9	19	10	2.11	0.03	0.03	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	5	12	7	2.4	0.02	0.02	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	14	23	9	1.64	0.05	0.04	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	10	40	30	4	0.04	0.07	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	20	59	39	2.95	0.08	0.1	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	34	70	36	2.06	0.13	0.12	Expectations; Speculations
D90	7	8	1	1.14	0.03	0.01	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	16	44	28	2.75	0.06	0.08	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	10	15	5	1.5	0.04	0.03	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	15	33	18	2.2	0.06	0.06	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	6	34	28	5.67	0.02	0.06	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	51	60	9	1.18	0.19	0.11	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	29	52	23	1.79	0.11	0.09	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	282	608	326	2.16	1.07	1.07	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	85	238	153	2.8	0.32	0.42	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	26	53	27	2.04	0.1	0.09	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	4	4	0	1	0.02	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	28	54	26	1.93	0.11	0.1	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	113	278	165	2.46	0.43	0.49	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	246	579	333	2.35	0.94	1.02	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	276	1505	1229	5.45	1.05	2.65	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	7,761	14,500	6,739	1.87	29.52	25.55	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	94	218	124	2.32	0.36	0.38	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	18	75	57	4.17	0.07	0.13	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	105	245	140	2.33	0.4	0.43	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	4	18	14	4.5	0.02	0.03	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	1,135	2,252	1,117	1.98	4.32	3.97	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	819	2,311	1,492	2.82	3.11	4.07	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	29	86	57	2.97	0.11	0.15	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	16	34	18	2.13	0.06	0.06	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	10	23	13	2.3	0.04	0.04	Demand for Money
E42	17	35	18	2.06	0.06	0.06	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	88	240	152	2.73	0.33	0.42	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	66	239	173	3.62	0.25	0.42	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	16	27	11	1.69	0.06	0.05	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	51	97	46	1.9	0.19	0.17	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	421	1,011	590	2.4	1.6	1.78	Monetary Policy
E58	85	219	134	2.58	0.32	0.39	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	1	1	0	1	0	0	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	84	121	37	1.44	0.32	0.21	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E61	91	125	34	1.37	0.35	0.22	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	412	829	417	2.01	1.57	1.46	Fiscal Policy
E63	96	192	96	2	0.37	0.34	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	77	113	36	1.47	0.29	0.2	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	63	135	72	2.14	0.24	0.24	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	77	155	78	2.01	0.29	0.27	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	4	7	3	1.75	0.02	0.01	Global Outlook
F02	79	108	29	1.37	0.3	0.19	International Economic Order
F10	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.02	Trade: General
F11	17	26	9	1.53	0.06	0.05	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	13	22	9	1.69	0.05	0.04	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	56	100	44	1.79	0.21	0.18	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	82	206	124	2.51	0.31	0.36	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	47	97	50	2.06	0.18	0.17	Economic Integration
F16	243	393	150	1.62	0.92	0.69	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	3	3	0	1	0.01	0.01	Trade and Environment
F19	1	1	0	1	0	0	Trade: Other
F20	1	3	2	3	0	0.01	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	64	117	53	1.83	0.24	0.21	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	56	109	53	1.95	0.21	0.19	International Migration
F23	53	129	76	2.43	0.2	0.23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	13	22	9	1.69	0.05	0.04	International Finance: General
F31	118	239	121	2.03	0.45	0.42	Foreign Exchange
F32	42	106	64	2.52	0.16	0.19	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	95	190	95	2	0.36	0.33	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	6	22	16	3.67	0.02	0.04	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Foreign Aid
F36	101	167	66	1.65	0.38	0.29	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	202	279	77	1.38	0.77	0.49	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	61	83	22	1.36	0.23	0.15	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	27	62	35	2.3	0.1	0.11	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	1	1	0	1	0	0	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
G00	1	1	0	1	0	0	Financial Economics: General
G01	3	313	310	104.33	0.01	0.55	Financial Crises
G10	6	16	10	2.67	0.02	0.03	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	30	52	22	1.73	0.11	0.09	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	5	16	11	3.2	0.02	0.03	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	International Financial Markets
G18	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	4	10	6	2.5	0.02	0.02	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	14	67	53	4.79	0.05	0.12	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	6	11	5	1.83	0.02	0.02	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	15	19	4	1.27	0.06	0.03	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.03	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	11	20	9	1.82	0.04	0.04	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	9	29	20	3.22	0.03	0.05	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	12	36	24	3	0.05	0.06	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	8	22	14	2.75	0.03	0.04	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	1	2	1	2	0	0	Payout Policy
H10	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H11	7	24	17	3.43	0.03	0.04	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	14	39	25	2.79	0.05	0.07	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	18	39	21	2.17	0.07	0.07	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	7	20	13	2.86	0.03	0.04	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	30	81	51	2.7	0.11	0.14	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	37	142	105	3.84	0.14	0.25	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	17	50	33	2.94	0.06	0.09	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	3	9	6	3	0.01	0.02	Tax Evasion
H27	1	1	0	1	0	0	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H30	25	34	9	1.36	0.1	0.06	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	21	63	42	3	0.08	0.11	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	6	12	6	2	0.02	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	1	1	0	1	0	0	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Public Goods
H43	1	1	0	1	0	0	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	22	58	36	2.64	0.08	0.1	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	2	10	8	5	0.01	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	3	10	7	3.33	0.01	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	13	24	11	1.85	0.05	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	9	38	29	4.22	0.03	0.07	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	74	151	77	2.04	0.28	0.27	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	32	38	6	1.19	0.12	0.07	National Security and War
H60	6	12	6	2	0.02	0.02	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	8	55	47	6.88	0.03	0.1	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	25	80	55	3.2	0.1	0.14	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	14	62	48	4.43	0.05	0.11	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H71	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	State and Local Borrowing
H75	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H77	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	1	1	0	1	0	0	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H87	13	18	5	1.38	0.05	0.03	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I00	1	1	0	1	0	0	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I11	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.02	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	13	57	44	4.38	0.05	0.1	Health Production
I18	6	24	18	4	0.02	0.04	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	4	64	60	16	0.02	0.11	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	29	73	44	2.52	0.11	0.13	Analysis of Education
I28	8	25	17	3.13	0.03	0.04	Education: Government Policy
I29	1	1	0	1	0	0	Education: Other
I30	9	35	26	3.89	0.03	0.06	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	26	95	69	3.65	0.1	0.17	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	73	182	109	2.49	0.28	0.32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	124	242	118	1.95	0.47	0.43	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J00	4	15	11	3.75	0.02	0.03	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Labor Economics: General
J08	23	238	215	10.35	0.09	0.42	Labor Economics Policies
J10	10	21	11	2.1	0.04	0.04	Demographic Economics: General
J11	49	191	142	3.9	0.19	0.34	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	9	33	24	3.67	0.03	0.06	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	38	176	138	4.63	0.14	0.31	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	25	81	56	3.24	0.1	0.14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	39	80	41	2.05	0.15	0.14	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	91	268	177	2.95	0.35	0.47	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	4	12	8	3	0.02	0.02	Demographic Economics: Public Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J20	60	112	52	1.87	0.23	0.2	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	410	822	412	2	1.56	1.45	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	288	766	478	2.66	1.1	1.35	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	350	737	387	2.11	1.33	1.3	Labor Demand
J24	486	1,387	901	2.85	1.85	2.44	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	34	74	40	2.18	0.13	0.13	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	13	34	21	2.62	0.05	0.06	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	71	122	51	1.72	0.27	0.21	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	679	1,494	815	2.2	2.58	2.63	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	34	62	28	1.82	0.13	0.11	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	25	37	12	1.48	0.1	0.07	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	193	308	115	1.6	0.73	0.54	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	3	3	0	1	0.01	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	21	26	5	1.24	0.08	0.05	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	244	441	197	1.81	0.93	0.78	Labor Contracts
J42	22	47	25	2.14	0.08	0.08	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	9	15	6	1.67	0.03	0.03	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	3	9	6	3	0.01	0.02	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	29	55	26	1.9	0.11	0.1	Public Sector Labor Markets
J48	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J50	59	86	27	1.46	0.22	0.15	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	196	322	126	1.64	0.75	0.57	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	136	245	109	1.8	0.52	0.43	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	47	76	29	1.62	0.18	0.13	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	30	47	17	1.57	0.11	0.08	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J60	64	119	55	1.86	0.24	0.21	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	123	291	168	2.37	0.47	0.51	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	26	72	46	2.77	0.1	0.13	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	231	493	262	2.13	0.88	0.87	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	1,199	2,041	842	1.7	4.56	3.6	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	202	452	250	2.24	0.77	0.8	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	484	719	235	1.49	1.84	1.27	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	1	2	1	2	0	0	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	23	44	21	1.91	0.09	0.08	Labor Discrimination
J78	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J80	5	11	6	2.2	0.02	0.02	Labor Standards: General
J81	1	10	9	10	0	0.02	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J88	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K00	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Law and Economics: General
K10	1	1	0	1	0	0	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K13	1	1	0	1	0	0	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K20	4	4	0	1	0.02	0.01	Regulation and Business Law: General
K31	11	69	58	6.27	0.04	0.12	Labor Law
K42	14	49	35	3.5	0.05	0.09	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	1	1	0	1	0	0	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	37	72	35	1.95	0.14	0.13	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	13	22	9	1.69	0.05	0.04	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	1	2	1	2	0	0	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	111	224	113	2.02	0.42	0.39	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Business Objectives of the Firm
L23	4	6	2	1.5	0.02	0.01	Organization of Production
L24	12	41	29	3.42	0.05	0.07	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	18	83	65	4.61	0.07	0.15	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L31	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	5	13	8	2.6	0.02	0.02	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	18	39	21	2.17	0.07	0.07	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	1	1	0	1	0	0	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	1	1	0	1	0	0	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L43	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L50	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	31	79	48	2.55	0.12	0.14	Economics of Regulation
L52	20	41	21	2.05	0.08	0.07	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.02	Enterprise Policy
L60	154	289	135	1.88	0.59	0.51	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L62	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	1	2	1	2	0	0	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L67	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Other Consumer Nondurables
L69	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L71	6	12	6	2	0.02	0.02	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	1	3	2	3	0	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L74	4	15	11	3.75	0.02	0.03	Construction
L80	29	58	29	2	0.11	0.1	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	4	13	9	3.25	0.02	0.02	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Entertainment; Media
L83	7	19	12	2.71	0.03	0.03	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L86	10	12	2	1.2	0.04	0.02	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L92	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L94	1	8	7	8	0	0.01	Electric Utilities
L96	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Telecommunications
M10	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Business Administration: General
M12	3	10	7	3.33	0.01	0.02	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	19	34	15	1.79	0.07	0.06	New Firms; Startups
M14	1	2	1	2	0	0	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M37	1	2	1	2	0	0	Advertising
M50	5	13	8	2.6	0.02	0.02	Personnel Economics: General
M51	15	21	6	1.4	0.06	0.04	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	9	13	4	1.44	0.03	0.02	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	8	16	8	2	0.03	0.03	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	1	3	2	3	0	0.01	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	7	7	0	1	0.03	0.01	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N10	14	46	32	3.29	0.05	0.08	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	9	18	9	2	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	33	95	62	2.88	0.13	0.17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	27	54	27	2	0.1	0.1	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	44	92	48	2.09	0.17	0.16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	6	12	6	2	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N21	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	3	3	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	1	3	2	3	0	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N30	7	27	20	3.86	0.03	0.05	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N31	11	15	4	1.36	0.04	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	13	56	43	4.31	0.05	0.1	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	24	55	31	2.29	0.09	0.1	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	38	86	48	2.26	0.14	0.15	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	7	10	3	1.43	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N41	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	6	15	9	2.5	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	6	8	2	1.33	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N47	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N53	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N57	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	1	10	9	10	0	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N63	3	3	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	4	4	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N77	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	1	1	0	1	0	0	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N93	1	2	1	2	0	0	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	1	2	1	2	0	0	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
O10	10	29	19	2.9	0.04	0.05	Economic Development: General
O11	171	514	343	3.01	0.65	0.91	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	5	16	11	3.2	0.02	0.03	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	5	38	33	7.6	0.02	0.07	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	32	102	70	3.19	0.12	0.18	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	363	875	512	2.41	1.38	1.54	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	18	78	60	4.33	0.07	0.14	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	32	106	74	3.31	0.12	0.19	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	18	93	75	5.17	0.07	0.16	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	77	180	103	2.34	0.29	0.32	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	6	9	3	1.5	0.02	0.02	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	17	38	21	2.24	0.06	0.07	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	1	1	0	1	0	0	Project Analysis
O23	35	125	90	3.57	0.13	0.22	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	15	35	20	2.33	0.06	0.06	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	34	84	50	2.47	0.13	0.15	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	28	45	17	1.61	0.11	0.08	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	58	77	19	1.33	0.22	0.14	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	212	374	162	1.76	0.81	0.66	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	5	7	2	1.4	0.02	0.01	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	10	24	14	2.4	0.04	0.04	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	28	47	19	1.68	0.11	0.08	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	156	305	149	1.96	0.59	0.54	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O42	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.02	Monetary Growth Models
O47	336	864	528	2.57	1.28	1.52	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	9	16	7	1.78	0.03	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	38	49	11	1.29	0.14	0.09	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	9	16	7	1.78	0.03	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O56	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	22	46	24	2.09	0.08	0.08	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	11	13	2	1.18	0.04	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	5	6	1	1.2	0.02	0.01	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	1	8	7	8	0	0.01	Cooperative Enterprises
P16	149	240	91	1.61	0.57	0.42	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	22	25	3	1.14	0.08	0.04	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	65	87	22	1.34	0.25	0.15	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	5	6	1	1.2	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	200	373	173	1.87	0.76	0.66	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	104	240	136	2.31	0.4	0.42	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	14	54	40	3.86	0.05	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	9	13	4	1.44	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	22	36	14	1.64	0.08	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P30	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	15	29	14	1.93	0.06	0.05	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	25	68	43	2.72	0.1	0.12	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P35	7	15	8	2.14	0.03	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	23	58	35	2.52	0.09	0.1	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P44	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P46	1	2	1	2	0	0	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P50	1	1	0	1	0	0	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P52	10	10	0	1	0.04	0.02	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q01	6	13	7	2.17	0.02	0.02	Sustainable Development
Q10	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	Agriculture: General
Q11	3	9	6	3	0.01	0.02	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q17	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Agriculture in International Trade
Q20	14	14	0	1	0.05	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q25	5	6	1	1.2	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q27	1	1	0	1	0	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	25	26	1	1.04	0.1	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q31	1	2	1	2	0	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q33	5	9	4	1.8	0.02	0.02	Resource Booms
Q38	1	2	1	2	0	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	1	2	1	2	0	0	Energy: General
Q41	10	37	27	3.7	0.04	0.07	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	15	55	40	3.67	0.06	0.1	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	1	9	8	9	0	0.02	Energy: Government Policy
Q50	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Environmental Economics: General
Q53	1	10	9	10	0	0.02	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q56	4	21	17	5.25	0.02	0.04	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q58	6	30	24	5	0.02	0.05	Environmental Economics: Government Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
R11	37	132	95	3.57	0.14	0.23	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	43	119	76	2.77	0.16	0.21	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Land Use Patterns
R15	4	14	10	3.5	0.02	0.02	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R21	2	12	10	6	0.01	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	210	664	454	3.16	0.8	1.17	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	13	59	46	4.54	0.05	0.1	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	8	18	10	2.25	0.03	0.03	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R40	1	1	0	1	0	0	Transportation Economics: General
R41	1	2	1	2	0	0	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R58	7	22	15	3.14	0.03	0.04	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z10	1	2	1	2	0	0	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z13	6	48	42	8	0.02	0.08	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	26,293	56,297	30,004	2.14	100	99.3	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E24.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	3	0.01	General Economics: General
A14	3	0.01	Sociology of Economics
A32	1	0	Collective Volumes
A33	1	0	Handbooks
B11	2	0	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B19	1	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B54	2	0	Feminist Economics
C01	6	0.01	Econometrics
C26	1	0	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C31	5	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C38	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C46	1	0	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C58	1	0	Financial Econometrics
C67	3	0.01	Input-Output Models
C73	1	0	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C87	1	0	Econometric Software
C93	1	0	Field Experiments
D01	2	0	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	4	0.01	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D22	4	0.01	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D49	1	0	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D53	1	0	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D64	4	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy
D85	5	0.01	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	7	0.01	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	12	0.02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	4	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
F24	13	0.02	Remittances
F37	2	0	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F44	18	0.03	International Business Cycles
F50	1	0	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	1	0	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	2	0	National Security; Economic Nationalism

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F53	2	0	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	2	0	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	11	0.02	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	1	0	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	2	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	3	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F65	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	17	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
G17	1	0	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G29	1	0	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G38	1	0	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H12	2	0	Crisis Management
H59	1	0	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H70	2	0	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H76	5	0.01	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H83	3	0.01	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I10	8	0.01	Health: General
I13	1	0	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	1	0	Health and Inequality
I15	5	0.01	Health and Economic Development
I19	2	0	Health: Other
I22	6	0.01	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	15	0.03	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	8	0.01	Education and Inequality
I25	14	0.02	Education and Economic Development
J29	1	0	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J46	18	0.03	Informal Labor Markets
J49	1	0	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J82	9	0.02	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	6	0.01	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K11	1	0	Property Law
K12	1	0	Contract Law
K14	1	0	Criminal Law
K22	2	0	Business and Securities Law
K23	1	0	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K34	4	0.01	Tax Law
K35	1	0	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	2	0	Family and Personal Law
K40	2	0	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	2	0	Litigation Process
L26	44	0.08	Entrepreneurship
L44	3	0.01	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L65	1	0	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	1	0	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L70	1	0	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L73	1	0	Forest Products
L84	4	0.01	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L90	1	0	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L98	2	0	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M31	1	0	Marketing
N20	2	0	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N26	1	0	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N40	2	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N45	2	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N62	2	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N66	1	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N72	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N82	1	0	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N90	1	0	Regional and Urban History: General
N92	1	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N95	1	0	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
O25	2	0	Industrial Policy
O39	1	0	Technological Change: Other
O43	12	0.02	Institutions and Growth
O44	2	0	Environment and Growth
P14	2	0	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P28	1	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P32	1	0	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P34	5	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P40	1	0	Other Economic Systems: General
P42	3	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P47	1	0	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
Q12	4	0.01	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	3	0.01	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q15	2	0	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q18	4	0.01	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q24	1	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q32	4	0.01	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q42	6	0.01	Alternative Energy Sources
Q51	2	0	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	1	0	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q54	15	0.03	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q57	3	0.01	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
R10	1	0	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R20	1	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R28	2	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R33	1	0	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	3	0.01	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R42	2	0	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R50	1	0	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	1	0	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	1	0	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	4	0.01	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
Z11	1	0	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	5	0.01	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	459	0.7	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

L26(44), F44(18), J46(18), F66(17), I23(15), Q54(15), I25(14), F24(13), E02(12), O43(12), F55(11), J82(9), I10(8), I24(8), D86(7), C01(6), I22(6), J83(6), Q42(6), C31(5), D85(5), H76(5), I15(5), P34(5), Z12(5), D03(4), D22(4), D64(4), E16(4), K34(4), L84(4), Q12(4), Q18(4), Q32(4), R53(4), A10(3), A14(3), C67(3), F63(3), H83(3), L44(3), P42(3), Q13(3), Q57(3), R38(3), B11(2), B54(2), D01(2), F37(2), F52(2), F53(2), F54(2), F62(2), H12(2), H70(2), I19(2), K22(2), K36(2), K40(2), K41(2), L98(2), N20(2), N40(2), N45(2), N62(2), O25(2), O44(2), P14(2), Q15(2), Q51(2), R28(2), R42(2), A32(1), A33(1), B19(1), C26(1), C38(1), C46(1), C58(1), C73(1), C87(1), C93(1), D49(1), D53(1), F50(1), F51(1), F59(1), F60(1), F61(1), F65(1), G17(1), G29(1), G38(1), H59(1), I13(1), I14(1), J29(1), J49(1), K11(1), K12(1), K14(1), K23(1), K35(1), L65(1), L70(1), L73(1), L90(1), M31(1), N26(1), N66(1), N72(1), N73(1), N74(1), N82(1), N90(1), N92(1), N95(1), O39(1), P28(1), P32(1), P40(1), Q24(1), Q52(1), R10(1), R20(1), R33(1), R50(1), R51(1), R52(1), Z11(1).

Table E24.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
A14	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
B11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
D64	1	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
I23	1	0	1	4	1	2	2	4	15
I24	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	8
K35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K41	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
L26	6	1	1	2	6	4	8	16	44
L70	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L73	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N66	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q42	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	6
R33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R38	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
C31	0	3	0	0	0	1	0	1	5
C67	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
F24	0	3	0	1	1	2	2	4	13
F55	0	1	2	0	0	2	2	4	11
H70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
H76	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	1	5
I22	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3	6
J82	0	1	2	2	3	0	1	0	9
L44	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
L84	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
M31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
O39	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O43	0	2	2	1	1	0	2	4	12
P14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
Q12	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	4
R28	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
R53	0	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	4
D86	0	0	2	0	3	1	1	0	7
F52	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
F53	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
F63	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
F66	0	0	6	1	1	0	2	7	17
J46	0	0	4	1	0	1	1	11	18
K36	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
N40	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
N90	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N95	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P42	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Q13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
Q52	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
Q57	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
B19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C01	0	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	6
C93	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D01	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
D03	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
D85	0	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	5
F59	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
I10	0	0	0	6	1	1	0	0	8
I25	0	0	0	1	2	3	1	7	14
J29	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J49	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
K22	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
K34	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
K40	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
N20	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
N62	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
N92	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O25	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Q15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Q24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q32	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
Q54	0	0	0	1	1	1	6	6	15
R20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A10	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
E16	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
F37	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
F44	0	0	0	0	2	3	7	6	18
G17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G38	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I14	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
I15	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	5
J83	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	2	6
N73	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N74	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P34	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	2	5
Z12	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	1	5
A32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C73	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	4
D53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6	12
F51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F65	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H83	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
K12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L65	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N72	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N82	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q18	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
R42	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
R51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
C38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D49	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
H59	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
L90	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
G29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L98	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
O44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
P32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
R10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	15	19	14	24	13	16	14	17	132

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E24.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	A14	Rothschild, Kurt. 2006. "Reality and Response: Unemployment 1970-2005 in Two Core Journals." <i>Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Quarterly Review</i>, 59(238): 293-305.
2006	A14	Rothschild, Kurt. 2006. "Realtà e risposta: La disoccupazione tra il 1970 e il 2005 in due importanti riviste. (Reality and Response: Unemployment 1970-2005 in Two Core Journals. With English summary.)." <i>Moneta e Credito</i>, 59(236): 363-76. The Seventies of last century saw a decisive break with the earlier tendencies of the 'golden age'. Particularly important was the return of persistent unemployment. The present paper gives an overview of the effects of this change on subsequent publications in the two core journals American Economic Review and Economic Journal. It turns out that both with regard to frequency and contents there had been a notable impact of real events and theoretical controversy.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	B11	CV: Gnos, Claude. 2006. "French Circuit Theory." In <i>A Handbook of Alternative Monetary Economics</i> , ed. Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sawyer, 87-104. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	D64	Decreuse, Bruno, and Bertrand Wigniolle. 2006. "Schizophrenie intergénérationnelle. (With English summary)." <i>Recherches Economiques de Louvain/Louvain Economic Review</i> , 72(1): 49-74. Love pushed beyond its paroxysm leads to suffocation. That is the moral of this article, which depicts an altruistic parent setting her labour supply to offer the best living conditions to her child. When parents and children are perfectly substitutable in production, this behaviour pushes all wages down. If hourly wages are rigid, employment is rationed and the youth are the primary victims of such rationing. We show this mechanism may originate endogenous fluctuations between under and full employment when the older workers' productivity negatively responds to past unemployment. We also analyse the political support for the minimum wage. When the youth productivity is random, the minimum wage, the older workers' labour supply and youth unemployment together rise with the intensity of parental altruism.
2006	I23	Guisan, Maria Carmen, and Maria Teresa Cancelo. 2006. "Indicadores de producción científica en Economía, Ciencia y Tecnología: Análisis Comparativo de España, Unión Europea y Estados Unidos, 2001-2006. (With English summary)." <i>Estudios Económicos de Desarrollo Internacional</i> , 6(2): 37-54. Spanish universities have reached in the period 2001-2005 an outstanding increase in scientific production, and occupy a relevant position at European and World level, in Economics and other subjects. In this study we analyze the Spanish situation in comparison with the EU. We find a very low support to RD activities in Spain in comparison with EU average, as well as a low value of the European average in comparison with the United States. We point to the priorities demanded by Spanish and European researches in order to improve institutional support and to favor the positive impact of RD activities on economic development and employment.
2006	I24	Lkhagvasuren, Damba. 2006. <i>Education, Mobility and the College Wage Premium</i> . Concordia University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 14001. Motivated by large educational differences in geographic mobility, this paper considers a simple dynamic extension of Roy's (1951) model and analyzes it using new evidence on net versus excess mobility and the individual-level relationship between mobility and wages. According to the model, the dispersion of a labor income shock specific to a worker-location match is greater for more educated workers and accounts for large educational differences in mobility. In the model, labor mobility raises both the average wage and the college wage premium, a prediction consistent with differences between Europe and the U.S.
2006	K35	Athreya, Kartik B., and Nicole B. Simpson. 2006. "Unsecured Debt with Public Insurance: From Bad to Worse." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i> , 53(4): 797-825. In U.S. data, income interruptions, the receipt of public insurance, and the incidence of personal bankruptcy are all closely related. The central contribution of this paper is to evaluate bankruptcy protection and public insurance in a unified setting where each program alters incentives in the other. Our analysis delivers two striking conclusions. First, we find that U.S. personal bankruptcy law is an important barrier that prevents the public insurance system from improving welfare. Second, contrary to popular belief, we find that increases in the generosity of public insurance will lead to more, not less, bankruptcy.
2006	K41	Berger, Helge, and Michael Neugart. 2006. <i>Labor Courts, Nomination Bias, and Unemployment in Germany</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1752. Labor courts play an important role in determining the effective level of labor market regulation in Germany, but their application of law may not be even-handed. Based on a simple theoretical model and a new panel data set, we identify a nomination bias in labor court activity - that is, court activity varies systematically with the political leaning of the government that has appointed judges. In an extension, we find a significant positive relation between labor court activity and unemployment, even after controlling for the endogeneity of court activity. The results have potentially important policy implications regarding the independence of the judiciary and labor market reforms.
2006	L26	CV: Audretsch, David B. 2006. "The Climate for Business Development and Employment Growth: Comment." In <i>The Economy of Puerto Rico: Restoring Growth</i> , ed. Susan M. Collins, Barry P. Bosworth and Miguel A. Soto-Class, 308-12. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; San Juan, Puerto Rico: Center for the New Economy.
2006	L26	CV: Aponte, Marines. 2006. "The Climate for Business Development and Employment Growth: Comment." In <i>The Economy of Puerto Rico: Restoring Growth</i> , ed. Susan M. Collins, Barry P. Bosworth and Miguel A. Soto-Class, 305-08. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; San Juan, Puerto Rico: Center for the New Economy.
2006	L26	CV: Baptista, Rui, Andre van Stel, and A. Roy Thurik. 2006. "Entrepreneurship, Industrial Restructuring and Unemployment in Portugal." In <i>Entrepreneurship, Growth, and Innovation: The Dynamics of Firms and Industries</i> , ed. Enrico Santarelli, 223-41. International Studies in Entrepreneurship, vol. 12. New York: Springer.
2006	L26	Verheul, Ingrid, Andre Van Stel, Roy Thurik, and David Urbano. 2006. "The Relationship between Business Ownership and Unemployment in Spain: A Matter of Quantity or Quality?" <i>Estudios de Economía Aplicada</i> , 24(2): 435-57. This paper examines the interrelations between self-employment and unemployment rates for Spain in the period 1972-2004, comparing them with the general pattern observed for OECD countries. We apply the model as proposed by Audretsch, Carree, van Stel and Thurik (2005) to Spain. The divergence between predicted and actual unemployment levels in Spain are explained by country-specific shocks in the period under study, which are outside the scope of the model. This indicates that the general mechanism of employment generation by the self-employed may also be applicable to Spain, at least in the long run. The Spanish industrial structure is characterized by a relatively high and fluctuating unemployment level and a relatively high and stable business ownership rate, suggesting that the quantity of business ownership in Spain does not have a particularly large contribution to bringing down unemployment. In recent years we see that the unemployment rate decreases and stabilizes. We argue that, in addition to several labor market reforms, an increase in the quality of business ownership in Spain may also have contributed to the recent decrease in the unemployment rate.
2006	L26	CV: Aidis, Ruta. 2006. "From Business Ownership to Informal Market Traders: The Characteristics of Female Entrepreneurship in Lithuania." In <i>Enterprising Women in Transition Economies</i> , ed. Friederike Welter, David Smallbone and Nina Isakova, 119-42. Aldershot, U.K. and Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.
2006	L26	CV: Audretsch, David B., and Max Keilbach. 2006. "Entrepreneurship, Growth and Restructuring." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of Entrepreneurship</i> , ed. Mark Casson, Bernard Yeung, Anuradha Basu and Nigel Wadeson, 281-310. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	L70	CV: Samuels, Warren J. 2000. "Regulating Private Power: Wage-Price Controls Are Not Enough." In <i>Research in the history of economic thought and methodology: Twentieth-century economics</i> , ed. Warren J. Samuels, 205-11. Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology, vol. 18-C. Amsterdam; New York and Tokyo: Elsevier Science, JAI.
2006	L73	Ferrao, Vincent. 2006. "Recent Changes in Employment by Industry." <i>Perspectives on Labour and Income</i> , 18(1): 31-36. Over the last three years, low interest rates have spurred a surge in home construction, and strong world demand has stimulated natural

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		resource industries. At the same time, a soaring loonie has created challenges for Canadian manufacturing. This article examines these three industries, looking at the labour market impact in the resource-rich western provinces and the large manufacturing base in central Canada.
2006	N66	Berni, Duilio de Avila. 2006. "Mudancas no padrao de uso da mao-de-obra no Brasil entre 1949 e 2010. (With English summary)." <i>Nova Economia</i> , 16(1): 139-72. This article examines the evolution of sectoral employment in Brazil between 1949 and 2010, using structural decomposition analysis of the input-output model. The data base was selected from the decennial matrices for the 1959/2000 period and from figures referring to 1949 and 2010; these were obtained using the Delphi Method. Those sectors in which labour productivity rose simultaneously with employment increases were defined as virtuous sectors. The only sectors that fit this description for the entire period were the manufacturing of capital goods and services. Virtuosity was observed in a number of cases over the sub-periods, however, mainly concentrated between 1949 and 1970. However, between 1970 and 1980, simultaneous growth in employment and in labour productivity was not observed in any sector.
2006	P28	CV: Welfens, Paul J. J. 2006. "Macroeconomic Aspects of Opening Up, Unemployment and Sustainable Growth in Transition Countries." In <i>Economic Liberalization and Integration Policy: Options for Eastern Europe and Russia</i> , ed. Harry G. Broadman, Tiiu Paas and Paul J. J. Welfens, 31-77. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	Q42	Pintor Borobia, Jesus M., Fernando Lera Lopez, Justo Garcia Ortega, and Javier Faulin Fajardo. 2006. "Energia eolica y empleo: El caso de Navarra como paradigma. (Wind Energy and Employment: The Navarran Paradigm. With English summary)." <i>Informacion Comercial Espanola Revista de Economia</i> , 0(829): 253-71. The paper analyzes the experience of one of the regions that pioneered wind energy, the Autonomous Community of Navarre, where a competitive industry with a substantial impact on highly skilled employment was generated on the back of a specific energy policy. The findings prove that environmental concerns are compatible with regional economic growth and job creation, making Navarre a model to be copied in other European regions. Nonetheless, in light of the labour market shortcomings identified in the prognosis, the authors suggest that traditional support measures should be reinforced with policies to improve wind energy training among the related segments of the workforce.
2006	R33	Honohan, Patrick, and Anthony J. Leddin. 2006. "Ireland in EMU: More Shocks, Less Insulation?" <i>Economic and Social Review</i> , 37(2): 263-94. Despite anchoring the Irish monetary system to a common zone-wide exchange rate and interest rate, EMU has triggered sizeable exchange rate and especially interest rate shocks to the Irish economy (albeit not appreciably greater than those experienced under previous exchange rate regimes). Interest rate movements have deviated widely from what a standard Taylor monetary policy rule would have counselled--though here again the deviations have been no worse in this regard than those of the previous regime. The most important shock has been associated with the large and sustained initial fall in nominal interest rates as EMU began. Through mechanisms which we formally model, the interest rate fall has had a lasting effect on property prices, construction activity and the capacity of the labour market to absorb sizeable net immigration, despite a sharp deterioration in wage competitiveness since 2002. As the long drawn-out impact of this shock subsides, the failure of the wage-bargaining system promptly to claw back the loss of competitiveness resulting from exogenous exchange rate movements is increasingly likely to show up in weaker aggregate employment performance.
2006	R38	Bassanini, Andrea, and Romain Duval. 2006. "The Determinants of Unemployment across OECD Countries: Reassessing the Role of Policies and Institutions." <i>OECD Economic Studies</i> , 0(42): 7-86. This paper explores the impact of policies and institutions on unemployment in OECD countries over the past decades. Reduced-form unemployment equations, consistent with standard wage setting/price-setting models, are estimated using cross-country/time-series data from 21 OECD countries over the period 1982-2003. In the "average" OECD country, high and long-lasting unemployment benefits, high tax wedges and stringent anti-competitive product market regulation are found to increase aggregate unemployment. By contrast, highly centralised and/or coordinated wage bargaining systems are estimated to reduce unemployment. These findings are robust across specifications, datasets and econometric methods. The paper also finds evidence of interactions across policies and institutions, as well as between institutions and shocks. Some specify interactions across policies and institutions are found to be particularly robust, notably between unemployment benefits and public spending on active labour market programmes as well as between statutory minimum wages and the tax wedge. Finally, it is shown that macroeconomic conditions also matter for unemployment patterns, with their impact being shaped by policies.
2007		
2007	C31	Guell, Maia, Jose V. Rodriguez Mora, and Chris Telmer. 2007. <i>Intergenerational Mobility and the Informative Content of Surnames</i> . Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers. We propose an alternative method for measuring intergenerational mobility. Traditional methods based on panel data provide measurements that are scarce, difficult to compare across countries and almost impossible to get across time. In particular this means that we do not know how intergenerational mobility is correlated with growth, income or the degree of inequality. Our proposal is to measure the informative content of surnames in one census. The more information does the surname have on the income of an individual, the more important is background in determining outcomes; and thus, the less mobility there is. The reason for this is that surnames inform on family relationships because the distribution of surnames is necessarily much skewed. A large percentage of the population is bound to have a very unfrequent surname. For them the partition generated by surnames is very informative on family linkages. First, we develop a model whose endogenous variable is the joint distribution of surnames and income. Then we explore the relationship between mobility and the informative content of surnames. We allow for assortative mating to be a determinant of both. Then, we use our methodology to show that in a large Spanish region the informative content of surnames is large and consistent with the model. We also show that it has increased over time, indicating a substantial drop in the degree of mobility. Finally, using the peculiarities of the Spanish surname convention we show that the degree of assortative mating has also increased over time, in such a manner that might explain the decrease in mobility observed. Our method allows us to provide measures of mobility comparable across time. It should also allow us to study other issues related to inheritance.
2007	C67	Garrett-Peltier, Heidi, and Robert Pollin. 2007. <i>The Employment Effects of Downsizing the U.S. Military</i> . Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. This study focuses on the employment effects of military spending versus channeling some significant part of the military budget into alternative purposes. We begin by introducing the basic input-output modeling technique for considering issues such as these in a systematic way. We then present some simple alternative spending scenarios, namely devoting \$1 billion to the military versus the same amount of money spent for five alternatives: tax cuts which produce increased levels of personal consumption; health care; education; mass transit; and construction targeted at home weatherization and infrastructure repair. Our first conclusion in assessing such relative employment impacts is straightforward: \$1 billion spent on personal consumption, health care, education, mass transit, and construction for home weatherization and infrastructure will all create more jobs within the U.S. economy than would the same \$1 billion spent on

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the military. We then examine the pay level of jobs created through these alternative spending priorities and assess the overall welfare impacts of the alternative employment outcomes. We then consider what would be the impact on employment of transferring all \$138 billion in funding that went to the Iraq war in 2007 into alternative peaceful purposes. As we show, a transfer of funds of this magnitude would enable the U.S. government to provide, for example, health insurance for the 45 million U.S. residents who are now uninsured, and still provide funds for significant investments in education and energy conservation. A transfer of the Iraq budget into these alternative purposes would also expand employment in the U.S. by between 600,000--1 million jobs, depending on how exactly the \$138 billion were allocated.
2007	F24	Hanson, Gordon H. 2007. "Emigration, Remittances and Labor Force Participation in Mexico." <i>Integration and Trade</i>, 11(27): 73-103. In this paper, I examine emigration, remittances, and labor-force participation in Mexico during the 1990s. I use two samples of households for the analysis: (a) rural households in Mexico in 2000, which vary according to whether they have sent migrants to the United States (US) or received remittances from the US, and (b) individuals in Mexico in 1990 and 2000 born in states with either high-exposure or low-exposure to US emigration. In the first sample, controlling for observable characteristics, individuals are less likely to participate in the labor force if their household either has sent migrants abroad or received remittances from abroad. Surprisingly, this result holds for both women and men. These cross-sectional results are potentially contaminated by unobserved household characteristics that may be correlated with both household migration behavior and household labor supply. In the second sample, which is less subject to concerns about self-selection into migration, I find that over the 1990s women (but not men) from high-migration states become less likely to work outside the home (relative to women from low-migration states). These results are consistent with migration abroad, and the accompanying return flow of remittances, leading to greater intra-household specialization. Results for labor hours are similar.
2007	F24	Kugler, Maurice, and Emanuela Lotti. 2007. "Migrant Remittances, Human Capital Formation and Job Creation Externalities in Central America." <i>Integration and Trade</i>, 11(27): 105-34. In this paper, we model the effect of migrant remittances on job creation and human capital formation, given migration prospects. Model calibration of deep parameters was performed with data from the AMCO survey on migration and remittances. The simulations based on the model show that remittances can have offsetting effects on equilibrium human capital and labor market outcomes in the country of origin of migrants. First, remittances enhance schooling opportunities for recipient households, and human capital formation can be augmented. Second, an increase in human capital supply by recipient households induces job creation as labor demand increases in the origin country. If a sufficiently large share of remittance recipients do not migrate, then the net effect is brain gain rather than brain drain ensuing remittances. The job creation spillover in local labor markets increases the rate of return to schooling for nonrecipient households, whose members are less likely to migrate. As a result, there are more incentives to substitute consumption for human capital investment. At the same time, the rise in expected income due to the spillover induces higher desired consumption. If the "substitution effect" outweighs the "income effect", then remittances will increase overall human capital and reduce the unemployment rate. The calibration and simulation analyses suggest that the net effect of remittances depends upon the accessibility of education and the degree and labor market frictions in the origin country as well as the immigration policy in the destination country of migrants.
2007	F24	Agenor, Pierre-Richard, Mustapha K. Nabli, Tarik Yousef, and Henning Tarp Jensen. 2007. "Labor Market Reforms, Growth, and Unemployment in Labor-Exporting Countries in the Middle East and North Africa." <i>Journal of Policy Modeling</i>, 29(2): 277-309. A general equilibrium model is used to study the impact of labor market policies on growth, employment, urban inequality, and rural welfare in labor-exporting countries in the Middle East and North Africa. Various experiments are conducted, such as a reduction in payroll taxation, cuts in public sector wages and employment, and a reduction in trade unions' bargaining power. We find that overseas employment may, under certain circumstances, substitute for domestic informal sector employment as the main buffer in labor market adjustment. In addition, we argue that to foster broad-based welfare-enhancing job creation in the region, labor market reforms must take account of general equilibrium effects, including crowding-in effects on private investment and variations in income remittances and international migration patterns. Finally, we argue that labor market reforms should be viewed as a component of a more comprehensive program of structural reforms aimed at spurring growth and employment.
2007	F55	CV: Diwan, Ishac, Mustapha Nabli, Adama Coulibaly, and Sara Johansson de Silva. 2007. "Economic Reforms and People Mobility for a More Effective EU-MED Partnership." In <i>Breaking the Barriers to Higher Economic Growth: Better Governance and Deeper Reforms in the Middle East and North Africa</i>. Mustapha Kamel Nabli, 267-95. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2007	H70 O43	CV: Vanags, Alf. 2007. "The Governance of Employment and Economic Development in the Baltic States." In <i>Baltic Partnerships: Integration, Growth and Local Governance in the Baltic Sea Region</i>, ed. Sylvain Giguere, 35-82. Local Economic and Employment Development series. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	H76 R53	CV: Makin, Tony, and Satya Paul. 2007. "Infrastructure Development in the Pacific Region: Australia." In <i>Infrastructure Development in the Pacific Region</i>, ed. Akira Kohsaka, 21-46. Routledge Studies in International Business and the World Economy series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2007	I22	van Ewijk, Casper, and Paul J. G. Tang. 2007. "Unions, Progressive Taxes, and Education Subsidies." <i>European Journal of Political Economy</i>, 23(4): 1119-39. Progressive income taxes moderate distortionary wage demands by trade unions and thereby reduce unemployment, and at the same time underlie disincentives to acquire skills and decrease labour productivity. Governments can respond by combining progressive taxes with subsidies to investment in human capital. A system of generous education subsidies and steep progressive tax rates is more likely to emerge, the greater the market power of trade unions and the better the ability of governments to influence private education decisions. Empirical analysis for several OECD countries provides results consistent with these propositions. A policy mix of high education subsidies and relatively progressive income taxes is found in countries where union membership is significant.
2007	J82	Moniz, Antonio B., and Tobias Woll. 2007. <i>Main features of the labour policy in Portugal</i>. Universidade Nova de Lisboa, IET-Research Center on Enterprise and Work Innovation, Faculty of Science and Technology, IET Working Papers Series: 02/2007. In this working paper is presented information on the Portuguese labour market developed with the support of the European project WORKS-"Work organisation and restructuring in the knowledge society". It is still a on the process article and thus commentaries are welcome. The structure is based on the following topics: a) The employment policy (Time regimes--time use, flexibility, part-time work, work-life balance -, and the work contracts regimes--wages, contract types, diversity); b) Education and training (skilling outcomes, rules on retraining and further training, employability schemes, transferability of skills); c) Equal opportunities (relevance of equal opportunity regulation for restructuring outcomes, the role of gender and age regulation); d) Restructuring effects (policy on transfer of personnel, policy on redundancies, and participation or voice in restructuring).
2007	L44	CV: Nicolitsas, Daphne. 2007. "Growth, Jobs and Structural Reforms in Greece." In <i>50 Years of EU Economic Dynamics: Integration, Financial Markets and Innovations</i>, ed. Richard Tilly, Paul J. J. Welfens and Michael Heise, 219-26. Berlin and New York: Springer.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	L84	Sforzi, Fabio. 2007. "The Industrial Districts' Contribution to Change in the Italian Economy." <i>Review of Economic Conditions in Italy</i>, 0(1): 69-91. Between 1981 and 2001 Italy became a services-oriented economy. The loss of jobs in manufacturing was less pronounced in Italy's organized industrial districts than in the rest of the country. The branches of manufacturing that typify the districts outperformed the others in terms of employment trends. In addition, the districts recorded larger employment gains in business services, including ICT-related services. In more recent years (2001-2004) these trends have weakened in the industrial districts, which now seem vulnerable to the repercussions of global economic transformation. Whatever the causes of this vulnerability, they do not include the size of district firms. The district mode of production is the one best able to cope with fragmented and variable demand, but it is not equally well suited to competing on mass markets. If market developments are one cause of the districts' more recent problems, institutional factors also must be considered, in the light of the fact that after fifteen years of targeted industrial policy measures the districts are weaker, not stronger.
2007	M31	Shugan, Steven M. 2007. "Editorial: Does Good Marketing Cause Bad Unemployment?" <i>Marketing Science</i>, 26(1): 1-17. Questionable methods for increasing nominal wages reduce real wages (i.e., buying power) by creating inflation, shortages, lower quality, and long-term unemployment. To increase real wages (i.e., the ability to buy more), economic principles prescribe increasing productivity (i.e., greater output from less input). In contrast, marketing principles prescribe increasing the value of output (i.e., greater customer benefits) through innovation. Beyond increasing real wages, innovation spawns new occupations better matching individuals with skills and providing greater nonmonetary benefits (i.e., job satisfaction). Unfortunately, threatened entrenched incumbents often solicit protectionist legislation claiming negative externalities (e.g., short-term unemployment, lower wages, and burdens on society). Innovation does require labor to move from inferior to superior organizations (i.e., unemployment). However, protectionism only delays and dramatically aggravates the inevitable trauma associated with progress, as worker skills, firm practices, and buyer welfare fall further behind. Recent attacks demonizing Wal-Mart (e.g., the dubious Vlasic pickle claim) epitomize this situation—they are archaic vanilla protectionism, menacing both imperiled consumers and every consumer-driven business.
2007	N26	Ronchi, Veronica. 2007. <i>The Neoliberal Myth in Latin America: The Cases of Mexico and Argentina in the '90s</i>. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2007.42. During the '90s most Latin American countries were submitted to neoliberal structural reform policies. Neoliberal policies imposed market supremacy, reduced the State's role in the economy and deregulated the markets. This paper aims at describing how these policies affected the most important macroeconomic indexes, with special emphasis on Argentina and Mexico, the two countries that suffered most from the economic crises of the '80s and '90s, and where the neoliberal policies were applied with greater orthodoxy. In spite of a slight improvement in some macroeconomic indexes, in Latin America neoliberalism failed to reduce poverty and unemployment, and was unable to guarantee a fair distribution of the wealth and improve welfare.
2007	N45	Treynor, Jack L. 2007. "Will the Phillips Curve Cause WWII?" <i>Journal of Investment Management</i>, 5(3): 64-71.
2007	O39	Michau, Jean-Baptiste. 2007. <i>Creative Destruction with On-the-Job Search</i>. Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers. This paper is about the labour market consequences of creative destruction with on-the-job search. We consider a matching model in an economy with embodied technological progress and show that its dynamics are profoundly affected by allowing on-the-job search. We obtain that the elasticity of unemployment with respect to growth shrinks from 1.63 to 0.13. Moreover, the underlying transmission channels change as the flow of obsolete jobs practically disappears and is replaced by a flow of job-to-job transitions. These effects persist even if employed job seekers are significantly less efficient in the search process than the unemployed. Thus, we show that, rather than contributing to unemployment, creative destruction induces a direct reallocation of workers from low to high productivity jobs. These results could be strengthened by assuming that search efforts are unobservable by firms which induces more on-the-job search. However, the action of worker is no longer surplus maximizing and, hence, the worker's welfare is increasing in the cost of search which acts as a commitment device. Finally, we show that the model could be extended by allowing for variable search intensity.
2007	O43	Strommer de Farias Godoi, Alexandra. 2007. "O milagre irlandês como exemplo da adoção de uma estratégia nacional de desenvolvimento. (The Irish Miracle as an Example of the Adoption of a National Development Strategy. With English summary.)" <i>Revista de Economia Política/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i>, 27(4): 546-66. This paper discusses the Irish experience in the 1990s, and details the main aspects of the impressive and rapid transition from a situation of excessive indebtedness, economic stagnation and high unemployment to sustainable growth. The presence of a national development strategy seems to be the crucial institutional tool that allowed this transition.
2007	O43	THE SAME AS H70 CV : Vanags, Alf. 2007. "The Governance of Employment and Economic Development in the Baltic States."
2007	P14	Feldmann, Horst. 2007. "Economic Freedom and Unemployment around the World." <i>Southern Economic Journal</i>, 74(1): 158-76. Using data from 87 countries and the years 1980-2003, this paper empirically analyzes whether and to what extent economic freedom affects unemployment. According to the regression results, economic freedom is likely to substantially reduce unemployment, especially among women and young people. A small government sector and a legal system characterized by an independent judiciary, impartial courts, and an effective protection of property rights most clearly seem to have beneficial effects. In addition, there are indications that freedom to trade across national boundaries and a light regulatory burden may also lower unemployment, though apparently in the long term only.
2007	Q12	Reddy, V. Ratna, and P. Prudhvikar Reddy. 2007. "Increasing Costs in Agriculture: Agrarian Crisis and Rural Labour in India." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i>, 50(2): 273-92. This paper attempts to examine the viability of agriculture and the relative shares of farmers and labourers over the last three decades in order to understand the critical factors contributing to the crisis. By using the cost of cultivation data for major states over a period of three decades, this paper examines the changes in profitability and factor shares for important crops. It is argued that the declining viability of agriculture and the ongoing crisis is apparently technological, as it is critical for improving land productivity. Even the marginal growth in productivity would have been achieved at an increasingly higher input costs, thereby adversely affecting the profit margins of the producers. Labour costs are rising due to higher wages as well as higher labour use per unit of land. One reason for this could be the increased interventions of labour-based programmes like Watershed Development, Food for Work, etc., which have mandated minimum wage implementation. While it is difficult to pinpoint the cause and effect, the increasing labour costs are a reality and unlikely to decline. This implies that while increasing labour costs hurt the interests of the farmers, the promotion of labour-saving technologies would adversely affect the labourers. The policies should thus strive to safeguard the interests of both farmers and labourers, i.e., the entire rural community.
2007	R28	CV : Norris, Michelle, and Patrick Shiels. 2007. "Irish Housing in the European Context." In <i>Housing Contemporary Ireland: Policy, Society and Shelter</i>, ed. Michelle Norris and Declan Redmond, 364-88. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	R53	THE SAME AS H76 CV : Makin, Tony, and Satya Paul. 2007. "Infrastructure Development in the Pacific Region: Australia."

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008		
2008	D86	Engelhardt, Bryan, Guillaume Rocheteau, and Peter Rupert. 2008. "Crime and the Labor Market: A Search Model with Optimal Contracts." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i> , 92(10-11): 1876-91. This paper extends the Pissarides [Pissarides, Christopher A. Equilibrium Unemployment Theory. Cambridge: MIT (2000)] model of the labor market to include crime and punishment a la Becker [Becker, Gary S. "Crime and punishment: an economic approach." <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> 76 (1968): 169-217]. All workers, irrespective of their labor force status, can commit crimes and the employment contract is determined optimally. The model is used to study, analytically and quantitatively, the effects of various labor market and crime policies. For instance, a more generous unemployment insurance system reduces the crime rate of the unemployed but its effect on the crime rate of the employed depends on job duration and jail sentences. When the model is calibrated to U.S. data, the overall effect is to decrease crime, but is quantitatively small. Small wage subsidies reduce unemployment and crime rates of employed and unemployed workers, and raise society's welfare. Hiring subsidies reduce unemployment but they can raise the crime rate of employed workers. Crime policies (police technology and jail sentences) affect crime rates significantly but have only negligible effects on the labor market.
2008	D86	Diss: Ordonez, Guillermo Luis. 2008. Essays on Learning and Macroeconomics. PhD diss. University of California, Los Angeles. This dissertation contains four essays that apply techniques of learning and implicit contracts to the analysis of macroeconomic problems. The first essay explores the role of borrowers' reputation concerns in the magnification of macroeconomic crises. The second essay investigates the importance of financial frictions in delaying the recovery of economies after crises. The third essay (coauthored with David Lagakos) develops an implicit contract model to understand the differences in wage smoothing across industries. The fourth essay studies the effects of different signalling technologies in the efficiency of organizations with career concerned managers.
2008	F52	Lee, Cheng-Te, and Yo-Yi Huang. 2008. "Military Threats, Defense Resources, and Labor Adjustment. (In Chinese. With English summary)." <i>Journal of Economics and Management</i> , 4(1): 1-24. We observe that the period between Cold War era and the event of 911, variation in foreign military threats leads to variation in defense resources and fluctuations in the labor market. Using an intertemporal optimization dynamic model, this paper explores the impacts of foreign military threats on the civilian consumption sector and on labor allocation. We show that an increase in foreign military threats could lead to a migration of labor from the civilian sector to the defense sector.
2008	F53	Babecky, Jan, and Kamil Dybczak. 2008. "Real Wage Flexibility in the Enlarged EU: Evidence from a Structural VAR." <i>National Institute Economic Review</i> , 0(204): 126-38.
2008	F63 F66	Majumder, Rajarshi. 2008. "Globalisation and Employment: A Prelude." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 51(4): 505-15. Globalisation has proceeded at an unimagined pace in the last few decades. While it has resulted in a high growth of global income, questions are being raised about the equity of such growth. Disparity seems to be aggravating, as globalisation seems to be depressing the labour market. Unemployment is rising, both absolutely and as a proportion of the labour force, especially in the developing regions. Elasticity of employment is low and is falling further. Whatever little employment expansion is occurring is mostly vulnerable in nature, remuneration levels are scanty, and working poverty is substantially high. Using a Globalisation Index, it is observed that except in the developed countries, the pace and levels of globalization are affecting the labour market negatively. Employment growth and elasticities are lower in regions that have effected rapid globalisation. The institutional mechanism and improving social security for workers must, therefore, precede global integration of the economy.
2008	F63 F66 J46	Nath, G. B. 2008. "Globalisation and Growth of Precarious Jobs in the Indian Labour Market: Implication for Economic Policy." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 51(4): 533-44. There has been a surge in the GDP growth in India after the advent of globalization and liberalisation of its economy. However, despite growth in GDP during the reform period, it is not commensurate with growth in employment opportunities in the organised industrial sector, in general, and the manufacturing sector, in particular. Rather, this has made a section of the working class redundant, encouraged labour market flexibility, informalised the labour market, increased the work load, lengthened the working hours, feminised the labour force, suspended the trade union rights, etc. It is also exclusionary in nature, since it excludes a sizable section of the working class from the social security network. Hence, there is a need for the observance of all core labour standards including all types of freedoms, equality and social security, basic human rights and trade union rights. This would make indecent, non-standard works of a decent standard and less precarious. All these need the 'visible' hand of the state.
2008	F63 F66	Chatterjee, Biswajit. 2008. "Globalisation, Growth and Employment: An Analytical Enquiry." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 51(4): 517-32. Globalisation in the sense of the opening up of domestic economies to international trade and factor mobility has led to acceleration of the growth profile of many countries including the developing ones. But such growth acceleration has been accompanied by falling employment elasticities in many of the developing countries and there is greater flexibilisation of the labour market behaviour and increasing informalisation of the employment, which is a serious consequence of the globalization process unleashed on the world economy. The present paper provides an explanation of such employment contraction and labor market flexibilisation in developing countries in terms of a North-South framework of free trade and capital mobility involving economies of scale and structural specifications in developing countries.
2008	F66	Nanda, Paramjit, and Veerpal Kaur. 2008. "Impact of Globalisation on the Labour Market in India: Evidence from the Manufacturing Sector." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 51(4): 545-57. : This paper seeks to examine the impact of trade liberalization on the labour market in terms of wage inequalities in the 'Manufacturing Sector' and its constituent industries during the post-reform period (1990-91 to 2005-2006). The study reveals that wages have increased at a lower rate as compared to exports and imports in all manufacturing industries during the post-reform period. The analysis supported the hypothesis that exports exert upward pressure on wages but rejected the hypothesis that imports exert downward pressure on wages. The hypothesis that export-intensive firms pay more wages as compared to import-competing firms has also been rejected. The inter-industry openness ratio has positively as well as significantly increased while wage inequalities have decreased significantly. However, the trade liberalization has further reduced wage inequalities, though insignificantly. However, the trade liberalisation has further reduced wage inequalities, though insignificantly, during the post-reform period. Import-competing industries have gained in terms of a wage increase as a result of trade liberalization. These industries are found to be intermediate capital-using technology technology-intensive and skilled labour industries.
2008	F66	Majumder, Rajarshi. 2008. "Globalisation and Employment: A Prelude." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 51(4): 505-15. Globalisation has proceeded at an unimagined pace in the last few decades. While it has resulted in a high growth of global income, questions are being raised about the equity of such growth. Disparity seems to be aggravating, as globalisation seems to be depressing the labour market. Unemployment is rising, both absolutely and as a proportion of the labour force, especially in the developing regions. Elasticity of employment is low and is falling further. Whatever little employment expansion is occurring is mostly vulnerable in nature, remuneration levels are scanty, and working poverty is substantially high. Using a Globalisation

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2008	F66	Nath, G. B. 2008. "Globalisation and Growth of Precarious Jobs in the Indian Labour Market: Implication for Economic Policy." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i>, 51(4): 533-44. There has been a surge in the GDP growth in India after the advent of globalization and liberalisation of its economy. However, despite growth in GDP during the reform period, it is not commensurate with growth in employment opportunities in the organised industrial sector, in general, and the manufacturing sector, in particular. Rather, this has made a section of the working class redundant, encouraged labour market flexibility, informalised the labour market, increased the work load, lengthened the working hours, feminised the labour force, suspended the trade union rights, etc. It is also exclusionary in nature, since it excludes a sizable section of the working class from the social security network. Hence, there is a need for the observance of all core labour standards including all types of freedoms, equality and social security, basic human rights and trade union rights. This would make indecent, non-standard works of a decent standard and less precarious. All these need the 'visible' hand of the state.
2008	F66	Chatterjee, Biswajit. 2008. "Globalisation, Growth and Employment: An Analytical Enquiry." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i>, 51(4): 517-32. Globalisation in the sense of the opening up of domestic economies to international trade and factor mobility has led to acceleration of the growth profile of many countries including the developing ones. But such growth acceleration has been accompanied by falling employment elasticities in many of the developing countries and there is greater flexibilisation of the labour market behaviour and increasing informalisation of the employment, which is a serious consequence of the globalization process unleashed on the world economy. The present paper provides an explanation of such employment contraction and labor market flexibilisation in developing countries in terms of a North-South framework of free trade and capital mobility involving economies of scale and structural specifications in developing countries.
2008	J46	THE SAME AS F63 Nath, G. B. 2008. "Globalisation and Growth of Precarious Jobs in the Indian Labour Market: Implication for Economic Policy." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i>, 51(4): 533-44.
2008	F66 J46	Ghose, Ajit K. 2008. "Globalisation and Employment in Developing Countries." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i>, 51(4): 497-504. : Globalisation has not had a systematic effect on formal sector employment in emerging developing countries. In some countries, it stimulated employment growth and depressed productivity; in others it stimulated productivity growth and depressed employment. On the other hand, globalisation seems to have had a systematically adverse effect on employment conditions outside the formal sector; growth of output per worker in the non-formal part of the economy slowed down in most developing countries during the globalisation period. This resulted from the fact that the growing trade orientation induced a reallocation of investment from the non-formal to the formal part of the economy. Overall, even in those developing countries that have derived growth benefits from globalisation, the employment effect has tended to be negative.
2008	F66 J46	Neethi, P. 2008. "Contract Work in the Organised Manufacturing Sector: A Disaggregated Analysis of Trends and Their Implications." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i>, 51(4): 559-73. : The employment structure of the Indian economy has been undergoing certain changes with globalisation. It has made competition an important component for the development, expansion and growth of industry. In this context, low labour cost, along with flexibility in labour use, inter alia, have become key sources of competitive advantage for firms. Moreover, location decisions of international investors are increasingly guided by the availability of cheap labour and the scope for informal employment arrangements. These developments have had varied implications for labour, employment and industrial relations. The nature of employment is changing, with new employment created in the economy being largely contractual, that is, in the nature of a client-supplier relationship, where employment is offered not as an appointment but as an assignment. The present paper, therefore, examines the implications of a more flexible labour market on the quantity and quality of employment by taking the case of India's manufacturing sector.
2008	J46	Bhattacharya, Saumyajit. 2008. "The Changing Discourse of Neo-liberal Labour Reforms: From Labour Suffering Temporarily for Transition to Labour Creating the Obstacles to Transition." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i>, 51(4): 575-86. This paper discusses the continuous crucial shifts in the neoliberal discourse on labour reforms. It argues that initially labour reforms did not occupy any central position in the economic reform literature and prescriptions but later the failure of the reform process prompted the shift to consider labour reforms as a complementary but vital measure to enable the core reforms to work. With further continuing problems with the reform experience labour reforms came to occupy the centre stage of the neoliberal discourse manifesting in a major paradigmatic shift from "labour reforms as a cost of transition" to "labour reforms to maintain low cost production and flexibility of capital".
2008	K36	Saint-Paul, Gilles. 2008. <i>Genes, Legitimacy and Hypergamy: Another Look at the Economics of Marriage</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6828. In order to credibly "sell" legitimate children to their spouse, women must forego more attractive mating opportunities. This paper derives the implications of this observation for the pattern of matching in marriage markets, the dynamics of human capital accumulation, and the evolution of the gene pool. A key consequence of the trade-off faced by women is that marriage markets will naturally tend to be hypergamous--that is, a marriage is more likely to be beneficial to both parties relative to remaining single, the greater the man's human capital, and the lower the woman's human capital. As a consequence, it is shown that the equilibrium can only be of two types. In the "Victorian" type, all agents marry somebody of the same rank in the distribution of income. In the "Sex and the City" (SATC) type, women marry men who are better ranked than themselves. There is a mass of unmarried men at the bottom of the distribution of human capital, and a mass of single women at the top of that distribution. It is shown that the economy switches from a Victorian to an SATC equilibrium as inequality goes up. The model sheds light on how marriage affects the returns to human capital for men and women. Absent marriage, these returns are larger for women than for men but the opposite may occur if marriage prevails. Finally, it is shown that the institution of marriage may or may not favour human capital accumulation depending on how genes affect one's productivity at accumulating human capital.
2008	N40 N90	CV: Boix, Carles. 2008. "Spain: Development, Democracy, and Equity." In <i>Institutional Pathways to Equity: Addressing Inequality Traps</i>, ed. Anthony J. Bebbington, Anis A. Dani, Arjan de Haan and Michael Walton, 217-44. New Frontiers of Social Policy. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2008	N95	Baten, Joerg, and Sandew Hira. 2008. "Anthropometric Trends in Southern China, 1830-1864." <i>Australian Economic History Review</i>, 48(3): 209-26. Anthropometric indicators can shed light on the 'Great Divergence' debate on the timing of the welfare development in China and Europe. We mobilise two new datasets of some 13,000 Southern Chinese contract migrants who were sent to Suriname and Indonesia, and thus supplement the limited existing evidence on early to mid-nineteenth century China. The Southern Chinese were about as tall as Southern Europeans during the early and mid-nineteenth century, but notably shorter than Northwestern Europeans. Height development was stagnant or slightly downward over the period studied, which fits into the pattern of real wage developments at that time.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	P42	Chemingui, Mohamed Abdelbasset, and Terry Roe. 2008. "Petroleum Revenues in Gulf Cooperation Council, Countries and Their Labor Market Paradox." <i>Journal of Policy Modeling</i>, 30(3): 491-503. Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) countries have used petroleum revenues to fund employment programs as a main means for supporting the welfare of their populations. The public sector in GCC countries seeks to provide every national labor market entrant with a job, reflecting the policy of guaranteed employment, higher wages and social status. Until the recent increase in world petroleum prices, the sustainability of these programs became problematic, especially in view of a rapidly growing national labor force, and increasing fiscal pressures to fund education, infrastructure and other state responsibilities. While the financial constraint imposed by this means of sharing petroleum revenues with citizens has been alleviated in recent times, the fundamental problem of sustaining income levels is not resolved. The responsibility and burden of income generation in the longer-run must rest on the private non-oil sector. Consequently, the recent rise in petroleum prices provides an opportunity to address this longer-run problem. Using a dynamic computable general equilibrium model for Kuwait, a test of policies to make the private sector more profitable are simulated. These simulations capture "market friendly" policies that encourage private firms to increase investment and to employ first best technologies and management practices. We find that even with first best policies, the capacity of the private sector to employ all nationals seeking employment during the 2001-2015 period is unlikely to be realized. A combination of a safety net and target development of business and technical skills should be part of a longer-term human capital policy.
2008	P42	Elbadawi, Ibrahim, and Norman Loayza. 2008. "Informality, Employment and Economic Development in the Arab World." <i>Journal of Development and Economic Policies</i>, 10(2): 25-75. This paper studies the causes and consequences of informality and applies the analysis to Arab countries. It starts with a review of employment, labor informality and other labor market outcomes in the Arab world; and a discussion on the definition and measures of informality, as well as on the reasons why widespread informality should be of great concern. The paper also analyzes informality's main determinants, arguing that informality is not single-caused but results from the combination of poor public services, a burdensome regulatory regime, and weak monitoring and enforcement capacity by the state. This combination is especially explosive when the country suffers from low educational achievement and features demographic pressures and primary production structures. Finally, using cross-country regression analysis, the paper evaluates the empirical relevance of each determinant of informality. It then applies the estimated relationships to several Arab countries to assess the country-specific relevance of each proposed mechanism. Results suggest that informality has had negative marginal effects for Micro and Small Enterprises' (MSEs') performance in the Arab world. Moreover, informal establishments might have difficulty penetrating regional or international markets; instead, they are likely to specialize in producing for local markets.
2008	P42	Ahsan, Syed, and Xing Fe Liu. 2008. "Understanding Unemployment in the Arab Countries: Towards a Policy Framework." <i>Journal of Development and Economic Policies</i>, 10(2): 117-76. The paper uses a sample of five Arab countries (namely Algeria, Egypt, Jordan, Morocco, and Tunisia) in a dataset covering the period from 1990 to 2006. Two-stage least squares methodology is used to find estimates of growth and human capital variables from a search of deeper instruments, and fitted values from these regressions are then used in a second-stage estimation of unemployment behaviour in the general population and separately for men. Results suggest that while growth, by itself, does tend to achieve significant reduction in unemployment, the lack of sustainability of growth works in the opposite direction raising unemployment so that the net effect is rather modest. Moreover, while educational contribution to lowering of unemployment is likely to be of a modest magnitude for all, the labour market appears to strongly discriminate against women's skills. Rising longevity appears to predict rising unemployment via participation which would call for faster job creation in order to meet the growing aspirations of the public.
2008	Q13	Karwat-Wozniak, Bozena. 2008. "Income Situation of Farmer Families in Poland in the Light of Economic Transformations and European Integration." <i>Journal of International Studies</i>, 1(1): 126-36. The key problem of agriculture in Poland is the excessive employment in this sector. Activation of necessary structural changes is connected, inter alia, with limiting the number of persons employed in individual holdings. That is why an evaluation of changes in the professional activity of the farming population and employment in family farms was needed. The scale of unemployment among farming population constitutes an important element of the paper, especially hidden unemployment--not only for social reasons, but also from the methodological point of view. Therefore the paper presents not only the scale of hidden unemployment, but also ways of estimating the range and impact of the phenomenon. The paper makes use mainly of the results of long-term field research of the IAFE-NRI conducted in the same 76 villages, in all individual farms located in these villages. It has been established that market processes of restructuring the economy have lead to the need to rationalise employment, and in consequence, to the regress of labour needs. Negative effects of these tendencies in individual farming include mainly ineffective employment and structural unemployment. These negative effects have gradually subsided as the processes of the adjustment of the economy to the requirements of a competitive market progressed and as the labour market changed for the better. Still, despite the relatively high diversification of professional activity of the farming population and rationalisation of employment in agricultural holdings, this segment is still characterised by excessive employment and high scale of unused labour resources (the rate of unnecessary workers is 17%).
2008	Q52	Gassebner, Martin, Noel Gaston, and Michael J. Lamla. 2008. "Relief for the Environment? The Importance of an Increasingly Unimportant Industrial Sector." <i>Economic Inquiry</i>, 46(2): 160-78. Deindustrialization, stagnant real incomes of production workers, and increasing inequality are latter day features of many economies. It is common to assume that such developments pressure policymakers to relax environmental standards. However, when heavily polluting industries become less important economically, their political importance also tends to diminish. Consequently, a regulator may increase the stringency of environmental policies. Like some other studies, we find that declining industrial employment translates into stricter environmental standards. In contrast to previous studies, but consistent with our argument, we find that greater income inequality is associated with policies that promote a cleaner environment.
2008	Q57	Forslund, Johanna, Eva Samakovlis, and Maria Vredin Johansson. 2008. "Is It Wise to Combine Environmental and Labour Market Policies? An Analysis of a Swedish Subsidy Programme." <i>Ecological Economics</i>, 65(3): 547-58. In 1998 the Swedish government launched its largest ecological subsidization programme to date, the Local Investment Programme (LIP). By having two political objectives; to step up the pace at which Sweden transforms into an ecologically sustainable society and to reduce unemployment, the programme did not conform to the "one-instrument-per-objective" policy guideline often advocated by economists. Concentrating on a subset of the subsidized projects, the projects for remediation of contaminated sites, we evaluate how effectively the LIP's separate political objectives were fulfilled. Between 1998 and 2002, E 670 million (SEK 6.2 billion) were allocated to over 1800 different projects under the LIP. Twenty-four, i.e. one percent, of the projects aimed at remediation of contaminated sites. These projects received a disproportionate amount, six percent, of the total LIP subsidies. By using data on both accepted and rejected remediation projects, we find that the LIP's ecological sustainability objective could have been achieved better if the most hazardous sites had been prioritized to a greater extent. Furthermore, society's cost for the employment opportunities generated in the remediation projects was higher than society's cost for the equivalent number of employment opportunities generated in traditional labour market policies. Although other subsets of the LIP projects may have been more

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		successful in achieving the programme's separate objectives, our results illustrate inefficiencies that may arise from a desire to attain several political objectives through a single policy instrument.
2009		
2009	B19	King, J. E. 2009. "One Hundred Years from Today [Review Article]." <i>History of Economics Review</i>, 0(50): 72-79.
2009	C01	Card, David, David Lee, and Zhuan Pei. 2009. <i>Quasi-Experimental Identification and Estimation in the Regression Kink Design</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Industrial Relations Section., Working Papers: 1206. We consider nonparametric identification of the average marginal effect of a continuous endogenous regressor in a generalized nonseparable model when the regressor of interest is a known, deterministic, but kinked function of an observed continuous assignment variable. This design arises in many institutional settings where a policy variable of interest (such as weekly unemployment benefits) is mechanically related to an observed but potentially endogenous variable (like previous earnings). We characterize a broad class of models in which a "Regression Kink Design" (RKD) provides valid inferences for the underlying marginal effects. Importantly, this class includes cases where the assignment variable is endogenously chosen. Under suitable conditions we show that the RKD estimand identifies the "treatment on the treated" parameter (Florens et al., 2009) or the "local average response" (Altonji and Matzkin, 2005) that is identified in an ideal randomized experiment. As in a regression discontinuity design, the required identification assumption implies strong and readily testable predictions for the pattern of predetermined covariates around the kink point. Standard local linear regression techniques can be easily adapted to obtain "nonparametric" RKD estimates. We illustrate the RKD approach by examining the effect of unemployment insurance benefits on the duration of benefit claims, using rich microdata from the state of Washington.
2009	C01	Blinder, Alan, and Alan Krueger. 2009. <i>Alternative Measures of Offshorability: A Survey Approach</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 190blinder.pdf. This paper reports on a pilot study of the use of conventional household survey methods to measure something unconventional: what we call offshorability, defined as the ability to perform one's work duties (for the same employer and customers) from abroad. Notice that offshorability is a characteristic of a person's job, not of the person himself. We see this research as important for two main reasons. First, one of us has argued previously that offshoring is potentially a very important labor market phenomenon in the United States and elsewhere, perhaps eventually amounting to a third Industrial Revolution. In the first Industrial Revolution, the share of the U.S. workforce engaged in agriculture declined by over 80 percentage points. In the second Industrial Revolution, which is still in progress, the share of American workers employed in manufacturing has declined by almost 25 percentage points so far, with most of the migration going to the service sector. The estimates presented here, like those of Blinder (2009b), suggest that the share of U.S. workers performing what Blinder (2006) called impersonal service jobs (defined precisely below) might shrink significantly while the share performing personal service jobs rises. Second, while readers must judge for themselves, we deem the pilot study to have been successful by several criteria that we will explain later. So we hope our survey methods will be replicated, improved upon, and eventually incorporated into some regular government survey, such as the Current Population Survey (CPS). Doing so would enable the U.S. government to track this important phenomenon over time.
2009	C01	Rothstein, Jesse. 2009. <i>Is the EITC as Good as an NIT? Conditional Cash Transfers and Tax Incidence</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 184rothstein.pdf. The Earned Income Tax Credit (EITC) is intended to encourage work. But EITC-induced increases in labor supply may drive wages down, shifting the intended transfer toward employers. I simulate the economic incidence of the EITC under a range of plausible supply and demand elasticities. In all of the scenarios that I consider, a substantial portion of the intended transfer to low income single mothers is captured by employers through reduced wages. The transfer to employers is borne in part by low skill workers who are not themselves eligible for the EITC and are therefore made strictly worse off by its existence. I contrast the EITC with a traditional Negative Income Tax (NIT). The NIT discourages work, and so induces large transfers from employers of low skill labor to their workers. With my preferred parameters the EITC increases after-tax incomes by \$0.73 per dollar spent, while the NIT yields \$1.39.
2009	C93 D03	Hogarth, Robin, Natalia Karelaia, and Carlos Andres Trujillo. 2009. <i>Under-achievement and the glass ceiling: Evidence from a TV game show</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. We use a Colombian TV game show to test gender differences in competitive behavior where there is no opportunity for discrimination and females face no gender-specific external constraints. Each game started with six contestants who had to answer general knowledge questions in private. There were five rounds of questions and, at the end of each, one participant was eliminated. Despite equality in starting numbers, women earn less than men and exit the game at a faster rate. In particular, there are more voluntary withdrawals by women than men. We draw an analogy between the game and the process by which employees rise through the levels of a corporation. As such, we note that "glass ceilings" may result, in part, from women's own behavior and this raises the issue of how women are socialized to behave. At the same time, our results illustrate that maintaining and promoting gender diversity at the lower/middle ranks of organizations is necessary to obtain gender diversity at the top.
2009	D01	CV : Lang, Dany. 2009. "Involuntary Unemployment in a Path-Dependent System: The Case of Strong Hysteresis." In Path Dependency and Macroeconomics, ed. Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sawyer, 80-118. International Papers in Political Economy Series. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	D03	THE SAME AS C93 Hogarth, Robin, Natalia Karelaia, and Carlos Andres Trujillo. 2009. <i>Under-achievement and the glass ceiling: Evidence from a TV game show</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers.
2009	D85	Ejarque, Joao Miguel. 2009. <i>A Search Model with a Quasi-Network</i>. University of Copenhagen, Department of Economics, Discussion Papers: 10-23. This paper adds a quasi-network to a search model of the labor market. Fitting the model to an average unemployment rate and to other moments in the data implies the presence of the network is not noticeable in the basic properties of the unemployment and job finding rates. However, the network creates downward sloping reemployment hazards which the basic model does not, and under increasing network returns these hazards are significantly convex as we see in the data. Going into more detail we find that the network gets partially destroyed in periods of high unemployment and generates less job creation per link, while at the same time the jobs it does create, it does so with fewer links.
2009	F59 N20	Palma, Jose G. 2009. <i>The Revenge of the Market on the Rentiers: Why neo-liberal Reports of the end of history turned out to be premature</i>. Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. Starting from the perspective of heterodox Keynesian-Minskyian-Kindlebergian financial economics, this paper begins by highlighting a number of mechanisms that contributed to the current financial crisis. These include excess liquidity, income polarisation, conflicts between financial and productive capital, lack of appropriate regulation, asymmetric information, principal-agent dilemmas and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		bounded rationalities. However, the paper then proceeds to argue that perhaps more than ever the 'macroeconomics' that led to this crisis only makes analytical sense if examined within the framework of the political settlements and distributional outcomes in which it had operated. Taking the perspective of critical social theories the paper concludes that, ultimately, the current financial crisis is the outcome of something much more systemic, namely an attempt to use neo-liberalism (or, in US terms, neo-conservatism) as a new technology of power to help transform capitalism into a rentiers' delight. In particular, into a system without much 'compulsions' on big business; i.e., one that imposes only minimal pressures on big agents to engage in competitive struggles in the real economy (while doing the opposite to workers and small firms). A key component in the effectiveness of this new technology of power was its ability to transform the state into a major facilitator of the ever-increasing rent-seeking practices of oligopolistic capital. The architects of this experiment include some capitalist groups (in particular rentiers from the financial sector as well as capitalists from the 'mature' and most polluting industries of the preceding techno-economic paradigm), some political groups, as well as intellectual networks with their allies--including many economists and the 'new' left. Although rentiers did succeed in their attempt to get rid of practically all fetters on their greed, in the end, the crisis materialised when markets took their inevitable revenge on the rentiers by calling their (blatant) bluff.
2009	I10	Kalyoncu, Kahraman, and Huseyin Kalyoncu. 2009. "The Empirics of the Imbalance Effect: Per-Capita Income and Human to Physical Capital Ratio." <i>Empirical Economics Letters</i>, 8(2): 119-26. One of the important problems in the theory of economic growth is whether the growth of output per capita depends positively or negatively on the ratio of human to physical capital. Following Duczynski (2003), we apply his approaches for the panel data set. However, we have described the human capital not only with education data but also with the health proxy. This paper provides evidence that this dependence tends to be positive.
2009	I10	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The unemployment rate is expected to average 10.2 percent for 2010, 9.1 percent for 2011, and 7.3 percent for 2012. With this in mind, this Issue Brief describes a job sharing tax credit, designed to provide a quick and substantial boost to the economy. It would use tax dollars to pay firms to shorten the typical workweek, while keeping pay constant. This should cause employers to want to hire additional workers. A rough estimate of the impact of this tax credit is between 1.3 and 2.7 million jobs created.
2009	I10	Sherman, Matt. 2009. <i>More Budget Belt-Tightening Means More Job Losses for States</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at the problem of state budget shortfalls during the recession and calculates the number of jobs that would be lost (nationally and by state) if states utilize pro-cyclical spending cuts in an attempt to balance their budgets. This is an update to an earlier paper from December 2008, "Will Workers Survive State Budget Belt-Tightening?"
2009	I10	Sherman, Matt, and Nathan Lane. 2009. <i>Cut Loose: State and Local Layoffs of Public Employees in the Current Recession</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. In the current recession, millions of Americans have lost their jobs. Unemployment has increased nationwide to levels not witnessed since the 1980s. This issue brief tallies more than 110,000 jobs that have been shed from state and local governments in the last two years and breaks them down by state (and metropolitan area where available). Without the stimulus passed in February of this year, there would have been many more layoffs at the the state and local level.
2009	I10	Baker, Dean, and Rivka Deutsch. 2009. <i>The State and Local Drag on the Stimulus</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This report shows that the \$787 billion included in the 2009 ARRA will not have as much of an immediate effect on the economy as initially anticipated. After subtracting the annual AMT patch and accounting for state level spending and tax cuts, the full effect of federal stimulus will equal a little more than 1 percent of GDP a year, falling far short of what is needed to re-ignite the economy. While the 2009 recovery act was a vital first step towards restoring the nations economic foundation, this paper puts some perspective on the immediate effects of the stimulus.
2009	I10	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Pay for Play? Tax Credits for Paid Time Off</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Economists are increasingly coming to the recognition that the current downturn is likely to be longer and more severe than they had expected at the time the last stimulus package was approved in February. As a result, there is likely to be interest in additional stimulus in order to boost the economy and lower the unemployment rate. This paper briefly outlines a method for Congress to quickly boost demand in the economy, while at the same time promoting important public ends: an employer tax credit for paid time off. This paid time off can take the form of paid family leave, paid sick days, paid vacation, or a shorter workweek. This tax credit can both provide short-term stimulus and also provide an incentive to restructure workplaces in ways that are more family friendly. It is possible that many workplaces may leave in place changes made to take advantage of this tax credit even after it has expired.
2009	I25	Ljungberg, Jonas, and Anders Nilsson. 2009. "Human Capital and Economic Growth: Sweden 1870-2000." <i>Cliometrica</i>, 3(1): 71-95. This paper presents newly constructed series on human capital in Sweden 1870-2000. The estimates are based on enrolment in different forms of education, stretching as far back as 1812, and the size and age distribution of the population within age range 15-65 years. The secular accumulation of human capital has closely matched the long-term trend in aggregate productivity and both grew at a rate of 2.4% annually. Our estimates differ significantly from the data attributed to Sweden in the international short-cut estimates of human capital for the period since 1960. The basic question addressed is about causality: whether human capital causes economic growth or if causality goes in the other direction. We address this problem with modified Granger-causality tests. According to our results, changes in the stock of human capital have in a systematic way preceded changes in aggregate productivity up to the structural crisis in the 1970s. This allows us to conclude that human capital has been a causal factor in Swedish economic growth since the industrialisation. However, after 1975, the growth of human capital has not been able to match the demands of the third industrial revolution.
2009	J29 K40	Lee, David, and Justin McCrary. 2009. <i>The Deterrence Effect of Prison: Dynamic Theory and Evidence</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 189lee.pdf. Using administrative, longitudinal data on felony arrests in Florida, we exploit the discontinuous increase in the punitiveness of criminal sanctions at 18 to estimate the deterrence effect of incarceration. Our analysis suggests a 2 percent decline in the log-odds of offending at 18, with standard errors ruling out declines of 11 percent or more. We interpret these magnitudes using a stochastic dynamic extension of Becker's (1968) model of criminal behavior. Calibrating the model to match key empirical moments, we conclude that deterrence elasticities with respect to sentence lengths are no more negative than -0.13 for young offenders.
2009	J49	Schmitt, John, and Nathan Lane. 2009. <i>An International Comparison of Small Business Employment</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Contrary to popular perceptions, the United States has a much smaller small-business sector (as a share of total employment) than other countries at a comparable level of economic development, according to this new CEPR report. The authors observe that the undersized U.S. small business sector is consistent with the view

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		that high health care costs discourage small business formation, since start-ups in other countries can tap into government-funded health care systems.
2009	K22	Feldmann, Horst. 2009. "Business Regulation, Labor Force Participation and Employment in Industrial Countries." <i>Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 61(3): 238-60. Using data from 19 industrial countries for 5 years in the period 1990-2002, this paper analyzes to what extent anticompetitive business regulations, like price controls and administrative obstacles to start a new business, affect labor force participation and employment rates. According to the regression results, they appear to lower both. Corruption, which is one result of strict business regulation, is also found to lower labor force participation and employment rates. While most effects on the general population seem to be modest, the effects on the low-skilled are likely to be substantial. The results are robust to variations in specification.
2009	K34	Sonedda, Daniela. 2009. "On the Dynamics of Unemployment and Labor Tax Progression: The Case of Italy 1974-1995." <i>FinanzArchiv</i> , 65(3): 271-96. This paper presents some empirical evidence for Italy from 1974 to 1995 on the relationship between the dynamics of unemployment and tax progressivity. To this purpose, the econometric tool is a Bayesian numerical approach based on a three-equation vector autoregression model where the unemployment effects are derived residually from the difference between employment and labor-force participation effects. By simultaneously estimating the labor market effects of changes in labor taxes, the current analysis points to the importance of the supply side of the labor market from a macroeconomic perspective and empirically supports the view that either the individual's or the aggregate labor participation decisions have to be taken explicitly into account when evaluating whether or not tax progressivity is a useful policy device against unemployment.
2009	K40	THE SAME AS J29 Lee, David, and Justin McCrary. 2009. <i>The Deterrence Effect of Prison: Dynamic Theory and Evidence</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 189lee.pdf.
2009	K40	Feldmann, Horst. 2009. "The Quality of the Legal System and Labor Market Performance around the World." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 28(1): 39-65. Using data on 75 countries for six years in the period 1995-2003, this paper analyzes empirically whether and to what extent the quality of the legal system affects the performance of the labor market. According to the regression results, a legal system characterized by a dependent judiciary, biased courts, a lack of intellectual property protection and a lack of integrity increases unemployment and lowers the employment level. The magnitude of the effect seems to be substantial, particularly among young people.
2009	N20	THE SAME AS F59 Palma, Jose G. 2009. <i>The Revenge of the Market on the Rentiers: Why neo-liberal Reports of the end of history turned out to be premature</i> . Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics.
2009	N62 N92	Garrett, Thomas A. 2009. "War and Pestilence as Labor Market Shocks: U.S. Manufacturing Wage Growth 1914-1919." <i>Economic Inquiry</i> , 47(4): 711-25. This paper explores the effect of mortalities from the 1918 influenza pandemic and World War I on wage growth in the manufacturing sector of U.S. states and cities from 1914-1919. The hypothesis is that both events decreased manufacturing labor supply, thereby initially increasing the marginal product of labor and wages. The results reveal that states and cities having had greater influenza mortalities experienced higher wage growth--roughly 2-3 percentage points for a 10% change in per capita mortalities. World War I combat mortalities also had a positive, but smaller, effect on wage growth.
2009	O25	Giraldo Munera, Adriana, Giovanni Bedoya Bermudez, and Carlos Mario Vargas Restrepo. 2009. "Principales limitaciones del empresarismo que afectan el desarrollo economico y social del pais. (With English summary.)." <i>Revista EAN</i> , 0(66): 99-112. The creation of companies have become an important tool to face unemployment rates in Colombia. For this, the Colombian government is making a special effort to develop an entrepreneurial spirit. The entrepreneurial actions impact the economic development of the country, but Colombia doesn't yet reach the required levels due to the low standards in technological innovation, as well as in research and development that result in products showing poor added value and limitations in productivity and competitiveness. Finally, there is another factor that deeply interfere in the development of the country, company informality, based on illegal practice. This aspect is also analyzed in this paper.
2009	Q15	Das, Debarshi. 2009. "An Explanation of Share Tenancy in Terms of Unemployment, Social Norms and Power." <i>Journal of International Trade and Economic Development</i> , 18(4): 527-40. Due to persistent unemployment, peasant families in developing countries tend to employ more labour on the leased in land plots than a capitalist would. In labour surplus societies, therefore, landlords may earn higher surplus from leasing out land than from self-cultivation. By endogenising disguised unemployment this paper shows that greater power and unity of landlords and conservative social norms may explain the persistence of share tenancy in developing economies.
2009	Q24	Gaffney, Mason. 2009. <i>After the Crash: Designing a Depression-Free Economy</i> , Edited and with an introduction by Clifford W. Cobb. Studies in Economic Reform and Social Justice. Malden, Mass. and Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell. Explores the theoretical and policy errors that permitted the current economic crisis to arise. Discusses the role of land markets in economic crises; a new framework for macroeconomics--achieving full employment by increasing capital turnover; and money, credit, and crisis.
2009	Q32	Feldmann, Horst. 2009. "Geography and Labor Market Performance." <i>Eastern Economic Journal</i> , 35(2): 190-208. Using data from 76 countries and a large number of controls, this paper analyses how geographical characteristics affect labor market performance. We find that different geographical characteristics have very different effects. While a larger share of highly fertile soil appears to lower employment and increase unemployment, more abundant mineral resources seem to increase employment without affecting unemployment. A larger share of tropical area is associated with higher employment and lower unemployment rates. Neither proximity to the ocean, or to ocean-navigable rivers, nor elevation appears to affect labor market outcomes.
2009	Q32	Stijns, Jean-Philippe. 2009. "Mineral Wealth and Human Capital Accumulation: A Nonparametric Approach." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 41(22-24): 2925-41. This article uses a nonparametric approach to investigate the nexus between mineral wealth and human capital accumulation across countries. Higher mineral wealth is associated with elevated levels of human capital in a cross-section of countries. Matching the overall level of economic development and political instability and violence, weakens but does not reverse this conclusion. These results are economically significant. Moving up from the bottom to the top quartile for subsoil wealth per capita decreases illiteracy by is approximately equal to 12% among young and adult females. Conversely, moving down from the top to the bottom quartile for subsoil wealth per capita decreases the average years of primary and total education by is approximately equal to 1.5 years for females. Results are consistent with Hirschman's conjecture that enclave economies have weaker production linkages but stronger government revenue linkages than other activities. Most importantly, this article argues that caution should be exercised when discouraging countries from exploiting their mineral wealth, especially for countries where human capital is scarce.
2009	Q54	Faehn, Taran, Antonio G. Gomez-Plana, and Snorre Kverndokk. 2009. "Can a Carbon Permit System Reduce Spanish Unemployment?" <i>Energy Economics</i> , 31(4): 595-604. This paper analyses the impact of carbon policy on unemployment in Spain and whether recycling the public revenues earned from permit auctions can alleviate this problem. While Spain's deviation from

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the European Union's intermediate emission goals is more serious than most other member countries' unemployment in Spain is also well above average for the European Union. We use a computable general equilibrium model that includes unemployment in the markets for unskilled and skilled labour. We find that introducing carbon permits does not aggravate Spanish unemployment. In fact, if supplied with revenue recycling schemes, unemployment rates may actually fall. Contrary to other European studies, we find that the best option is to reduce payroll taxes on relatively skilled types of labour. This reform is successful in both increasing labour demand and dampening the supply response to rising wages. However, while all of the recycling schemes generate dividends in terms of aggregate welfare, none entirely offsets the abatement costs.
2009	R20	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper makes the case for a third stimulus package to in the face of economic indicators signaling that the economy is in a deeper downturn than was expected based on previous projections. Specifically, the report calls for an employer tax-credit for extending health care coverage and another per worker employer tax credit for increasing paid time off from work. The author also makes the case for a housing policy centered on the stabilization of prices in non-bubble and deflated markets rather than applying the same efforts on markets that remain at bubble inflated levels. Finally, the paper argues that the dollar must be allowed to fall in order to adjust trade imbalances that are compounding the U.S. economic crisis caused by the collapse of the housing market.
2009	R50	CV: Eberts, Randall, and Sylvain Giguere. 2009. "Effects of Decentralisation and Flexibility of Active Labour Market Policy on Country-Level Employment Rates." In <i>Flexible Policy for More and Better Jobs</i>, ed. Sylvain Giguere and Francesca Froy, 59-72. Local Economic and Employment Development series. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2010		
2010	A10	Lechthaler, Wolfgang, Christian Merkl, and Dennis Snower. 2010. <i>Monetary Persistence and the Labor Market: A New Perspective</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2935. In this paper we propose a novel way to model the labor market in the context of a New-Keynesian general equilibrium model, incorporating labor market frictions in the form of hiring and firing costs. We show that such a model is able to replicate many important stylized facts of the business cycle. The reactions to monetary and real shocks become much more sluggish. Job creation and job destruction are negatively correlated. And the volatility of unemployment is much larger than in the standard search and matching model.
2010	E16	Belegri-roboli, Athena, and Maria Markaki. 2010. "Employment Determinants in an Input-Output Framework: Structural Decomposition Analysis and Production Technology." <i>Bulletin of Political Economy</i>, 4(2): 145-56. The aim of this paper is to examine the impact of structural determinants on employment changes in the Greek economy, over the period 2000-2008. In this context, we apply the Structural Decomposition Analysis (SDA) in an input-output analysis framework. The SDA is a technique which breaks down a variable of interest into the changes of all the relevant determinants. In this study, we apply SDA to express employment changes (employed persons) into changes of employment's determinants. The selected determinants are: labour productivity, Leontief's inverse matrix and final demand. The results of this study show that labour productivity and Leontief's inverse matrix changes produce negative effects on labour changes. In contrast, final demand changes effects are positive. Finally, labour productivity and final demand are found to be the most crucial determinants for the formation of employment, while Leontief's inversed matrix effects are not significant.
2010	F37 G17	Prati, Alessandro, and Massimo Sbracia. 2010. "Uncertainty and Currency Crises: Evidence from Survey Data." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 57(6): 668-81. How does uncertainty about fundamentals affect speculation in the foreign exchange markets? This paper studies empirically the role of uncertainty in currency crises. Uncertainty, which is measured using the dispersion of survey forecasts of key macroeconomic variables, is found to have a non-monotonic effect on exchange rate pressures: it heightens speculative pressures when expected fundamentals are good and eases them when they are bad. This prediction is consistent with a broad class of currency crisis theories, ranging from first-generation to global-game models. The proposed empirical strategy remains valid in the presence of forecasters with strategic objectives and addresses potential endogeneity bias by building a novel set of instrumental variables.
2010	F44	Neculita, Mihaela, and Daniela Sarpe. 2010. "American Depression Impact on Economical Relations between European Union and United States of America." <i>Annals of "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati: Fascicle 1: Economics and Applied Informatics</i>, 16(1): 153-60. The world economic crisis is a system crisis that has deep implications on country groups. For the developed countries the crisis means the diminishing of the economic increase rhythm, reduction of new work place creation, unemployment increase, deepening of social tensions, and a diminishing of the work productivity increase. Moreover, there a sustained pressure over the social assistance and protection, over the living level increase, and of the antisocial phenomena increase can be noticed. On the other hand, there is a counter-pressure from these countries to maintain certain advantages they have due to the integration policies, advantages that were brought about by the international work division, by the international economic relations based on the comparative cost theory, intensification of armament production, and of technical progress of global finances.
2010	F44	Sentance, Andrew. 2010. "Prospects for the British Economy after the Financial Storm." <i>Economic and Financial Modelling</i>, 17(4): 167-97. There are four main elements supporting the view that the UK economy is now moving out of recession and into the recovery phase of the cycle. (i) As a major trading nation, economic conditions in the UK are strongly influenced by the performance of other parts of the world economy. (ii) The improvement seen by a wide range of business surveys in the UK point to a positive growth picture. (iii) Indicators of consumer spending and confidence such as the CBI's Distributive Trades Survey have signalled a return to growth. (iv) The sharp increases in unemployment recorded in the UK in late 2008 and earlier in 2009 eased dramatically towards late 2009. Nevertheless, the author argues that a key issue for UK economic prospects is the pace of the global economic recovery.
2010	G17	THE SAME AS F37 Prati, Alessandro, and Massimo Sbracia. 2010. "Uncertainty and Currency Crises: Evidence from Survey Data." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 57(6): 668-81.
2010	G38	Balmaceda, Felipe, and Ronald Fischer. 2010. "Economic Performance, Creditor Protection, and Labour Inflexibility." <i>Oxford Economic Papers</i>, 62(3): 553-77. We present a static general equilibrium model of an open economy where agents are heterogeneous in terms of observable wealth and there are endogenous credit constraints due to imperfect creditor protection. Improved credit protection, harder assets, and more efficient bankruptcy procedures increase output, investment, and credit penetration. Better credit protection and harder assets lead to higher interest rate spreads. In a capital constrained (unconstrained) economy, greater (lower) wealth inequality leads to higher (lower) investment and output. Interest rate spreads are lower in richer and more unequal economies in terms of their wealth distribution. We also show that increased labour protection leads to lower wages and output in the presence of credit market imperfections. Nevertheless, increased protection benefits workers in (and owners of) firms with strong balance sheets.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	I13	Jacobsen, Linda A., and Mark Mather. 2010. "U.S. Economic and Social Trends since 2000." <i>Population Bulletin</i>, 65(1): 2-16. This has been a tumultuous decade for the United States. During the first ten years of the twenty-first century, there was a major terrorist attack, a housing meltdown, a severe economic recession, and a significant downturn in the U.S. stock market. Unemployment recently passed the 10 percent mark for the first time since 1983. Household wealth increased somewhat with the stock market gains during the past year, but remains well below prerecession levels. Household net worth dropped by more than \$10 trillion during the recession--the largest loss of wealth since the federal government started keeping records of wealth accumulation fifty years ago. Trends in stock market indicators, household wealth, consumer confidence, and labor force participation are widely reported and used to measure the health of the U.S. economy. But less is known about the ways people are adapting to changing economic conditions. In this Population Bulletin, we look beyond employment and income and examine other important aspects of people's lives, including educational attainment, homeownership, commuting, marriage, fertility, and migration trends. With the close of the decade, it is an appropriate time to review how the U.S. population has changed since 2000.
2010	I14 I15	Castello-Climent, Amparo. 2010. "Channels through Which Human Capital Inequality Influences Economic Growth." <i>Journal of Human Capital</i>, 4(4): 394-450. This paper empirically investigates the theoretical predictions of some of the channels through which human capital inequality may discourage investment and growth. In a cross section of countries over the period 1960-2000, findings reveal that, all other things being equal, a greater degree of human capital inequality increases fertility rates and reduces life expectancy, which in turn hampers the accumulation rates of human capital. This effect is reinforced in the countries where individuals find it difficult to access credit. Extensive sensitivity analyses show that the results are robust across specifications and are not driven by atypical observations, endogenous regressors, or unobservable heterogeneity.
2010	I15 I25	Erdil, Erkan, and Kahraman Kalyoncu. 2010. "Physical and Human Capital Complementarity and Worker Effort Level by Nutritional Level within Labor-Augmenting Solow Type Model." <i>European Research Studies</i>, 13(1): 73-82. Whether the convergence occurs is one of the important issues in economic growth. Besides occurrence of convergence, another important issue in the theory of economic growth is whether the growth of per-capita income depends on the ratio of physical to human capital (K/H) where human capital is defined by the education and the worker effort level calculated by per capita dietary energy supply (DES). This study provides evidence for imbalance effects of (K/H) on growth rate besides convergence issue in a sample of 36 countries. This dependence causes the change in size of convergence rate where with the conditions on (K/H) ratio, convergence rate increases.
2010	J83	Colakovic-Prguda, Nerma. 2010. "The Role and Importance of Social Policy in the Labour Market. (In Serbian. With English summary.)." <i>Zbornik Radova Ekonomskog Fakulteta u Istocnom Sarajevu</i>, 4(0): 223-36. This paper presents the role and importance of social policy which is now high on the priority list of market economies aimed at sustainable economic development. The social partnership and social dialogue are concepts which are emphasized and their negligence can cause big problems, especially in the labour market. Every day, the EU social policy becomes more important. Together with employment policy it is focused to ensure good work conditions, protection and safety in the workplace, the rights of pregnant women, regulation of working time, etc. There is no uniquely formulated social policy in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Development of the effective social policy with a positive approach to employment is a priority task of governments in the FBiH and the RS. The problem is also high poverty rate, the lack of gender sensitivity and social exclusion. Bosnia and Herzegovina is in the process of approaching the European Union and therefore must make some adjustments to European requirements regarding the labour market and social policy.
2010	J83	Kudo, Tadashi. 2010. "Japan's Employment Rate of Persons with Disabilities and Outcome of Employment Quota System." <i>Japan Labor Review</i>, 7(2): 5-25. Although there is no strict international definition of persons with disabilities, I examined the employment situation of persons with disabilities in Japan in this paper using government statistics and statistical surveys by the U.S. and international organizations. The appearance ratio of persons with disabilities is 10% of the world's population while in Japan it is only 5%. It suggests that Japan puts a narrow definition on persons with disabilities. It was also found that Japan's employment rate of working-age persons with disabilities is relatively higher than other countries. From an international standpoint, there are two approaches to expand employment opportunities for persons with disabilities: introduction of (i) a legal system on the antidiscrimination law and (ii) an employment quota system (legally-prescribed minimum employment rate system). Japan has introduced the latter approach. Looking at changes in the number of persons with disabilities working for companies which are covered by the employment quota system for 16 years, the system has brought about substantial results. On the contrary, the employment rate of persons with disabilities in the U.S. which has a typical antidiscrimination law, Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA), is lower than that of Japan and the employment rate has not really increased even after the introduction of ADA. It was confirmed that the strengthening of a typical antidiscrimination law for persons with disabilities does not necessarily bring about the expansion of job opportunities for them.
2010	J83	Herd, Richard, Vincent Koen, and Anders Reutersward. 2010. <i>China's Labour Market in Transition: Job Creation, Migration and Regulation</i>. OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 749. Over the past decade, the share of jobs not controlled by the state has increased considerably, whilst employment in agriculture has declined, against the backdrop of ongoing urbanisation. Over 200 million people have been drawn into urban areas through official or unofficial migration, despite various obstacles to labour mobility, including the registration system and the associated restrictions to social service access. New labour laws were introduced in 2008 to better protect employees in a market now dominated by private-sector employers, notably via more systematic use of and adherence to written labour contracts, in particular of indefinite duration ones. To what extent the new legislation and implementing regulations will be enforced remains to be seen. For the time being, de facto employment protection is far less than de jure, with an enduring preponderance of fixed-term contracts, involving few restrictions. Minimum wages are set locally and have not kept up with average wages, nor are they effectively enforced. During the recent slowdown, average wages adjusted rapidly and employment was soon on the rise again. However, this episode also highlighted the need to integrate migrants better, not least by relaxing registration rules.
2010	N73	CV: Clark, Gregory. 2010. "The Macroeconomic Aggregates for England, 1209-2008." In <i>Research in Economic History</i>. Alexander J. Field, 51-140. Coedited by Gregory Clark and William A. Sundstrom. Research in Economic History, vol. 27. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald.
2010	N74	Venneslan, Christian. 2010. "Norway's Recovery from the Great Depression--An Act of Balancing?" <i>Scandinavian Economic History Review</i>, 58(2): 119-38. This paper addresses the question of how Norway recovered from the Great Depression and tries to show that a monocausal Schumpeterian explanation is flawed. Three elements of such an explanation are being discussed and dismissed: the shift in employment structure; the spread of electric power; and the changes in household consumption. The paper comes to a more balanced conclusion. Mainly for chronological reasons, supply-side factors can't independently explain the recovery. Not before 1934-35, when recovery had been underway for roughly two years, did supply-side factors start to have a

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		real impact. Only by viewing these forces in interaction with the demand side, in particular export demand generating an investment boom, can a more plausible explanation of Norway's recovery from the Great Depression be presented.
2010	P34	Posta, Vit. 2010. "The Effect of Labor Productivity on Real Exchange Rate: Evidence from Czech Republic, Hungary, Poland and Slovakia." <i>Ekonomicky Casopis/Journal of Economics</i>, 58(7): 657-76. The paper builds on an intertemporal model of an open economy to formulate the hypothesis of the dependence of real exchange rate on labor productivity. The model is formulated under those assumption on which the Balassa-Samuelson theorem rests. The hypothesis is tested using cointegration technique and vector error correction model. Usually testing the Balassa-Samuelson effect gives mixed results, sometimes finding the opposite reaction of the real exchange rate to the one predicted by the Balassa-Samuelson theorem, pointing to the restrictive nature of the assumptions on which it is based. The analysis shows a little supportive evidence for the Balassa-Samuelson effect. However, according to the analysis the effect of labor productivity on the real exchange rate can hardly be considered as clear-cut as predicted by the Balassa-Samuelson theorem.
2010	P34	Pema, Elda. 2010. "Trends in the Albanian Labour Market: Who Are Albania's Unemployed?" <i>Transition Studies Review</i>, 16(4): 860-71. Albania's experience with transition is unlike most Eastern European countries. In particular, transition started from a deeply impoverished state, proceeded faster than other countries in the region, and was disrupted by financial sector crises. In addition, Albania experienced extreme population movements both abroad (to as many as twenty different countries) and within the country (from rural areas to major cities). All these changes combined have altered the composition of the local labour force in unknown ways. Understanding who Albania's unemployed are at present is important for policy decisions, especially given the double-digit unemployment rates of the last decade. In addition, employment stabilization policies in Albania are important from an international perspective, since Albania exports about 15-20% of its labour force to neighbouring countries. This paper uses administrative data from one of the largest, recently established labour offices, to gain insights into the composition and characteristics of Albania's unemployed.
2010	P34	Chen, Long-Mei. 2010. "Analysis on the Impact of the Financial Crisis on Chinese Employment Based on Kalman Filter. (In Chinese. With English summary.)." <i>Journal of Data Analysis</i>, 5(4): 1-16. The subprime mortgage crisis has become the global financial crisis, many countries suffer a lot during the crisis, their economy declines fast and the consumer demand becomes weak gradually. Foreign trade has played an important role in the development of Chinese economy. While the import demand of the main trade cooperation states declines, the amount of the export goes down greatly and lots of export-oriented enterprises close down, then the unemployment rate of China increases. FDI is one of the important source of investment in China, since the financial crisis, the inflowing of FDI decreases a lot, this absolutely will not be conducive to the Chinese employment. In this thesis, we will use the method of Kalman Filter to make a time-varying coefficients model in order to analyze the impact of import, export, and FDI on Chinese employment during the first quarter of 1997 to the third quarter of 2008.
2010	Z12	Cosgel, Metin, and Bogac A. Ergene. 2010. <i>Intergenerational Wealth Accumulation and Dispersion in the Ottoman Empire: Observations from Eighteenth-Century Kastamonu</i>. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2010-24. This article studies the accumulation and intergenerational transmission of wealth in early-modern Ottoman Anatolia by employing data from probate estate inventories (terekes) as found in the court records (sicils) of eighteenth-century Kastamonu, a town located in northern Anatolia. Extracting information on the wealth levels and personal characteristics of father-son pairs in the period between 1710 and 1806, we conduct regression analysis of factors determining the wealth of sons. In this first attempt to simultaneously analyze the estate inventories of parents and children in the Ottoman Empire, we also compare our results with those obtained for regions that were growing rapidly in this era and discuss the implications of our findings for the prospects of capital accumulation in the Ottoman context. Our results show that wealth holding was more equal in Kastamonu than in Britain in the eighteenth century. This was caused in part by the significantly lower transmission of wealth from fathers to sons. Although there was a significant correlation between the wealth-levels of fathers and sons in Kastamonu, this relationship was weaker there than what has been observed for eighteenth-century Britain. Regression to the mean among the sons was more rapid in Kastamonu. Finally, in at least one Ottoman context, our calculations cast doubt on the argument that Islamic inheritance practices led to excessive levels of wealth fragmentation.
2011		
2011	A32	Miron, Jeffrey, ed. 2011. <i>Cato Papers on Public Policy. Volume 1</i>, Washington, D.C.: Cato Institute. Four papers and seven comments present an evaluation of significant economic and social policies using the techniques of modern economics. Papers discuss whether the Treasury can exempt its own companies from tax--the \$45 billion GM NOL carryforward (J. Mark Ramseyer and Eric B. Rasmusen); free to punish--the American Dream and the harsh treatment of criminals (Rafael Di Tella and Juan Dubra); competition and innovation (Michele Boldrin, Juan Correa Allamand, David K. Levine, and Carmine Ornaghi); and labor market dysfunction during the Great Recession (Kyle F. Herkenhoff and Lee E. Ohanian).
2011	C73	Soromenho, Jorge Eduardo de Castro, and Jaylson Jair da Silveira. 2011. "Desemprego e Flexibilidade de Salarios em um Contexto Evolucionario. (Unemployment and Wage Flexibility in an Evolutionary Setting. With English summary.)." <i>Estudos Economicos</i>, 41(2): 269-96. We make use of an evolutionary game approach to study the relation between wage flexibility and unemployment in an economy with decentralized wage bargains. In our model, labor unions pick a nominal wage out of a finite set with cardinality in each period, while firms choose employment levels that maximize their profits. We are able to show that: 1) the economy presents multiple equilibria, some are characterized by homogeneity of nominal wages (pure strategy equilibrium) and others by heterogeneity of nominal wages (mixed strategy equilibrium); 2) the medium-run equilibrium is selected by a social learning process, given by a replicator dynamics; and 3) the selected medium-run equilibrium may not be the full employment equilibrium.
2011	C87	Bardsen, Gunnar, Stan Hurn, and Zoe McHugh. 2011. <i>Asymmetric unemployment rate dynamics in Australia</i>. National Centre for Econometric Research, NCER Working Paper Series: 71. The unemployment rate in Australia is modelled as an asymmetric and nonlinear function of aggregate demand, productivity, real interest rates, the replacement ratio and the real exchange rate. If changes in unemployment are big, the management of of demand, real interest rates and the replacement ratio will be good instruments to start bringing it down. The model is developed by exploiting recent developments in automated model-selection procedures.
2011	D22	CV: Kollo, Janos. 2011. "Employment, Unemployment and Wages in the First Year of the Crisis." In <i>The Hungarian Labour Market: Review and Analysis: 2011</i>, ed. Karoly Fazekas and Gyorgy Molnar, 43-68. Translated by Anna Babarczy et al. Hungarian Labour Market series. Budapest: Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics; Budapest: National Employment Foundation.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	D22	CV: Grimshaw, Damian, and Anthony Rafferty. 2011. "Social Impact of the Crisis in the United Kingdom: Focus on Gender and Age Inequalities." In <i>Work Inequalities in the Crisis: Evidence from Europe</i> , ed. Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead, 525-69. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	D53	Benmelech, Efraim, Nittai K. Bergman, and Amit Seru. 2011. <i>Financing Labor</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17144. Financial market imperfections can have significant impact on employment decisions of firms. We illustrate the economic importance of this channel by demonstrating that the responsiveness of employment decisions to firms' financial health is quantitatively similar to the much-studied responsiveness of investment decisions to cash-flows. We use a collage of three 'quasi-experiments' used previously in the investment-cash flow and finance-growth literatures to trace the effects of finance on employment. Our results suggest that financial constraints and the availability of credit play an important role in firm-level employment decisions, as well as aggregate unemployment outcomes. <i>Financing Labor</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17144.
2011	E02	Bank of Spain. 2011. "The Spanish Economy." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i>, 0(0): 41-58.
2011	E02	Berger, Tino, and Freddy Heylen. 2011. "Differences in Hours Worked in the OECD: Institutions or Fiscal Policies?" <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i>, 43(7): 1333-69. We study the determinants of the level and the evolution of per capita hours worked in a panel of OECD countries since the 1970s. Following Pesaran (2006), our empirical strategy allows for the possibility of cross-sectionally correlated error terms due to unobserved common factors, which are potentially nonstationary. We find that much of the variation in per capita hours worked across countries and over time can be explained by differences in the level and structure of taxes and government expenditures. Differences in (the evolution of) labor and product market institutions have much less of a role to play. Our results show that a careful treatment of the time-series properties of the data is crucial.
2011	E02 F51	CV: Strong, Michael. 2011. "Peace through Access to Entrepreneurial Capitalism for All." In <i>Peace through Commerce: A Multisectoral Approach</i> , ed. Timothy Fort, 183-92. Journal of Business Ethics, Volume 89, Supplement 4, 2009. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	F65	CV: Passaris, Constantine E. 2011. "Economic Governance and Full Employment." In <i>Does Economic Governance Matter? Governance Institutions and Outcomes</i> , ed. Mehmet Ugur and David Sunderland, 168-83. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	H83	Stampini, Marco, and Audrey Verdier-Chouchane. 2011. "Labor Market Dynamics in Tunisia: The Issue of Youth Unemployment." <i>Review of Middle East Economics and Finance</i>, 7(2). This paper analyzes the dynamics of the youth labor market in Tunisia using unique labor force survey data from 2005 to 2007 that include a longitudinal component. We show that sustained economic growth can reduce the youth unemployment rate by 15 percentage points over the next few years. Tourism is the sector with the highest potential to create jobs for the youth. Yet, the public sector remains the main provider of employment for the graduates, in particular for women. In the face of high turnover in the private sector, young graduates appear to be willing to experience long unemployment spells as they queue for high skill jobs in the public administration.
2011	K12	Marinescu, Ioana. 2011. "Are Judges Sensitive to Economic Conditions? Evidence from UK Employment Tribunals." <i>Industrial and Labor Relations Review</i>, 64(4): 673-98. The author investigates whether judges deciding on unfair dismissal cases are sensitive to economic conditions faced by workers and firms. Using the 1992 survey of Employment Tribunal Applications in Great Britain and controlling for case selection, she finds that both the unemployment and the bankruptcy rates significantly decrease the probability of judges deciding in favor of dismissed employees. A one-point increase in the unemployment rate leads to a seven-point decrease in this probability; this effect, however, is not significant for unemployed workers. These findings are consistent with the idea that judges, while tailoring firing costs to economic circumstances, are somewhat more sensitive to firms' interests.
2011	L65	Waxell, Anders. 2011. "Life Sciences and Human Capital: Jobless Growth on Specialised and Local Labour Markets?" <i>Growth and Change</i>, 42(3): 231-60. Policy makers and scholars often regard the life science industry in general, and bio-technology in particular, as an engine of future economic growth. The expectation is that growth in the industry will ultimately provide a major boost to national employment numbers. However, in this paper, I find that the Swedish life science industry (encompassing pharmaceutical, bio-technology, and medical technology firms) accounts for only a small proportion of total employment in Sweden. Given the recent discussion on jobless growth (i.e., economic growth without employment growth), it is here argued that focusing on employment is not necessarily the best policy approach to assessing the impacts of the life science industry on the overall economy. This paper maps and analyses the scope, structure, and geography of the life science industry and its workforce in Sweden using a unique set of data covering approximately 1,200 firms and 53,000 employees. The industry's workforce has education and income levels significantly higher than national averages, and is heavily concentrated in larger metropolitan areas and major university cities. Despite employing relatively few people and being more or less dependent on the existence and success of a few major pharmaceutical firms, the industry may still have a significant impact on the national economy by engendering high levels of education, income, and export revenues, particularly in specific regions.
2011	N72	Taylor, Jason E., Bharati Basu, and Steven McLean. 2011. "Net Exports and the Avoidance of High Unemployment during Reconversion, 1945-1947." <i>Journal of Economic History</i>, 71(2): 444-54. While economists predicted a return to double-digit unemployment rates during the reconversion from World War II, this outcome did not materialize. This article explores the role that the significant rise in net exports--which accounted for nearly 4 percent of GDP in 1946 and 1947--played in helping the United States avoid a postwar unemployment problem. Using an input-output analysis, we find that the export surplus directly accounted for 1.33 million jobs in 1946 and 1.97 million jobs in 1947. This accounts for close to half of the gains to private sector employment during these years.
2011	N82	CV: Highfield, Richard, and Robert Smiley. 2011. "New Business Starts and Economic Activity: An Empirical Investigation." In <i>Entrepreneurship in Recession</i> , ed. Simon C. Parker, 181-96. The International Library of Entrepreneurship series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	Q18	Lopez, Luis Antonio, Fabio Monsalve, and Jorge Enrique Zafrilla. 2011. "Análisis Input-Output de la eficacia de la Política Europea de Desarrollo Rural 2007-2013. Propuesta metodológica y resultados para Castilla-La Mancha. (The Effectiveness of European Rural Development Policy 2007-2013: A Proposal for a Methodology on Input-Output Analysis and Empirical Evidence in the Case of Castilla-La Mancha. With English summary.)" <i>Estudios de Economía Aplicada</i>, 29(1): 223-45. The new European Agricultural Fund for Rural Development (EAFRD) reflects the European Union's firm support of the Rural Development Policy as the second pillar of the Common Agricultural Policy (CAP). The EAFRD effectiveness to attain the initial objectives will be the key aspect to the new strategy's successfulness; hence the importance of impact evaluation. The paper proposed a Multi-

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		regional Input-Output analysis (MRIO), which will allow us to evaluate the effects on aggregate production, value added and employment inside the Castilla-La Mancha region as well as outside (Spain, EU-27 and rest of the world).
2011	Q18	Kristkova, Zuzana. 2011. "Macroeconomic Consequences of a Common Agricultural Policy Budget Reduction for the Czech Economy--A General Equilibrium Approach." <i>Ekonomicky Casopis/Journal of Economics</i>, 59(8): 802-22. The objective of this paper is to quantify the impact of selected scenarios of a Common Agricultural Policy (CAP) budget reduction on the macroeconomic equilibrium of the Czech economy with the use of a dynamic general equilibrium model. The findings show that in the short term, a reduction in direct payments (1st pillar) is more harmful for the economy than the removal of investment subsidies (2nd pillar); this is completely reversed in the long term, in which the removal of investment subsidies leads to a considerably stronger decline in economic growth.
2011	R42	Venezia, Elisabetta. 2011. "Transport Investments: Are They Crucial for the Economic System?" <i>International Journal of Engineering Management and Economics</i>, 2(4): 351-68. The main aim of this paper is to look for a causal impact of transport investment activity on employment and on GDP through an empirical analysis, and to understand whether or not investments are really important for the economy. The results of the empirical investigation demonstrate the existence of such links and that the impact of transport investments can indeed bring about changes in the economic system, although one must consider that the nature of investments is a strategic factor to have desirable effects and that other variables, such as technology, have a greater importance in the short term on the economic system. The examples for this investigation have been implemented by using national and regional Italian data, although results may be easily extended to other areas, both sectorial and geographical.
2011	R51	CV: Dunstan, Eileen. 2011. "Withstanding the Cuts: How Local Authorities Continue to Prevent Crime in Times of Recession and Government Cuts." In <i>The Recession and Beyond: Local and Regional Responses to the Downturn</i>, ed. David Bailey and Caroline Chapain, 229-42. Regions and Cities series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2012		
2012	B54	Tcherneva, Pavlina R. 2012. "What Do Poor Women Want? Public Employment or Cash Transfers? Lessons from Argentina." Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. The literature on public employment policies such as the job guarantee (JG) and the employer of last resort (ELR) often emphasizes their macroeconomic stabilization effects. But carefully designed and implemented policies like these can also have profound social transformative effects. In particular, they can help address enduring economic problems such as poverty and gender disparity. To examine how, this paper will look at the reform of Argentina's Plan Jefes into Plan Familias. Plan Jefes was the hallmark stabilization policy of the Argentine government after the 2001 crisis. It guaranteed a public sector job in a community project to unemployed male and female heads of households. The vast majority of beneficiaries, however, turned out to be poor women. For a number of reasons that are explored below, the program was later reformed into a cash transfer policy, known as Plan Familias, that still exists today. The paper examines this reform in order to evaluate the relative impact of such policies on some of the most vulnerable members of society; namely, poor women. An examination of the Argentine experience based on survey evidence and fieldwork reveals that poor women overwhelmingly want paid work opportunities, and that a policy such as the JG or the ELR cannot only guarantee full employment and macroeconomic stabilization, but it can also serve as an institutional vehicle that begins to transform some of the structures and norms that produce and reproduce gender disparities. These transformative features of public employment policies are elucidated by turning to the capabilities approach developed by Amartya Sen and elaborated by Martha Nussbaum—an approach commonly invoked in the feminist literature. This paper examines how the access to paid employment can enhance what Sen defines as an individual's "substantive freedom." Any policy that fosters genuine freedom begins with an understanding of what the targeted population (in this case, poor women) wants. It then devises a strategy that guarantees that such opportunities exist and removes the obstacles to accessing these opportunities.
2012	C38	Hoeller, Peter, Isabelle Joumard, Mauro Pisu, and Debbie Bloch. 2012. <i>Less Income Inequality and More Growth--Are They Compatible?: Part I. Mapping Income Inequality Across the OECD</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 924. Countries differ widely with respect to the level of labour income inequality among individuals of working age. Labour income inequality is shaped by differences in wage rates, hours worked and inactivity rates. Individual labour income inequality is the main driver of household market income inequality, with family formation as well as self-employment and capital income dispersion playing a smaller role. Household disposable income dispersion is lower in all OECD countries than household market income inequality, due to the redistributive effect of tax and transfer systems, but redistribution differs widely across countries. This paper maps income inequality for all OECD countries across various inequality dimensions and summarises them in inequality outcome diamonds. It also provides a cluster analysis that identifies groups of countries that share similar inequality patterns.
2012	C58	Chen, Shiu-Sheng. 2012. "Consumer Confidence and Stock Returns over Market Fluctuations." <i>Quantitative Finance</i>, 12(10): 1585-97. This paper investigates the link between consumer confidence and stock returns over stock market fluctuations. In particular, I focus on whether the returns have asymmetric effects on confidence. The empirical results from both in-sample and out-of-sample tests provide strong evidence of the existence of an asymmetric linkage between stock returns and consumer confidence: the impacts of returns on confidence are larger in bear markets. Moreover, variables such as the term structure, changes in federal fund rates, changes in unemployment rates, and changes in world oil prices are found to be negatively associated with consumer confidence, as expected.
2012	D49	Coles, Melvyn G., and Dale T. Mortensen. 2012. <i>Equilibrium Labor Turnover, Firm Growth and Unemployment</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18022. This paper considers a dynamic, non-steady state environment in which wage dispersion exists and evolves in response to shocks. Workers do not observe firm productivity and firms do not commit to future wages, but there is on-the-job search for higher paying jobs. The model allows for firm turnover (new start-up firms are created, some existing firms die) and firm specific productivity shocks. In a separating equilibrium, more productive firms signal their type by paying strictly higher wages in every state of the market. Consequently, workers always quit to firms paying a higher wage and so move efficiently from less to more productive firms. As a further implication of the cost structure assumed, endogenous firm size growth is consistent with Gibrat's law. The paper provides a complete characterization and establishes existence and uniqueness of the separating (non-steady state) equilibrium in the limiting case of equally productive firms. The existence of equilibrium with any finite number of firm types is also established. Finally, the model provides a coherent explanation of Danish manufacturing data on firm wage and labor productivity dispersion as well as the cross firm relationship between them.
2012	F60	Kus, Basak. 2012. "Financialisation and Income Inequality in OECD Nations: 1995-2007." <i>Economic and Social Review</i>, 43(4): 477-95. This paper attempts to examine the link between financialisation and income inequality in advanced countries from a comparative perspective using data from 20 OECD countries over a period of 13 years (1995-2007). The initial regression results show an overall strong correlation between several of the financialisation indicators and income inequality net of conventional

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		explanations including economic growth rate, unemployment, globalisation, left party power, social spending, union density, female participation in the labour market, and wage bargaining centralisation. The results also show that although financialisation has a positive association with income inequality in nations with strong as well as weak unions, the association is stronger in the latter.
2012	F61	CV: Krugman, Paul, and Anthony J. Venables. 2012. "Globalization and the Inequality of Nations." In <i>Globalization and Transport</i> , ed. Kenneth Button and Henry Vega, 141-64. Elgar Research Collection. Globalization of the World Economy series, vol. 24. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F62	Roman Bernet, Nuria, and María Isabel Escudero Molina. 2012. "Los observatorios industriales sectoriales: Objetivos, composición y funcionamiento. (With English summary)." <i>Economía Industrial</i> , 0(385): 21-24. In 2005, the Ministry of Industry, Tourism, and Trade promoted the creation of one Industrial Observatory for each of the ten specific industries that together generate more than 75% of the industrial GVA and account for almost 80% of the industrial employment. These observatories were a new experience whose objective was to facilitate the participation of business associations, trade unions, and R&D facilities all together in the analysis of the threats and opportunities that globalization presents for the different specific industries and the effects and impacts of the various public policies that are applied, depending on the particularities of each one of them. Through this systematic analysis, policies could be adapted to the true needs of each industry and its effectiveness be ensured, in order to strengthen the competitiveness of the Spanish industry.
2012	H12	Rendahl, Pontus. 2012. <i>Fiscal Policy in an Unemployment Crisis</i> . Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge. Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. This paper argues that the effectiveness of fiscal policy may increase markedly during periods of low nominal interest rates and high, persistent, unemployment. An increase in government spending boosts economic activity and reduces the unemployment rate both in the present and in the future. As a less disconcerting future spurs a rise in private consumption, unemployment falls even further and triggers an additional rise in private demand, and so on. In a stylized model, I show that the marginal impact of government spending on output is equal to the reciprocal of the elasticity of intertemporal substitution. In a more realistic framework, the effect is somewhat attenuated and displays significant nonlinearities with respect to the depth of the crisis as well as the size of the stimulus package. But in a severe recession with an unemployment rate of eight percent or above, the fiscal multiplier is equal to 1.5.
2012	H59	Kambourov, Gueorgui, Iouri Manovskii, and Miana Pleșca. 2012. <i>Occupational Mobility and the Returns to Training</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. The literature on the returns to training has pointed out that, immediately following a training episode, wages of participants in employer-sponsored training increase substantially while wages of participants in government-sponsored training hardly change. We argue that a clear selection issue has been overlooked by the literature--most of the government-sponsored trainees are occupation switchers while most participants in employer-sponsored training are occupation stayers. An occupational switch involves a substantial destruction of human capital, and once we account for the associated decline in wages we find a large positive impact of both employer- and government-sponsored training on workers' human capital.
2012	I19	Alassane, DRABO, COMBES MOTEL Pascale, and AUDIBERT Martine. 2012. <i>Global burden of disease and economic growth</i> . CERDI, Working Papers: 201212. Relationships between health and economic prosperity or economic growth are difficult to assess. The direction of the causality is often questioned and the subject of a vigorous debate. For some authors, diseases or poor health had contributed to poor growth performances especially in low-income countries. For other authors, the effect of health on growth is relatively small, even if one considers that human capital accumulation needs also health investments. It is argued in this paper that commonly used health indicators in macroeconomic studies (e. g. life expectancy, infant mortality or prevalence rates for specific diseases such as malaria or HIV/AIDS) imperfectly represent the global health status of population. Health is rather a complex notion and includes several dimensions which concern fatal (deaths) and non-fatal issues (prevalence and severity of cases) of illness. The reported effects of health on economic growth vary accordingly with health indicators and countries included in existing analyses. The purpose of the paper is to assess the effect of health on growth, by using a global health indicator, the so-called disability-adjusted life year (DALY) that was proposed by the World Bank and the WHO in 1993. Growth convergence equations are run on 159 countries over the 1999-2004's period, where the potential endogeneity of the health indicator is dealt for. The negative effect of poor health on economic growth is not rejected thus reinforcing the importance of achieving MDGs.
2012	L90	O'Mahony, Mary. 2012. "Service Sector Performance: An Introduction to the INDICSER and SERVICEGAP Projects." <i>National Institute Economic Review</i> , 0(220): R1-5.
2012	O44	Shah, Amita. 2012. "Environment, Employment and Labour: Pathways to Sustainable Development." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 55(1): 111-30. Environmental concerns have been making major inroads into the various discourses on development globally and nationally. For labour and employment, the environmental perspective has meant a revival of some of the older debates on factor proportions, substitution and mechanisation in the wake of the growing scarcity of not only land, but also other natural resources. The challenges thrown up by the various climate change scenarios have further drawn attention to the criticality of conserving various ecological systems in order to be able to sustain future flows of goods and services or production and consumption in an economy. This essentially implies restructuring the way in which both production and consumption function, which in turn, necessitates changing the role of markets alone in determining the factor prices and their allocation across sectors and segments of consumers within the economy. Reflecting on some of the recent developmental discourses and the experience of 'jobless' growth during the recent period, this paper argues that the present approach, notwithstanding the tall commitments, does not seem to work towards the much-needed convergence between the various developmental objectives, viz. environmental sustainability, employment generation, and growth. Rather the approach tends to focus more on technological solutions and fiscal incentives for moving towards a low-carbon economy without paying adequate attention to the central thrust of the Green Growth agenda, viz. resource regeneration and employment enhancement. The paper thus reinstates the importance of changing the pace and pattern of growth.
2012	P40	Chilosi, Alberto. 2012. "Stakeholder Protection, Varieties of Capitalism, and Long-Term Unemployment." <i>European Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 9(2): 197-228. In the literature, the issue of the protection of stakeholder interests (of employees in particular) is usually considered in a static context: how should the institutions of corporate governance be shaped having regard to already existing firms, conforming, in particular, to some subjective criteria of fairness and fair play. It is remarkable that no attention is paid to the basic fact that a company in order to exist must first be established, and that the founders-owners are the original shareholders. Moreover, not necessarily the most appropriate protection of stakeholder interests can be provided by the institutions and practice of corporate governance, specific kinds of legal provision may be more suitable. But rather than substitution complementarity prevails between different legal provisions protecting the interests of stakeholders (in particular employees) and the stakeholder protection afforded through the institutions of capital governance, conforming to the logic of the different "varieties of capitalism". An aspect of the latter that is emphasized in the paper, and is usually overlooked, are the much higher rates of long-term unemployment associated with the continental European variety as compared with the Liberal Market

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		variety of the Anglo-Saxon tradition. But the Scandinavian Social-Democratic market model gives the best of both worlds: low long-term unemployment rates and incidence, together with high degrees of employment protection.
2012	R52	Ganong, Peter, and Daniel Shoag. 2012. <i>Why Has Regional Convergence in the U.S. Stopped?</i>. Harvard University, John F. Kennedy School of Government, Working Paper Series. The past thirty years have seen a dramatic decrease in the rate of income convergence across U.S. states. This decline coincides with a similarly substantial decrease in population flows to wealthy states. We develop a model where labor mobility plays a central role in convergence and can quantitatively account for its disappearance. We then link this decline in directional migration to a large increase in housing prices and housing regulation in high-income areas. The model predicts that these housing market changes generate (1) a divergence in the skill-specific economic returns to living in rich places, (2) a decline in low-skilled migration to rich places and continued low-skilled migration to places with high income net of housing costs, (3) a decline in the rate of human capital convergence and (4) continued income convergence among places with unconstrained housing supply. Using Census data, we find support for the first three hypotheses. To test the fourth hypothesis, we develop a new state-level panel measure of housing supply regulations. Using this measure as an instrument for housing prices, we document the central role of housing prices and building restrictions in the end of income convergence.
2013		
2013	A33	Bardhan, Ashok, Dwight M. Jaffee, and Cynthia A. Kroll, eds. 2013. <i>The Oxford Handbook of Offshoring and Global Employment</i>. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. Twenty-four papers explore the interaction of globalization, economic growth, and technological developments, and consider how each impacts employment. Papers focus on globalization and employment in the developed world; small, developed, and open economies; other developed countries; the BRIC countries—Brazil, Russia, India, and China; and other parts of the developing world.
2013	C26	Bagger, Jesper, Javier A. Birchenall, Hani Mansour, and Sergio Urzua. 2013. <i>Education, Birth Order, and Family Size</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19111. We introduce a general framework to analyze the trade-off between education and family size. Our framework incorporates parental preferences for birth order and delivers theoretically consistent birth order and family size effects on children's educational attainment. We develop an empirical strategy to identify these effects. We show that the coefficient on family size in a regression of educational attainment on birth order and family size does not identify the family size effect as defined within our framework, even when the endogeneity of both birth order and family size are properly accounted for. Using Danish administrative data we test the theoretical implications of the model. The data does not reject our theory. We find significant birth order and family size effects in individuals' years of education thereby confirming the presence of a quantity-quality trade off.
2013	F50	CV: Abinales, Patricio N. 2013. "The Philippines under Aquino III, Year 2: A Ponderous Slog Continues." In <i>Southeast Asian Affairs 2013</i>, ed. Daljit Singh, 223-39. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
2013	F54	CV: Andersson, Thomas, and Abdelkader Djeflat. 2013. "The Changing Landscape of the Middle East." In <i>The Real Issues of the Middle East and the Arab Spring: Addressing Research, Innovation and Entrepreneurship</i>, ed. Thomas Andersson and Abdelkader Djeflat, 19-57. Innovation, Technology, and Knowledge Management series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	G29	Carbo Valverde, Santiago, and Julia Garcia Cabello. 2013. "Transformaciones en la estructura financiera: Implicaciones para la financiación de la economía española. (With English summary.)." <i>Economiaz</i>, 0(84): 93-109. This article examines the profound structural changes that have taken place in the Spanish banking market over the course of the financial crisis and their potential effects on the channels by which the Spanish economy is financed. In particular, it asks whether the generation of internal liquidity markets at Spanish financial institutions (comprising the presence of financial institutions on various regional markets) may have significant effects on lending. The article also considers whether increases in default rates and their detrimental effects on the supply of loans can be reduced by setting up such internal circuits for capital. The findings suggest that non-performing bank loans create spillover effects that result in a reduction in lending in all regions of Spain and not just in those hardest hit by loan defaults and unemployment. However, the restructuring of the banking system has managed to consolidate inter-regional internal capital circuits, which may help attenuate the curtailment of lending and have positive effects for the distribution of lending in the long term.
2013	K11	Phelps, Edmund, and Gylfi Zoega. 2013. "Corporatism and Job Satisfaction." <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i>, 41(1): 35-47. We introduce reported job satisfaction as a measure of economic performance and find it positively correlated with GDP per capita and the labor force participation rate in a sample of OECD countries and negatively correlated with unemployment. Moreover, we find that many measures of corporatism, which we define in the wider sense as institutions that hamper the allocation of the factors of production and the distribution of income in a capitalist economy, are negatively correlated across countries with job satisfaction. Thus job satisfaction is positively correlated across countries with measures of the protection of property rights and negatively correlated with the volume of regulations of credit markets, labor markets and businesses, in addition to barriers to entrepreneurship, corruption, and lack of access to capital. In contrast, measures of capitalism, such as the number of listed companies and market capitalization, are positively correlated with job satisfaction.
2013	K14	Liu, Yu, Thomas M. Fullerton Jr., and Nathan J. Ashby. 2013. "Assessing the Impacts of Labor Market and Deterrence Variables on Crime Rates in Mexico." <i>Contemporary Economic Policy</i>, 31(4): 669-90. Many studies examine the relationship between crime rates and various economic and/or sociodemographic variables in high income countries, but similar efforts for middle and low income countries are less common. Utilizing an 8-year panel data sample for all 32 states in Mexico, this study assesses the impact of Mexican labor market and deterrence variables on various Mexican crime rates. The principal results indicate that: (1) State gross domestic product (GDP) per capita has ambiguous effect on crime rates under different conditions. Both wages and unemployment rates are negatively linked with crime rates. (2) Although the Mexican judicial and public security systems are widely believed to be ineffective, increased federal police forces and incarceration rates are associated with lower crime rates, but higher public security expenditure per capita is associated with higher crime rates. (3) The impacts from labor market and deterrence variables presented in (1) and (2) continue to hold under the Fox administration as well as for non-border states. Their respective impacts diminish, however, under the Calderon administration as well as for border states because of the small number of observations. Overall, the results indicate that increasing average wages, federal police forces, and incarceration rates would have significant impacts on reducing crime rates in Mexican states.
2013	K23	Valle, Victorio, Fernando Pampillon, and Angel Laborda. 2013. "Las reformas pendientes de la economía española. (The Remaining Reforms of the Spanish Economy. With English summary.)." <i>Boletín de Estudios Económicos</i>, 68(209): 343-68. The current government reform effort to correct the serious imbalances accumulated by the Spanish economy in the last twenty years, needs to be complemented by other reforms that impulse and ensure a robust and fast solution to the crisis. The article ponders over the objectives that should be pursued reforms, lists those that are still pending, and focuses on three that considers essential: i) the tax position aimed at raising levels of European countries with lower restrictive effects and greater equity in the distribution

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of the costs of the crisis, ii) to complete labor reform to reverse the temporary employment and active and passive employment policy, and iii) reforming the public administration, especially in areas relating to institutional structure, professionalizing the civil service, and the transparency of its actions.
2013	L66	Gonzalez Andrade, Salvador, and Noe Aron Fuentes Flores. 2013. "Matriz de insumo-producto vitivinicola de Baja California, Mexico. (Wine Input-Output Table Baja California Mexico. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia (Universidad Autonoma de Yucatan)</i>, 30(81): 57-88. The aim of the text is to estimate the input-output matrix for the wine sector (MIPVino) of the State of Baja California, Mexico. In addition, we analyzed the impact it has on employment, an increase of one million pesos in the production of the sector. The findings show that in the wine sector for viticulture activity (primary sector) the employment multiplier is two times higher than the wine activity (industrial sector) since it generates "new" jobs.
2013	L98	Coglianese, Cary, Adam M. Finkel, and Christopher Carrigan, eds. 2013. <i>Does Regulation Kill Jobs?</i>. Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press. Fourteen papers examine the consequences of regulation on the level and quality of employment, focusing on improved regulatory analysis, design, and outcomes. Papers discuss the jobs and regulation debate; the employment impacts of regulation; whether the job effects of regulation differ with the competitive environment; the employment and competitiveness impacts of power-sector regulations; environmental regulatory rigidity and employment in the electric power sector; moving toward best practices--assessing the effects of regulation on employment; lessons from risk assessment controversies for the "job-killing regulations" debate; valuing the nonconsumption impacts of unemployment; a research agenda for improving the treatment of employment impacts in regulatory impact analysis; employment and human welfare--why benefit-cost analysis seems blind to job impacts; unemployment and regulatory policy; reforming the regulatory process to consider employment and other macroeconomic factors; analysis informing public discourse on jobs and regulation; and how to ration analysis of job losses and gains--an exercise in domestic comparative law.
2013	P32	Ksyonzhik, Iryna V. 2013. "Socioeconomic Problems of Village Youth in the Context of Joining the EU." <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i>, 148(10): 177-84. The article covers the main problems of village youth life in Ukraine and carries the analysis of social infrastructure in the countryside, giving the portrait of an average young countryman and determining the key measures of social and economic improvements in the villages of Ukraine.
2013	P47	Gatzia, Dimitria Electra. 2013. "The Problem of Unemployment." <i>Journal of Self-Governance and Management Economics</i>, 1(4): 7-25. The aim of this paper is to address the problem of unemployment. Economists generally agree that a zero rate of unemployment is not only unattainable but also undesirable within capitalism. This is problematic because, as it will be shown, unemployment has adverse effects on both individuals and societies. Assuming that the primary aim of economics is to improve people's lives, it behooves us to find a solution to the problem of unemployment. Two solutions will be offered. The first works within the confines of the capitalist system--it requires instituting welfare policies that alleviate the adverse effects of unemployment. The second involves a paradigm change--it requires replacing capitalism with an alternative economic system that is consistent with a zero rate of unemployment.
2013	Q51	CV: Tsurumi, Tetsuya, Kei Kuramashi, and Shunsuke Managi. 2013. "Determinants of Happiness: Environmental Degradation and Attachment to Nature." In <i>The Economics of Biodiversity and Ecosystem Services</i>, ed. Shunsuke Managi, 62-86. Routledge Explorations in Environmental Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	Q51	Cheung, Calista. 2013. <i>Policies to support sustainable long-term growth in New Zealand</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1076. As its workforce ages and major economies shift towards producing higher value-added goods and services, New Zealand will face increasing challenges to remain globally competitive and maintain high living standards. Future growth will need to come increasingly from productivity gains, and resources will have to shift towards activities that rely more on skills, technology and intangible assets. Strengthening international linkages will be crucial to overcoming geographic disadvantages and will require improvements in the information and communications technology infrastructure, together with innovation leveraged off the country's strong primary industry knowledge base. Continuing to raise skill levels and the pensionable age will also help counter the effects of ageing. Lifting national saving, partly by targeting a higher public saving rate, will reduce the persistently high relative real interest rates and the sustained overvaluation of the real exchange rate, which potentially harm economic activity. To improve the sustainability of growth, revenues from non-renewable resource extraction need to be invested for the benefit of future generations and greater efforts devoted to mitigate the damage to natural capital from economic activity, particularly with respect to water quality. This Working Paper relates to the 2013 OECD Economic Review of New Zealand (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/New_Zealand).
2013	R10	Canarella, Giorgio, Stephen M. Miller, and Stephen K. Pollard. 2013. <i>Unemployment Rate Hysteresis and the Great Recession: Exploring the Metropolitan Evidence</i>. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2013-19. This paper explores the mean-reverting behavior of the unemployment rate using monthly geographically disaggregated data for the period 1991:01 through 2012:02. We apply both standard unit-root tests and tests that allow for one and two structural breaks in the mean. We find evidence that favors both unit-root and stationary processes. No series exhibits stationarity around a constant mean, which does not support the traditional natural-rate hypothesis, but about half of the series exhibit stationarity around a shifting mean. For these series, we find that the break occurs at the Great Recession. To complement the unit-root analysis, we also examine the behavior of the series using the Bai and Perron methods to detect multiple regimes at unknown points of time. We find that the Great Recession also altered the persistence of the unemployment rate series over the identified regimes. In general, the values of the estimated persistence within regimes decrease between those regimes, implying faster absorption of shocks later in the sample period.
2013	Z11	Vinodrai, Tara. 2013. "Design in a Downturn? Creative Work, Labour Market Dynamics and Institutions in Comparative Perspective." <i>Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society</i>, 6(1): 159-76. This article examines how creative workers are adapting to the global economic downturn and how this process is unfolding in different national and regional institutional spaces. The article draws upon a comparative study of design work in two urban settings in advanced capitalist economies (Toronto, Canada and Copenhagen, Denmark) to explore this question. It demonstrates that the strategies taken by creative workers to respond to changing economic conditions are actively shaped and constrained by their geographic and institutional contexts. The article underscores that the existing national and regional institutions provide the foundation for the future possibilities, welfare and prosperity of creative workers.

Table E24.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A39	Collective Works: Other
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General*
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D18	Consumer Protection
D39	Distribution: Other
D47	Market Design
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H00	Public Economics: General
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K21	Antitrust Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L93	Air Transportation
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
P00	Economic Systems: General
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environmen
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E24: Balance of Links

478	Links in 2005
132	New links in 2006-2013
212	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E24 is equal to 5.83 AS.

Общий объем раздела E24 — 5,83 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E24.E.

E25 Aggregate Factor Income Distribution ¹

Table E25.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.07	General Economics and Teaching
B	214	427	213	2	8.47	7.12	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	8	48	40	6	0.32	0.80	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	232	477	245	2.06	9.18	7.96	Microeconomics
E	1,325	2,960	1,635	2.23	52.41	49.38	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	70	247	177	3.53	2.77	4.12	International Economics
G	17	117	100	6.88	0.67	1.95	Financial Economics
H	37	93	56	2.51	1.46	1.55	Public Economics
I	11	39	28	3.55	0.44	0.65	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	107	356	249	3.33	4.23	5.94	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Law and Economics
L	64	154	90	2.41	2.53	2.57	Industrial Organization
M	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.08	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	29	72	43	2.48	1.15	1.20	Economic History
O	304	714	410	2.35	12.03	11.91	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	88	234	146	2.66	3.48	3.90	Economic Systems
Q	5	17	12	3.4	0.20	0.28	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	11	23	12	2.09	0.44	0.38	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.08	Other Special Topics
S	2,528	5,994	3,466	2.37	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E25.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.05	General Economics
A2	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.07	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	31	58	27	1.87	1.23	0.97	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	58	91	33	1.57	2.29	1.52	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	78	117	39	1.5	3.09	1.95	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.07	Economic Methodology
B5	44	157	113	3.57	1.74	2.62	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	214	427	213	2	8.47	7.12	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.05	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.05	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.08	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	2	11	9	5.5	0.08	0.18	Econometric Modeling
C6	2	21	19	10.5	0.08	0.35	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.05	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Design of Experiments
C	8	48	40	6	0.32	0.80	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.07	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	1	9	8	9	0.04	0.15	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	34	44	10	1.29	1.34	0.73	Production and Organizations
D3	110	263	153	2.39	4.35	4.39	Distribution
D4	52	74	22	1.42	2.06	1.23	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	17	28	11	1.65	0.67	0.47	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	6	22	16	3.67	0.24	0.37	Welfare Economics
D7	3	12	9	4	0.12	0.20	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.05	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	9	18	9	2	0.36	0.30	Intertemporal Choice
D	232	477	245	2.06	9.18	7.96	Microeconomics
E0	2	16	14	8	0.08	0.27	General
E1	131	270	139	2.06	5.18	4.50	General Aggregative Models
E2	1,022	2,205	1,183	2.16	40.43	36.79	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	88	222	134	2.52	3.48	3.70	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	28	110	82	3.93	1.11	1.84	Money and Interest Rates
E5	13	42	29	3.23	0.51	0.70	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	41	95	54	2.32	1.62	1.58	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	1,325	2,960	1,635	2.23	52.41	49.38	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	8	22	14	2.75	0.32	0.37	General
F1	25	89	64	3.56	0.99	1.48	Trade
F2	7	32	25	4.57	0.28	0.53	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	9	46	37	5.11	0.36	0.77	International Finance
F4	21	47	26	2.24	0.83	0.78	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.15	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	70	247	177	3.53	2.77	4.12	International Economics
G0	0	40	40	N	0.00	0.67	General
G1	5	13	8	2.6	0.20	0.22	General Financial Markets
G2	2	22	20	11	0.08	0.37	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	10	42	32	4.2	0.40	0.70	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	17	117	100	6.88	0.67	1.95	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	1	10	9	10	0.04	0.17	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	11	27	16	2.45	0.44	0.45	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.07	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.05	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	10	27	17	2.7	0.40	0.45	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	9	21	12	2.33	0.36	0.35	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	37	93	56	2.51	1.46	1.55	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Health
I2	3	5	2	1.67	0.12	0.08	Education and Research Institutions
I3	8	32	24	4	0.32	0.53	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	11	39	28	3.55	0.44	0.65	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.12	General
J1	1	29	28	29	0.04	0.48	Demographic Economics
J2	41	123	82	3	1.62	2.05	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	34	110	76	3.24	1.34	1.84	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	4	14	10	3.5	0.16	0.23	Particular Labor Markets
J5	18	38	20	2.11	0.71	0.63	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	8	29	21	3.63	0.32	0.48	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.07	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Labor Standards: National and International
J	107	356	249	3.33	4.23	5.94	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	24	50	26	2.08	0.95	0.83	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	2	29	27	14.5	0.08	0.48	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	5	14	9	2.8	0.20	0.23	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.08	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	28	48	20	1.71	1.11	0.80	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.10	Industry Studies: Services
L9	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	64	154	90	2.41	2.53	2.57	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Personnel Economics
M	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.08	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	15	40	25	2.67	0.59	0.67	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	10	21	11	2.1	0.40	0.35	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.05	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.07	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Regional and Urban History
N	29	72	43	2.48	1.15	1.20	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	67	211	144	3.15	2.65	3.52	Economic Development
O2	2	11	9	5.5	0.08	0.18	Development Planning and Policy
O3	57	132	75	2.32	2.25	2.20	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	172	344	172	2	6.80	5.74	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	6	16	10	2.67	0.24	0.27	Economywide Country Studies
O	304	714	410	2.35	12.03	11.91	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	80	171	91	2.14	3.16	2.85	Capitalist Systems
P2	6	51	45	8.5	0.24	0.85	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	1	11	10	11	0.04	0.18	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Comparative Economic Systems
P	88	234	146	2.66	3.48	3.90	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.10	Agriculture
Q2	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	1	6	5	6	0.04	0.10	Energy
Q5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Environmental Economics
Q	5	17	12	3.4	0.20	0.28	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	8	17	9	2.13	0.32	0.28	General Regional Economics
R2	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.07	Household Analysis
R3	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis
R	11	23	12	2.09	0.44	0.38	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.08	Other Special Topics
S	2,528	5,994	3,466	2.37	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E25.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.05	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A22	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B11	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.05	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	11	22	11	2	0.44	0.37	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	4	7	3	1.75	0.16	0.12	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	14	26	12	1.86	0.55	0.43	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B20	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	3	6	3	2	0.12	0.1	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	27	46	19	1.7	1.07	0.77	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B24	27	36	9	1.33	1.07	0.6	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B30	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	77	116	39	1.51	3.05	1.94	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.07	Economic Methodology
B51	43	139	96	3.23	1.7	2.32	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C21	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C50	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.07	Model Construction and Estimation
C67	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.07	Input-Output Models
C68	1	7	6	7	0.04	0.12	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C78	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C87	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Econometric Software
D12	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D20	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Production and Organizations: General
D21	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Firm Behavior: Theory
D24	32	39	7	1.22	1.27	0.65	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.05	Distribution: General
D31	65	152	87	2.34	2.57	2.54	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	43	108	65	2.51	1.7	1.8	Factor Income Distribution
D40	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	3	6	3	2	0.12	0.1	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.07	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Auctions
D46	43	61	18	1.42	1.7	1.02	Value Theory
D50	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.07	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.05	Exchange and Production Economics
D52	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Incomplete Markets
D57	9	16	7	1.78	0.36	0.27	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.07	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D61	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	3	15	12	5	0.12	0.25	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D69	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Welfare Economics: Other

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D71	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	2	9	7	4.5	0.08	0.15	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D90	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.05	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	7	12	5	1.71	0.28	0.2	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E01	2	9	7	4.5	0.08	0.15	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	6	7	1	1.17	0.24	0.12	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	61	106	45	1.74	2.41	1.77	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	53	128	75	2.42	2.1	2.14	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	9	17	8	1.89	0.36	0.28	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	1	7	6	7	0.04	0.12	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	4	6	2	1.5	0.16	0.1	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	20	57	37	2.85	0.79	0.95	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	107	234	127	2.19	4.23	3.9	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	43	172	129	4	1.7	2.87	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	94	217	123	2.31	3.72	3.62	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	754	1,518	764	2.01	29.83	25.33	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E30	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	26	65	39	2.5	1.03	1.08	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	61	154	93	2.52	2.41	2.57	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	7	12	5	1.71	0.28	0.2	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Demand for Money
E42	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.07	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	12	25	13	2.08	0.47	0.42	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	6	67	61	11.17	0.24	1.12	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E50	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.05	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	8	27	19	3.38	0.32	0.45	Monetary Policy
E58	1	10	9	10	0.04	0.17	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	3	6	3	2	0.12	0.1	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	2	7	5	3.5	0.08	0.12	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	29	55	26	1.9	1.15	0.92	Fiscal Policy
E63	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.07	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	4	12	8	3	0.16	0.2	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	1	9	8	9	0.04	0.15	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Global Outlook
F02	7	20	13	2.86	0.28	0.33	International Economic Order
F10	1	6	5	6	0.04	0.1	Trade: General
F11	5	15	10	3	0.2	0.25	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	3	6	3	2	0.12	0.1	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.07	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	4	21	17	5.25	0.16	0.35	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	2	7	5	3.5	0.08	0.12	Economic Integration
F16	8	30	22	3.75	0.32	0.5	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F21	3	10	7	3.33	0.12	0.17	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	1	10	9	10	0.04	0.17	International Migration
F23	3	10	7	3.33	0.12	0.17	Multinational Firms; International Business
F31	1	12	11	12	0.04	0.2	Foreign Exchange
F32	6	17	11	2.83	0.24	0.28	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	1	7	6	7	0.04	0.12	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.05	International Lending and Debt Problems
F40	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F41	15	27	12	1.8	0.59	0.45	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F43	5	14	9	2.8	0.2	0.23	Economic Growth of Open Economies
G11	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.05	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G15	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.07	International Financial Markets
G21	2	15	13	7.5	0.08	0.25	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G30	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	3	13	10	4.33	0.12	0.22	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	4	15	11	3.75	0.16	0.25	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G35	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.07	Payout Policy
H11	1	7	6	7	0.04	0.12	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H21	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	4	9	5	2.25	0.16	0.15	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	4	10	6	2.5	0.16	0.17	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.05	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H30	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.05	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H40	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Public Goods
H42	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H50	2	9	7	4.5	0.08	0.15	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H52	3	7	4	2.33	0.12	0.12	National Government Expenditures and Education
H54	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.1	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	National Security and War
H61	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	8	11	3	1.38	0.32	0.18	National Deficit; Surplus
I20	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Analysis of Education
I28	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Education: Government Policy
I30	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	3	12	9	4	0.12	0.2	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	3	11	8	3.67	0.12	0.18	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	1	8	7	8	0.04	0.13	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J10	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.05	Demographic Economics: General
J20	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.08	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J22	2	9	7	4.5	0.08	0.15	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	1	14	13	14	0.04	0.23	Labor Demand
J24	33	87	54	2.64	1.31	1.45	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.07	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J30	6	13	7	2.17	0.24	0.22	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	22	85	63	3.86	0.87	1.42	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J33	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	3	8	5	2.67	0.12	0.13	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J41	3	8	5	2.67	0.12	0.13	Labor Contracts
J42	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J50	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.07	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	9	17	8	1.89	0.36	0.28	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	5	12	7	2.4	0.2	0.2	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.07	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J61	1	11	10	11	0.04	0.18	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	4	9	5	2.25	0.16	0.15	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J68	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.05	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J71	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.07	Labor Discrimination
L11	9	12	3	1.33	0.36	0.2	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	6	9	3	1.5	0.24	0.15	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L16	9	28	19	3.11	0.36	0.47	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L25	2	23	21	11.5	0.08	0.38	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L32	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.1	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	3	8	5	2.67	0.12	0.13	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L52	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.05	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	28	47	19	1.68	1.11	0.78	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L80	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.08	Industry Studies: Services: General
L91	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Transportation: General
M12	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M37	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Advertising
M52	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N10	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	4	6	2	1.5	0.16	0.1	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	3	14	11	4.67	0.12	0.23	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.08	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	3	9	6	3	0.12	0.15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N17	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N22	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N30	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.07	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.05	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.08	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	3	5	2	1.67	0.12	0.08	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N37	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N62	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N70	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.05	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N77	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
O10	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.05	Economic Development: General
O11	13	60	47	4.62	0.51	1	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	1	5	4	5	0.04	0.08	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	6	20	14	3.33	0.24	0.33	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	31	63	32	2.03	1.23	1.05	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	5	30	25	6	0.2	0.5	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	4	9	5	2.25	0.16	0.15	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	6	14	8	2.33	0.24	0.23	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O23	2	7	5	3.5	0.08	0.12	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O30	4	10	6	2.5	0.16	0.17	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	1	5	4	5	0.04	0.08	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.08	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	46	109	63	2.37	1.82	1.82	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O34	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	12	24	12	2	0.47	0.4	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	114	196	82	1.72	4.51	3.27	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	3	12	9	4	0.12	0.2	Monetary Growth Models
O47	43	109	66	2.53	1.7	1.82	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O51	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O57	1	7	6	7	0.04	0.12	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	3	4	1	1.33	0.12	0.07	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	7	13	6	1.86	0.28	0.22	Capitalist Enterprises
P14	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.07	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	65	143	78	2.2	2.57	2.39	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	4	4	0	1	0.16	0.07	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P23	2	19	17	9.5	0.08	0.32	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	2	19	17	9.5	0.08	0.32	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P26	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P31	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.05	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P52	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q11	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.05	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q13	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q28	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q31	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.07	Energy and the Macroeconomy
R11	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.08	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	4	7	3	1.75	0.16	0.12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R15	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.07	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R23	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.07	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.02	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
S	2,528	5,692	3,164	2.25	100	95.0	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E25.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B25	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B50	10	0.17	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B52	7	0.12	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C12	1	0.02	Hypothesis Testing: General
C14	1	0.02	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C18	1	0.02	Methodological Issues: General
C32	3	0.05	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	2	0.03	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C52	2	0.03	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	4	0.07	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C63	10	0.17	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C73	1	0.02	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C92	1	0.02	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D02	4	0.07	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D14	8	0.13	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D23	2	0.03	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D60	3	0.05	Welfare Economics: General
D64	1	0.02	Altruism; Philanthropy
D73	1	0.02	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D74	1	0.02	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D82	2	0.03	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D84	1	0.02	Expectations; Speculations
D92	3	0.05	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	2	0.03	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E02	5	0.08	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	4	0.07	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E27	1	0.02	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E37	1	0.02	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F20	1	0.02	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F24	1	0.02	Remittances
F30	2	0.03	International Finance: General
F36	5	0.08	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F42	1	0.02	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F44	3	0.05	International Business Cycles
F54	1	0.02	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	1	0.02	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	2	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	1	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F65	3	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	3	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
G01	40	0.67	Financial Crises
G10	1	0.02	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G12	3	0.05	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G18	2	0.03	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	2	0.03	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G24	2	0.03	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	3	0.05	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G34	7	0.12	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H10	1	0.02	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	2	0.03	Crisis Management
H20	1	0.02	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H26	1	0.02	Tax Evasion
H31	1	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H53	1	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H63	8	0.13	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H71	1	0.02	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
I11	1	0.02	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	1	0.02	Health Production
J01	3	0.05	Labor Economics: General
J08	4	0.07	Labor Economics Policies
J11	14	0.23	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	1	0.02	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	2	0.03	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	4	0.07	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	2	0.03	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	3	0.05	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J21	4	0.07	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J32	1	0.02	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J45	4	0.07	Public Sector Labor Markets
J48	1	0.02	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J58	1	0.02	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J60	2	0.03	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J80	1	0.02	Labor Standards: General
J81	1	0.02	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
K31	1	0.02	Labor Law
L14	1	0.02	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L23	3	0.05	Organization of Production
L24	2	0.03	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	1	0.02	Entrepreneurship

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L51	2	0.03	Economics of Regulation
L66	1	0.02	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L72	1	0.02	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L83	1	0.02	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
N16	1	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N20	1	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N33	2	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N36	1	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N40	2	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N43	1	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N93	1	0.02	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
O18	7	0.12	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O21	3	0.05	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O25	1	0.02	Industrial Policy
O43	3	0.05	Institutions and Growth
O54	1	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
P10	3	0.05	Capitalist Systems: General
P20	1	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	1	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P25	5	0.08	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P33	2	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	1	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P36	5	0.08	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
Q10	1	0.02	Agriculture: General
Q15	1	0.02	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q24	1	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q41	2	0.03	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q56	1	0.02	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R10	1	0.02	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R32	1	0.02	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
Y10	1	0.02	Data: Tables and Charts
Z13	5	0.08	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	302	5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(40), J11(14), B50(10), C63(10), D14(8), H63(8), B52(7), G34(7), O18(7), E02(5), F36(5), P25(5), P36(5), Z13(5), C53(4), D02(4), E16(4), J08(4), J14(4), J21(4), J45(4), C32(3), D60(3), D92(3), F44(3), F65(3), F66(3), G12(3), G28(3), J01(3), J16(3), L23(3), O21(3), O43(3), P10(3), C33(2), C52(2), D23(2), D82(2), E00(2), F30(2), F60(2), G18(2), G20(2), G24(2), H12(2), J13(2), J15(2), J60(2), L24(2), L51(2), N33(2), N40(2), P33(2), Q41(2), B25(1), C12(1), C14(1), C18(1), C73(1), C92(1), D64(1), D73(1), D74(1), D84(1), E27(1), E37(1), F20(1), F24(1), F42(1), F54(1), F55(1), F62(1), G10(1), H10(1), H20(1), H26(1), H31(1), H53(1), H71(1), I11(1), I12(1), J12(1), J32(1), J48(1), J58(1), J80(1), J81(1), K31(1), L14(1), L26(1), L66(1), L72(1), L83(1), N16(1), N20(1), N36(1), N43(1), N93(1), O25(1), O54(1), P20(1), P21(1), P34(1), Q10(1), Q15(1), Q24(1), Q56(1), R10(1), R32(1), Y10(1).

Table E25.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B50	2	0	0	1	1	0	5	1	10
B52	1	0	0	1	2	0	0	3	7
C53	1	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
F30	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
G12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
G34	2	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	7

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H63	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4	8
J11	1	2	1	5	0	0	3	2	14
J21	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	4
J45	2	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	4
J58	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N33	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
N43	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O43	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
O54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Z13	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	5
C73	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C92	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E27	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H71	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J01	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
J14	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	1	4
J81	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L23	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	3
N93	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O21	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Q15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q41	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
C32	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
C33	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
C63	0	0	1	0	0	0	8	1	10
D23	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
D84	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G18	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
G20	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
J15	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
N20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O18	0	0	1	1	0	2	1	2	7
O25	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P25	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	1	5
P36	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	5
Q24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
R10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D14	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	4	8
D64	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E00	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
F36	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	5
I11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J16	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
L51	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
N40	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
C52	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
D02	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
D60	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
D82	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
F54	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	0	5	15	11	9	40
G24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
L66	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N36	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q56	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	5
E37	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F44	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
F60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
H26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J08	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
J60	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
P10	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
P33	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
D74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D92	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
F42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F65	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
G10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
H10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
C12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
F20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
I12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
J32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
J80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L72	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Y10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	18	14	15	9	13	11	10	21	111

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E25.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B25	CV: Bhaduri, Amit. 2006. "The Role of Income Distribution in Long Run Endogenous Growth." In <i>Economic Growth and Distribution: On the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations</i> , ed. Neri Salvadori, 40-57. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	B50	CV: Taylor, Lance, Nelson H. Barbosa-Filho, and Codrina Rada. 2006. "Heterodox Business Cycles." In <i>Economic Growth and Distribution: On the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations</i> , ed. Neri Salvadori, 291-310. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	B50	CV: Foley, Duncan K., and Lance Taylor. 2006. "A Heterodox Growth and Distribution Model." In <i>Economic Growth and Distribution: On the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations</i> , ed. Neri Salvadori, 75-99. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	B52	CV: De-Juan, Oscar. 2006. "A Dynamic AGE Model from a Classical-Keynesian-Schumpeterian Approach." In <i>Economic Growth and Distribution: On the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations</i> , ed. Neri Salvadori, 271-90. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	C53 G12	Hahn, Jaehoon, and Hangyong Lee. 2006. "Interpreting the Predictive Power of the Consumption-Wealth Ratio." <i>Journal of Empirical Finance</i> , 13(2): 183-202. Lettau and Ludvigson [Lettau, M., Ludvigson, S. C., 2001a. Consumption, aggregate wealth and expected stock returns. <i>Journal of Finance</i> 56, 815-849] find that the estimated consumption-wealth ratio (cay) is a strong predictor of U.S. stock returns, while Brennan and Xia [Brennan, M. J., Xia, Y., 2005. tay's as good as cay. <i>Finance Research Letters</i> 2, 1-14] argue that the predictive power of cay arises from a look-ahead bias. In a unified framework, we examine how the presence of deterministic time trends affects the estimation and forecasting power of cay. We show that ignoring the presence of a deterministic time trend in estimating the cointegrating relationship among consumption, asset wealth, and labor income leads to a biased estimate of the consumption-wealth ratio. In the presence of a deterministic time trend, cay is a combination of the highly persistent bias component and the unbiased cointegrating residual, and most of the predictive power of cay is attributable to the bias component, casting doubt on the robustness of the forecasting power of cay.
2006	F30	Rochon, Louis-Philippe, and Sergio Rossi, eds. 2006. <i>Monetary and Exchange Rate Systems: A Global View of Financial Crises</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twelve papers explore the causes and consequences of financial crises and provide some original solutions on how to restructure the financial system, national as well as international, and on how to avoid these crises in the future. Papers discuss international financial instability in a world of currencies hierarchy (Andrea Terzi); dollarization and the hegemonic status of the U.S. dollar (Jean-Francois Ponsot); reform and structural change in Latin America—financial systems and instability (Eugenia Correa and Gregorio Vidal); East Asian monetary and financial cooperation—the long road ahead (Kok-Fay Chin); whether financial liberalization affects the distribution of income between wages and profits (Domenica Tropeano); crisis avoidance—the post-Washington Consensus agenda (Louis-Philippe Rochon); reforming the international payment system—an assessment (Claude Gnos); whether there is a role for capital controls (Philip Arestis, Jesus Ferreiro, and Carmen Gomez); liberalization or regulating international capital flows (Paul Davidson); cross-border transactions and exchange rate stability (Sergio Rossi); to fix or to float—theoretical and pragmatic considerations (L. Randall Wray); and exchange rate arrangements and European Union enlargement (Jesper Jespersen).
2006	G12	Santos, Tano, and Pietro Veronesi. 2006. "Labor Income and Predictable Stock Returns." <i>Review of Financial Studies</i> , 19(1): 1-44. We propose a novel economic mechanism that generates stock return predictability in both the time series and the cross-section. Investors' income has two sources, wages and dividends that grow stochastically over time. As a consequence the fraction of total income produced by wages fluctuates depending on economic conditions. We show that the risk premium that investors require to hold stocks varies with these fluctuations. A regression of stock returns on lagged values of the labor income to consumption ratio produces statistically significant coefficients and large adjusted R ² s. Tests of the model's cross-sectional predictions on the set of 25 Fama-French portfolios sorted on size and book-to-market are also met with considerable support.
2006	G12	THE SAME AS C53 Hahn, Jaehoon, and Hangyong Lee. 2006. "Interpreting the Predictive Power of the Consumption-Wealth Ratio." <i>Journal of Empirical Finance</i> , 13(2): 183-202.
2006	G34	Cordonnier, Laurent. 2006. "Le profit sans l'accumulation: La recette du capitalisme gouverne par la finance. (Profit without Accumulation: The Recipe for Finance-Led Capitalism. With English summary.)." <i>Innovations</i> , 0(23): 79-108. In a capitalist economy where profits are fully saved and wages fully spent in consumption goods, Kalecki's law asserts that the rate of profit is

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		equal to the rate of capital accumulation. The divorce between these two variables, as observed during the last twenty years in the US as well as in France, raises a puzzle in this framework. We show that the spectacular augmentation of profit distribution partly provides an account of this, at a theoretical level. We give further indications as to how new corporate governance and the institution of stockholders renewed power have taken part in this phenomena.
2006	G34	CV: Aglietta, Michel. 2006. "The Future of Capitalism." In <i>The Hardship of Nations: Exploring the Paths of Modern Capitalism</i> , ed. Benjamin Coriat, Pascal Petit and Genevieve Schmeder, 9-35. New Horizons in Institutional and Evolutionary Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	H63	Michl, Thomas R. 2006. "Capitalists, Workers, and the Burden of Debt." <i>Review of Political Economy</i> , 18(4): 449-67. This paper analyzes the burden of debt in a growth model that combines overlapping generations of workers who save for life-cycle reasons and dynastic agents who save for bequest reasons ('capitalists'). Ricardian Equivalence prevails, but capitalists regard the debt serviced out of taxes on workers as net wealth. In the long run, the Cambridge Theorem holds: the relationship between the rate of profit and rate of growth is determined by the capitalist saving function, independently of worker or government saving. Two alternative closures are considered. Under exogenous growth constrained by a fully employed labor force, debt and deficits result in temporary effects on the distribution of income but permanent effects on the distribution of wealth. Under endogenous growth constrained by a fully utilized capital stock, debt and deficits result in temporary effects on the growth rates of the components of wealth and permanent effects on the level and distribution of capital.
2006	J11	Cottrell, Allin, and Paul Cockshott. 2006. "Demography and the Falling Rate of Profit." <i>Indian Development Review</i> , 4(1): 39-59. We discuss the original formulation of the theory of the falling rate of profit by Marx and the criticisms of the theory's micro-foundations by Roemer. We then counterpose to this an alternative macroeconomic interpretation in which the falling rate of profit is driven by demographic factors. We follow this up with an examination of why the assumptions made in Roemer's analysis are empirically unjustified. In particular we criticize his use of the average rate of profit rather than the monetary interest rate as the regulator of investment decisions. We conclude with an examination of the social implications of a declining rate of profit.
2006	J21	CV: Warner, Andrew M. 2006. "Rising Labor Force Participation as a Source of Pro-poor Growth." In <i>Equity and Development</i> , ed. Gudrun Kochendorfer-Lucius and Boris Pleskovic, 173-87. Berlin Workshop Series 2006. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	J21	Aggarwal, Suresh Chand. 2006. "Wage-Employment Relationship in Indian Public Sector Enterprises." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 49(4): 603-08. This paper aims at finding out an empirical relationship between real wage rates and employment levels in the Indian public enterprises. It finds that the expected negative relationship between the two does not exist in the fifteen years of the prereform era but is found in the post reform period. The wage share has also reduced rapidly over the years indicating a possible weakening of trade unions in the sector.
2006	J45	CV: Azam, Jean-Paul. 2006. "Comment on "Growth in Senegal: Features and Trends," by Gaye Daffe." In <i>Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 2006: Growth and Integration</i> , ed. Francois Bourguignon and Boris Pleskovic, 77-78. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	J45	Aggarwal, Suresh Chand. 2006. "Wage-Employment Relationship in Indian Public Sector Enterprises." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 49(4): 603-08. This paper aims at finding out an empirical relationship between real wage rates and employment levels in the Indian public enterprises. It finds that the expected negative relationship between the two does not exist in the fifteen years of the prereform era but is found in the post reform period. The wage share has also reduced rapidly over the years indicating a possible weakening of trade unions in the sector.
2006	J58	Posen, Adam, and Daniel Popov Gould. 2006. <i>Has EMU had any Impact on the Degree of Wage Restraint?</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1783. We find in cross-sectional investigations that wage restraint is either unchanged or increased following EMU in the vast majority of countries. This contradicts the predictions of a widely-cited family of models of labor market bargaining. In those, Germany would have been expected to display the greatest decline in wage restraint post-EMU, and we find no indication of such a decline. The time-series evidence on Italy shows a significant increase in wage restraint after eurozone entry. This pattern is consistent with the models that emphasise the gains from monetary credibility. The eurozone increase in wage restraint is matched by the increase seen in the UK and Sweden after adopting inflation targeting, another means to credibility.
2006	N33 N43	Galor, Oded, and Omer Moav. 2006. "Das Human-Kapital: A Theory of the Demise of the Class Structure." <i>Review of Economic Studies</i> , 73(1): 85-117. This paper suggests that the demise of the capitalists-workers class structure was a socio-economic transformation orchestrated by the capitalists in reaction to the increasing importance of human capital in sustaining their profit rates. Physical capital accumulation in the process of industrialization enhanced the importance of human capital in production and generated incentives for capitalists to support the provision of public education for the masses, triggering the demise of the existing class structure. The implications of the theory are consistent with the voting patterns on England's education reform of 1902.
2006	O43 P20	Boedo, Hernan J. Moscoso. 2006. <i>Former Communist Countries and their transition to Capitalism</i> . University of Virginia, Department of Economics, Virginia Economics Online Papers. This paper uses the technology adoption general equilibrium model developed by Moscoso Boedo (2006) to analyze the transition for the countries of the former USSR and Eastern Europe. There the real output displayed a U-shaped pattern together with increases in inequality, which are features matched by the model.
2006	O54	Neto, Alcino Ferreira Camara, and Matias Vernengo. 2006. <i>Lula's Social Policies: New Wine in Old Bottles?</i> . University of Utah, Department of Economics, Working Paper Series, Department of Economics, University of Utah. It has become common sense to argue that the reforms of social policies after the 1988 Constitution were somehow instrumental in explaining social progress, and that Lula's policies mark a break with the 1988 Constitution. We suggest that both propositions are misleading. We argue that the financialization of government expenditures has led to worsening income distribution, and by limiting the ability of the state to increase social spending it has limited the ability of the state to reduce social inequalities. We argue that a recovery of Keynesian ideas about full employment and the euthanasia of the rentier are central for the development of a more just and civilized society in Brazil.
2006	P20	THE SAME AS O43 Boedo, Hernan J. Moscoso. 2006. <i>Former Communist Countries and their transition to Capitalism</i> . University of Virginia, Department of Economics, Virginia Economics Online Papers.
2006	Z13	CV: Noguchi, Makoto. 2006. "Japanese 'Cultural Eclecticism' and a Reinterpretation of Marx and Keynes on the Instabilities of Capitalism." In <i>Marx for the Twenty-First Century</i> , ed. Hiroshi Uchida, 148-61. With a special introduction by Terrell Carver. Frontiers of Political Economy series, vol. 73. London and New York: Routledge, Taylor and Francis.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	Z13	Salvadori, Neri, ed. 2006. <i>Economic Growth and Distribution: On the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations</i> . Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Sixteen papers, resulting from a conference held in Lucca in the summer of 2004, explore different approaches to the issues of economic growth and distribution and their theoretical, empirical, historical, and methodological implications. Papers discuss inequality and the process of development; the role of income distribution in long-run endogenous growth; the competition-of-capitals doctrine and the wage-profit relationship; a heterodox growth and distribution model; distribution and growth in a post-Keynesian stock-flow consistent model; technological progress, income distribution, and capacity utilization; demand-led growth and the classical approach to value and distribution--whether they are compatible; macroeconomic volatility and income inequality in a stochastically growing economy; the saving-investment nexus in the debate on pension reforms; income distribution and output change--a macro multiplier approach; a dynamic applied general equilibrium model from a classical-Keynesian-Schumpeterian approach; heterodox business cycles; technological innovation, financial fragility, and complex dynamics; growth, history, and institutions; religious culture, institutions, and growth; and trade, poverty, and growth--two perspectives, one message.
2007		
2007	C73 C92	Greiner, Ben, Axel Ockenfels, and Peter Werner. 2007. <i>The Dynamic Interplay of Inequality and Trust--An Experimental Study</i> . Harvard Business School, Working Papers: 08-026. We study the interplay of inequality and trust in a dynamic game, where trust increases efficiency and thus allows higher growth of the experimental economy in the future. We find that trust is initially high in a treatment starting with equal endowments, but decreases over time. In a treatment with unequal endowments, trust is initially lower yet remains relatively stable. The difference seems partly due to the fact that equal start positions increase subjects' inclination to condition their trust decisions on wealth comparisons, whereas conditional trust is much less prevalent with unequal initial endowments. As a result, with respect to efficiency, the initially more unequal economy fares worse in the short run but better in the long run, and the disparity of wealth distributions across economies mitigates over time.
2007	E27	Griffiths, David T. 2007. "Forecasting Income Shares: Are Mean-Reversion Assumptions Appropriate?" <i>Applied Economics</i> , 39(19-21): 2699-2711. The article examines some statistical evidence that supports the view that US labour and capital shares of income return to some long-run historical values. We estimate the long-run share values and the length of time it takes to converge to them. We account for the interdependence of the shares by using a vector error-correction model, and this specification is tested against a VAR alternative using Johansen's method to characterize the properties of the cointegrating vector. We find support for the idea that labour and capital shares have historically been mean reverting, in spite of the fairly restrictive assumptions implied when invoking the Cobb-Douglas production function as the rationale. The cumulative impulse response functions indicate that for capital and labour shares, the time required to revert back to long run levels is in the order of thirty quarters.
2007	H20 H31 H71 J81 N93	Munro, John. 2007. <i>The Usury Doctrine and Urban Public Finances in Late-Medieval Flanders: Annuities, Excise Taxes, and Income Transfers from the Poor to the Rich</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. The objectives of this paper are three-fold. The first is to rebut Charles Kindleberger's famous dictum that usury 'belongs less to economic history than to the history of ideas'; and in particular to demonstrate that the resuscitation of the anti-usury campaign from the early 13th century led to a veritable financial revolution in late-medieval French and Flemish towns: one that became the 'norm' in modern European states from the 16th century (in England, from 1693): a shift in public borrowing from interest-bearing loans to the sale of annuities, usually called rentes or renten. That anti-usury campaign had two major features: (1) the decrees of the Fourth Lateran Council of 1215, which provided harsh punishments - excommunication--for both unrepentant usurers and princes who failed to suppress them; and (2) the establishment of the two mendicant preaching orders: the Franciscans (1210) and the Dominicans (1216), whose monks preached hellfire and eternal damnation against all presumed usurers - including, of course, anyone who received any interest on government loans. There is much evidence that from the 1220s, many financiers in many French and Flemish towns, fearing for their immortal souls, preferred to accept far lower returns on buying rentes than the interest they would have earned on loans. These rentes, based on 8th-century Carolingian census contracts, had two basic forms: (1) life-annuities, by which a citizen purchased from the government, with a lump sum of capital, an annual income stream lasting a lifetime, or the lifetime of his wife as well; (2) perpetual annuities, by which the annual income stream was indeed perpetual, or until such time as the government chose to redeem the rentes, at par. Initially, some theologians opposed sales of rentes as subterfuges to cloak evasion of the usury doctrine. But in 1250-1, Pope Innocent IV declared them to be non-usurious contracts, essentially because they were not loans. Subsequent popes in the 15th century confirmed his views and the non-usurious character of rentes, on two conditions: (1) that the buyer of the rente could never demand redemption or repayment, and (2) that the annual annuity payments (and any ultimate redemptions) be in accordance with actual rent contracts: i.e., that the funds be derived from the products of the land. Ecclesiastical authorities soon agreed that taxes on the consumption of the products of the land (and sea) met this test: i.e., taxes on beer and wine (which always accounted for the largest share), bread, textiles, fish, meat, dairy products, etc. The second objective of this paper is to measure the importance of renten in the civic finances of Flemish towns, in terms of both revenues and expenditures: from the annual town accounts Ghent (14th century only), and Aalst (1395-1550), where they had far greater importance. The related third objective is to measure the burden of the excise taxes for master building craftsmen in Aalst, in tables that measure the values of the excise tax revenues expressed in real terms: first, in the equivalent number of 'baskets of consumables' (which form of the base of the Consumer Price Index), and second their value in terms of the annual money-wage incomes of master masons (for 210 days). This provides an entirely new look at the late-medieval 'standard of living' controversy - with indications that this consumption-tax burden sometimes rose from about 13,200 to almost 30,000 days' wage income, for a town of perhaps 3600 inhabitants (but obviously less dramatic on a per capita basis). That tax burden rose the most strongly when, by other indications, real wages (RWI = NWI/CPI) were also finally rising; and thus possibly these real wage gains were largely eliminated. That per capita tax burden would have been all the greater if, in the course of the 15th century, Aalst had experienced the same decline as did small towns of Brabant, to the east, on the order of 25%, and some other Flemish towns, in which the population decline varied from 9% to 28%. In earlier publications I had challenged the widespread view that the era following the Black Death, with a radical change in the land:labour ratio, came to be a 'Golden Age' of the artisan and labourer. I contended instead that frequent inflations eroded or eliminated wage gains, and thus that periodic rises in real wages were due essentially to steep deflations combined with pronounced wage-stickiness. As I also calculated, English artisans in the 1340s had earned real wages that were about 50% of the Flemish; but by the 1480s, they had narrowed that gap (with much less inflation) to about 80%. That gap was probably even smaller, until the 1640s, when England's Parliament finally imposed similar excise taxes on consumption.
2007	J01	2007. "Labour Share Developments in the Euro Area." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i> , 0(0): 97-109.
2007	J14	Krueger, Dirk, and Alexander Ludwig. 2007. "On the Consequences of Demographic Change for Rates of Returns to Capital, and the Distribution of Wealth and Welfare." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i> , 54(1): 49-87. This paper employs a multi-country large-

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		scale Overlapping Generations model with uninsurable labor productivity and mortality risk to quantify the impact of the demographic transition towards an older population in industrialized countries on world-wide rates of return, international capital flows and the distribution of wealth and welfare in the OECD. We find that for the U.S. as an open economy, rates of return are predicted to decline by 86 basis points between 2005 and 2080 and wages increase by about 4.1%. If the U.S. were a closed economy, rates of return would decline and wages increase by less. This is due to the fact that other regions in the OECD will age even more rapidly; therefore the U.S. is "importing" the more severe demographic transition from the rest of the OECD in the form of larger factor price changes. In terms of welfare, our model suggests that young agents with little assets and currently low labor productivity gain, up to 1% in consumption, from higher wages associated with population aging. Older, asset-rich households tend to lose, because of the predicted decline in real returns to capital.
2007	J14	Imrohorglu, Ayse. 2007. "Consequences of Demographic Change for Rates of Returns to Capital, and the Distribution of Wealth and Welfare: A Comment." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 54(1): 88-91.
2007	J81	THE SAME AS H20 Munro, John. 2007. <i>The Usury Doctrine and Urban Public Finances in Late-Medieval Flanders: Annuities, Excise Taxes, and Income Transfers from the Poor to the Rich</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers.
2007	L23	Cipolla, Francisco Paulo. 2007. "Os limites da participacao dos trabalhadores nos ganhos das empresas. (The Limits of Workers Share in Profits. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Economia Política/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i>, 27(4): 616-32. This article argues that workers' share in profits are actually a share in extra surplus value obtained by means of more intensified labor. Cost reductions obtained by means of more intensified lean production methods cause wages to represent a smaller fraction of the product of a working day when measured at market value. The increased market rate of surplus value is the basis for workers' shares in profits. However, as competition continuously levels out such advantages, the share in profits becomes dependent on a continuous striving to reducing costs and intensifying labor.
2007	N93	THE SAME AS H20 Munro, John. 2007. <i>The Usury Doctrine and Urban Public Finances in Late-Medieval Flanders: Annuities, Excise Taxes, and Income Transfers from the Poor to the Rich</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers.
2007	O21	Venida, Victor S. 2007. "Marxian Categories Empirically Estimated: The Philippines, 1961-1994." <i>Review of Radical Political Economics</i>, 39(1): 58-79. The article uses a formal model to estimate rates of surplus creation and use for the Philippines. Input-output tables from 1961 to 1994 were used in the estimation. The theoretical framework was the model of social disarticulation, which argued that income inequality and labor surplus resulted in substantial rates of surplus. Results for the Philippines confirmed these arguments and also suggested that a large portion of the surplus might have been devoted to unproductive purposes.
2007	Q15	Messori, Flavio. 2007. "Patrimonializzazione e vitalita dell'agricoltura italiana. (Property Accumulation and Vitality in Italian Agriculture. With English summary)." <i>Rivista di Economia Agraria</i>, 62(1): 33-64. The strong growth in labour productivity and accumulation of wealth in real estate on the hand, simultaneous with the fall in the wage of dependent labour relative to income of independent labour and small firms on the other side signals that the agricultural sector is undergoing an intense process in which there is a transformation of revenues into property capital (real estate and land values)--as there is in the economy on the whole. This paper presents an argument in which land rent is at the centre of a mechanism where land capital becomes the target of income distribution. Moreover, the survival and development of the agricultural sector is explained more by land values than by land productivity. The argument projects a well-known feature of agricultural livelihood at the micro level to the aggregate or macro level.
2007	Q41	Caceres F., Gladys, and Helena Hernandez V. 2007. "La Ley de Asignaciones Economicas Especiales y su papel en la distribucion de los ingresos fiscales petroleros (1998-2006). (The Special Economic Allocations Law and Its Role in the Oil Fiscal Income Distribution [1998-2006]. With English summary)." <i>Economia (Universidad de Los Andes): Nueva Etapa</i>, 32(23): 9-26. The new realities cause that the economic policies head, more and more, towards highest levels of productivity and efficiency. It is also necessary to apply this general condition to an economic issue of vital importance as it is the income distribution. In this preliminary study of the Venezuela's characteristics and particularities of the distribution of incomes provided by the international hydrocarbon market, the allocation of income according to the Law of Special Economic Allocations is compared with the expenses made in transport and communications, education, culture, science and technology, housing and health, in a sample of oil and non-oil states during the 1998-2006 period.
2008		
2008	C32	Juselius, Mikael. 2008. "Long-Run Relationships between Labor and Capital: Indirect Evidence on the Elasticity of Substitution." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 30(2): 739-56. This paper proposes an indirect method for making empirical inference on the elasticity of substitution between capital and labor. The idea is that estimates of the elasticity may be retrievable from theory derived behavioral equations, by conducting comparative statics with respect to this parameter. This approach is readily applicable to more realistic models than those which are commonly used to derive estimates of the substitution elasticity. It is demonstrated that the conventional approach does not yield sensible estimates on quarterly Finnish manufacturing data. By applying the indirect method, a long-run empirical relationship is found that is consistent with an elasticity of substitution below one.
2008	C32	Hassler, Uwe. 2008. "Long-Run Relationships between Labor and Capital: Indirect Evidence on the Elasticity of Substitution: Comment." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 30(2): 757-59.
2008	C33	Smith, James. 2008. "That Elusive Elasticity and the Ubiquitous Bias: Is Panel Data a Panacea?" <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 30(2): 760-79. There is often assumed to be a unit elasticity of substitution between capital and labour. But estimates based on neoclassical capital demand equations frequently find a smaller value. Recent time-series work for the United States and Canada has suggested that, once the biases inherent in estimating cointegrating vectors are properly accounted for, the elasticity could indeed be close to 1. We investigate this possibility for the United Kingdom. First we use aggregate data and find that the estimated elasticity is in the neighbourhood of 0.4. We then exploit a unique industry-level dataset for the United Kingdom to try and further pinpoint our estimates. Estimates using dynamic panel data methods are close to our benchmark estimate using aggregate data, providing a robust statistical rejection of a unit elasticity in UK data.
2008	C33	Antony, Jurgen. 2008. "That Elusive Elasticity and the Ubiquitous Bias: Is Panel Data a Panacea? Comment." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 30(2): 780-82.
2008	D23 L23	Antras, Pol, and Esteban Rossi-Hansberg. 2008. <i>Organizations and Trade</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14262. We survey an emerging literature at the intersection of organizational economics and international trade. We argue that a proper modelling of the organizational aspects of production provides valuable insights on the aggregate workings

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of the world economy. In reviewing the literature, we describe certain predictions of standard models that are affected or even overturned when organizational decisions are brought into the analysis. We also suggest potentially fruitful areas for future research.
2008	D84	CV ; Franke, Reiner. 2008. "Microfounded Animal Spirits and Goodwinian Income Distribution Dynamics." In <i>Mathematical Economics and the Dynamics of Capitalism: Goodwin's Legacy Continued</i> , ed. Peter Flaschel and Michael Landesmann, 239-54. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2008	G18 N20	Vollrath, Dietz. 2008. <i>Agrarian Structure and Endogenous Financial System Development</i>. Department of Economics, University of Houston, Working Papers: 2008-02. The development of the financial system is shown, both historically and in contemporary data, to be adversely affected by inequality in the distribution of land. To accommodate these empirical findings, a theory is developed that highlights the incentives of landowners to oppose competition in the financial sector. The theory provides an explanation for the co-incident development of the financial sector and overall economy.
2008	G20 O25	Bruno, Miguel. 2008. "Regulation et Croissance Economique au Bresil apres la liberalisation: Un regime d'accumulation bloque par la finance. (With English summary)." <i>Revue de la Regulation</i>, 0(3-4). At the end of the 80s, in the context of the exhaustion of growth regime based on import substitution, trade, and financial liberalization policies started to be presented gradually by the government and many experts as necessary to achieve the structural conditions for the economic development of Brazil. However, after almost two decades of adherence to the ideology of globalization, three main trends emerge from a long-term analysis: declining trend in the relative participation of productive capital in the total stock of fixed capital; rapid expansion of financial income, which reaches an average of 29% of gross disposable income during the period 1993/2005, an extremely high financial burden on total income; the corollary of this high financial burden is the trend towards a regime of slow economic growth coupled with a persistent flexibilization of wage-labor nexus and an increase of the functional income concentration. In order to understand the causes of that macroeconomic performance, which is surprisingly lower than the national historic average, this paper proposes an analysis of the period that followed the market liberalization policies by using the basic concepts and methodology of the regulation theory.
2008	J15	Kahanec, Martin, and Klaus F. Zimmermann. 2008. <i>Migration, the Quality of the Labour Force and Economic Inequality</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6899. Mobility of workers involves flows of labour, human capital and other production factors and thus contributes to a more efficient allocation of resources. Besides these effects on allocative efficiency, migrant flows affect relative wages and also change the international and national distribution of skills and thereby equality in the receiving society. This paper suggests that skilled immigration promotes economic equality in advanced economies under standard conditions. The context is theoretically explained in a core model and empirically documented using unique data from the WIID database and OECD.
2008	L23	THE SAME AS D23 Antras, Pol, and Esteban Rossi-Hansberg. 2008. <i>Organizations and Trade</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14262.
2008	N20	THE SAME AS G18 Vollrath, Dietz. 2008. <i>Agrarian Structure and Endogenous Financial System Development</i>. Department of Economics, University of Houston, Working Papers: 2008-02.
2008	O18 P25	Xianxiang, Xu, and Wang Haigang. 2008. "Dynamics of Factor Payment: Evidence from China. (In Chinese. With English summary)." <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i>, 43(2): 106-18. Based on a new data set about individual factor payments, we estimate the national income distribution by integrating individual factor income distribution for 28 provinces between 1978 and 2002. The characteristic and mechanism of the dynamics of the national factor income distribution are documented. The whole national income distributions shift to the right over time, but gradually move toward the bimodal distribution, which visualize the picture of the polarization of income. We also find the bimodal distribution can attribute to the across-sector difference in marginal product of labor, and that other kinds of difference in marginal product also distort the national income distribution substantially, the magnitude ranged from 2% to 15%. Our findings are robust, and may shed highlights on the direction of the ongoing income system reform in China.
2008	O25	THE SAME AS G20 Bruno, Miguel. 2008. "Regulation et Croissance Economique au Bresil apres la liberalisation: Un regime d'accumulation bloque par la finance. (With English summary)." <i>Revue de la Regulation</i>, 0(3-4).
2008	P25	THE SAME AS O18 Xianxiang, Xu, and Wang Haigang. 2008. "Dynamics of Factor Payment: Evidence from China. (In Chinese. With English summary)." <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i>, 43(2): 106-18.
2008	P36	Peng, Shuang, and Xiaodong Ye. 2008. "The Evolution of China's National Income Distribution." <i>China Economist</i>, 0(17): 131-42. Since 1978, great transformation has taken place in China's economy and in the distribution of its national income. Income distribution is pertinent to people's immediate interests, to enterprises, and to government agencies, and hinges upon development efficiency, social equality, and the creation of a harmonious society. Considering this, this paper presents an analysis of the patterns of primary and secondary distribution of China's national income and the evolution of the internal income distribution patterns of various economic entities since 1978, offering subsequent recommendations on policy adjustment.
2008	Q24	Bilancini, Ennio, and Simone D'Alessandro. 2008. "Functional Distribution, Land Ownership and Industrial Takeoff: The Role of Effective Demand." <i>B.E. Journal of Economic Analysis and Policy: Contributions to Economic Analysis and Policy</i>, 8(1). In this paper we analyse how the distribution of land property rights affects industrial takeoff and aggregate income through its impact on effective demand. We apply a modified version of the model provided in Murphy et al. (1989, QJE) which allows us to analyse the role of land distribution when it is independent of the distribution of firm ownership. We extend the result of Murphy et al. (1989, QJE) by showing that industrialization and income depend non-monotonically on the distribution of land and by demonstrating that this result is due to the way land distribution affects the distribution of profits among firms. Moreover, we show that there may be a tradeoff between industrialization and income, the latter being associated with a distribution of land which is more equal than that associated with maximum industrialization.
2008	R10	Buch, Claudia M., Paola Monti, and Farid Toubal. 2008. <i>Trade's Impact on the Labor Share: Evidence from German and Italian Regions</i>. Institut für Angewandte Wirtschaftsforschung (IAW), IAW Discussion Papers: 46. Has the labor share declined? And what is the impact of international trade? These questions are not only relevant in an international context they also matter for understanding the regional distribution of incomes in a given country. In this paper, we study two regions with trade exposures that differ from the rest of the country, and which display distinct changes in the labor share. East German and Southern Italian regions have a degree of international openness which is below the countries' averages. At the same time, there has been a more pronounced decline in the labor share in East Germany than in West Germany. In Southern Italy, the labor share has increased in recent years. We show that increased trade openness is not the main culprit behind changing labor shares.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009		
2009	D14 D64 J12	CV: Mason, Andrew, Ronald Lee, An-Chi Tung, Mun-Sim Lai, and Tim Miller. 2009. "Population Aging and Intergenerational Transfers: Introducing Age into National Accounts." In <i>Developments in the Economics of Aging</i> , ed. David A. Wise, 89-122. A National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2009	E00	Feyrer, James. 2009. <i>The US Productivity Slowdown, the Baby Boom, and Management Quality</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15474. This paper examines whether management changes caused by the entry of the baby boom into the workforce explain the US productivity slowdown in the 1970s and resurgence in the 1990s. Lucas (1978) suggests that the quality of managers plays a significant role in determining output. If there is heterogeneity across workers and management skill improves with experience, an influx of young workers will lower the overall quality of management and lower total factor productivity. Census data shows that the entry of the baby boom resulted in more managers being hired from the smaller, pre baby boom cohorts. These marginal managers were necessarily of lower quality. As the boomers aged and gained experience, this effect was reversed, increasing managerial quality and raising total factor productivity. Using the Lucas model as a framework, a calibrated model of managers, workers, and firms suggests that the management effects of the baby boom may explain roughly 20 percent of the observed productivity slowdown and resurgence.
2009	F36	Stockhammer, Engelbert, Ozlem Onaran, and Stefan Ederer. 2009. "Functional Income Distribution and Aggregate Demand in the Euro Area." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i>, 33(1): 139-59. An increase in the wage share has contradictory effects on the subaggregates of aggregate demand. Private consumption expenditures ought to increase because wage incomes typically are associated with higher consumption propensities than capital incomes. Investment expenditures ought to be negatively affected because investment will positively depend on profits. Net exports will be negatively affected because an increase in the wage share corresponds to an increase in unit labour costs and thus a loss in competitiveness. Therefore, theoretically, aggregate demand can be either wage-led or profit-led depending on how these effects add up. The results will crucially depend on how open the economy is internationally. The paper estimates a post-Kaleckian macro model incorporating these effects for the Euro area and finds that the Euro area is presently in a wage-led demand regime. Implications for wage policies are discussed.
2009	I11	Gordon, Robert J. 2009. "Has the Rise in American Inequality Been Exaggerated?" <i>Challenge</i>, 52(3): 92-120. The author argues that, with proper adjustments, the conventional view about the rise in inequality has been exaggerated. Indeed, in recent periods, most of the inequality can be attributed to gains by a small proportion of very high-income individuals. He proposes a variety of aggressive policies to counteract the levels of inequality found by his analysis.
2009	J12	THE SAME AS D 14 CV: Mason, Andrew, Ronald Lee, An-Chi Tung, Mun-Sim Lai, and Tim Miller. 2009. "Population Aging and Intergenerational Transfers: Introducing Age into National Accounts."
2009	J16	Zacharias, Ajit, and Melissa Mahoney. 2009. "Do Gender Disparities in Employment Increase Profitability? Evidence from the United States." <i>Feminist Economics</i>, 15(3): 133-61. This paper investigates whether the contribution of the declining share of wages in national income to the upswing in profitability between 1982 and 1997 in the United States was aided by the growing incorporation of women into employment. The analysis finds that women helped moderate the decline in the aggregate wage share. The reduction in gender pay disparity overwhelmed the negative effect of women's growing share of market work on the wage share. However, in (one-digit) sectors where wage shares fell, women did not contribute to restraining the fall, indicating that the aggregate outcome was the net result of distinct sectoral trends in women's employment conditions. We argue that the perverse process of labor productivity falling faster than the real wage in the service sector may have played a key role in shaping the aggregate outcome. The post-1997 trends in the US are discussed in a postscript.
2009	L51	CV: Kotz, David M. 2009. "Economic Crises and Institutional Structures: A Comparison of Regulated and Neoliberal Capitalism in the USA." In <i>Heterodox Macroeconomics: Keynes, Marx and Globalization</i> , ed. Jonathan P. Goldstein and Michael G. Hillard, 176-88. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2009	N40	CV: Galor, Oded, and Omer Moav. 2009. "Das Human-Kapital: A Theory of the Demise of the Class Structure." In <i>Inequality and Economic Development: The Modern Perspective</i> , ed. Oded Galor, 280-312. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 237. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010		
2010	C52	Scheufele, Rolf. 2010. "Evaluating the German (New Keynesian) Phillips Curve." <i>North American Journal of Economics and Finance</i>, 21(2): 145-64. This paper evaluates the New Keynesian Phillips curve (NKPC) and its hybrid variant within a limited information framework for Germany. The main interest resides in the average frequency of price re-optimization by firms. We use the labor income share as the driving variable and consider a source of real rigidity by allowing for a fixed firm-specific capital stock. A GMM estimation strategy is employed as well as an identification robust method based on the Anderson-Rubin statistic. We find that the German Phillips curve is purely forward-looking. Moreover, our point estimates are consistent with the view that firms re-optimize prices every 2-3 quarters. These estimates seem plausible from an economic point of view. But the uncertainties around these estimates are very large and also consistent with perfect nominal price rigidity, where firms never re-optimize prices. This analysis also offers some explanation as to why previous results for the German NKPC based on GMM differ considerably. First, standard GMM results are very sensitive to the way in which orthogonality conditions are formulated. Further, model misspecifications may be left undetected by conventional J tests. This analysis points out the need for identification robust methods to get reliable estimates for the NKPC.
2010	D02	Hall, John, and Udo Ludwig. 2010. "Neo-liberalism, the Changing German Labor Market, and Income Distribution: An Institutional and Post Keynesian Analysis." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i>, 44(2): 345-57. This inquiry relies on an Institutional and Post Keynesian analysis to explore Germany's neo-liberal project, noting cumulative effects emerging as measurable economic and societal outcomes. Investments in technologies generate rising output-to-capital ratios. Increasing exports offset the Domar problem, but give rise to capital surpluses. National income redistributes in favor of capital. Novel labor market institutions emerge. Following Minsky, good times lead to bad: as seeming successes of neo-liberal policies are accompanied by financial instability, growing disparities in household incomes, and sharp declines in German exports on world markets, resulting in one of the deepest, recent contractions in the industrialized world.
2010	D60	Decancq, Koen, and Erwin Ooghe. 2010. "Has the World Moved Forward? A Robust Multidimensional Evaluation." <i>Economics Letters</i>, 107(2): 266-69. This paper presents a multidimensional normative framework to evaluate whether the world moved

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		forward between 1980 and 2008. We focus on the robustness of the results when attributing different weights to the different dimensions. Population-weighted international welfare has not worsened over this period. However, the trend in the underlying inequality is ambiguous, once sufficient weight is given to longevity and/or income.
2010	D82	Bental, Benjamin, and Dominique Demougin. 2010. "Declining Labor Shares and Bargaining Power: An Institutional Explanation." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 32(1): 443-56. We model the design of labor market institutions in an economy characterized by moral hazard and irreversible investment. In this setting, the environment setting affects the bargaining power of labor. At the optimum the allocation of bargaining power balances the aforementioned frictions. We examine the impact of improved monitoring and investigate the implication upon labor share, effort and investment. The model's predictions are consistent with recent decreasing labor shares and wages per effective labor units observed in most OECD countries. It is also consistent with rising labor productivity and declining ratio between effective labor and capital found in many of these countries.
2010	F54	Fuchs, Christian. 2010. "Critical Globalization Studies: An Empirical and Theoretical Analysis of the New Imperialism." <i>Science and Society</i>, 74(2): 215-47. Affirmative globalization studies stress positive aspects of global capitalism, while critical globalization studies use notions such as "Empire" and "new imperialism" to analyze the global economy's negativity. Critical globalization studies, however, frequently lack a precise theoretical notion of imperialism. This absence can be corrected by connecting the notion of a "new imperialism" to the classical theory of imperialism, as found in Lenin's canonical work. Empirical analysis of data from recent decades shows that Lenin's approach remains broadly correct, and that adaptation of his method to new realities strengthens the theoretical foundation of recent work on global capitalism.
2010	G01	Gezici, Armagan. 2010. "Distributional Consequences of Financial Crises: Evidence from Recent Crises." <i>Review of Radical Political Economics</i>, 42(3): 373-80. The paper examines the distributional consequences of financial crises based on the lessons of the past crises experiences of Argentina, Brazil, Korea, Mexico, and Turkey. It identifies the possible channels through which crises may affect functional and personal distribution of income. It concludes that the crises of the last two decades have both pro-capital and pro-finance distributional outcomes.
2010	G01	Figueroa Sepulveda, Victor M. 2010. "La crisis global. Viejas y nuevas contradicciones. (With English summary)." <i>Problemas del Desarrollo</i>, 41(161): 193-211. The author argues in this article that the present crisis is unusual in that it involves two distinct and profound contradictions. On the one hand, inherent conflicts related to capital have appeared. In this sense, the causes of the present crisis are fundamentally no different from those that gave rise to the great convulsions of the 20th century. All crises speak of class relations that obstruct production because they lead to a fall in profits. However, on the other hand, today capital has entered a sharp contradiction with nature, completely conditioning the route that will have to be followed to achieve a durable solution to the problems faced by accumulation. In the past, every new period of growth was based on technological changes that supported both the redefinition of class relations and a greater exploitation of nature. Today, a sustainable industrial design must include the protection of the environment.
2010	G01	Bricall, Josep. 2010. "An Approach to the Breaks in the Accumulation Process." <i>Economie Appliquee</i>, 63(1): 5-34. The production process launched by the investment by one hand reproduce the financial resources borrowed and, by the other, renew and modify the technical conditions of production in order to extract the profits. Any serious trouble in one of these effects breaks the continuity of the accumulation because of their consequences upon the investment. Two of these breaks deserve some attention. The first occurs when it is not possible to sufficiently overcome the production capacity of an economy: this creates difficulties for its profitability. It is the case in the crisis that occurred in the late nineteenth century and the one that began in the late sixties of the last century. The second is a consequence of a disorder in the financial system. It characterizes the depression in the thirties of the twentieth century and the present crisis.
2010	G01 G24	Acemoglu, Daron, Kenneth Rogoff, and Michael Woodford, eds. 2010. <i>NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2009</i>, Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press. Seven papers, with comments, raise policy-relevant questions and highlight new development in macroeconomic analysis, focusing mainly on the sources of the recent financial crisis and possible policy responses to it. Papers discuss the leverage cycle (John Geanakoplos); reducing foreclosures--no easy answers (Christopher Foote, Kristopher Gerardi, Lorenz Goette, and Paul Willen); the credit rating crisis (Efraim Benmelech and Jennifer Dlugosz); a quantitative analysis of the evolution of the U.S. wage distribution--1970-2000 (Fatih Guvenen and Burhanettin Kuruscu); noisy business cycles (George-Marios Angeletos and Jennifer La'O); letting different views about business cycles compete (Paul Beaudry and Bernd Lucke); and the financial crisis and the Federal Reserve (Frederic S. Mishkin).
2010	L66 R32	Olsen, Erik K. 2010. "Class Conflict and Industrial Location." <i>Review of Radical Political Economics</i>, 42(3): 344-52. This paper examines the effect of class conflict on industrial location both theoretically and empirically. It demonstrates that there is a sound theoretical basis and empirical support for the conclusion that U.S. industries have chosen to abandon agglomeration and scale economies in order to secure a distribution of income that favors capital at the expense of labor. The decline of the U.S. manufacturing belt is examined with reference to union density, bargaining power, and the effects that large-scale production plants have on these factors. The meat packing industry in the postwar United States serves as a case study to establish the specific ways that class conflict has shaped the scale profile and geographic distribution of production plants. The paper builds upon the class conflict approach to urban and regional economics pioneered by Matthew Edel and David Gordon and aims to demonstrate its explanatory power.
2010	N16	Marquetti, Adalmir, Eduardo Maldonado Filho, and Vladimir Lautert. 2010. "The Profit Rate in Brazil, 1953-2003." <i>Review of Radical Political Economics</i>, 42(4): 485-504. This paper investigates the profit rate in Brazil between 1953 and 2003. There was a tendency for the profit rate to fall during the period under study determined mainly by the declining productivity of capital. There were three phases in the behavior of the profit rate. In the first phase, between 1953 and 1973, it slowly declined; in the second, from 1973 to late 1980s, it fell sharply; in the third, from late 1989 to 2003, it increased moderately. These phases correspond to the institutional arrangements of the Brazilian economy, respectively, to the import substitution industrialization (ISI) during the golden age of capitalism, to the crisis and rupture of ISI, and to neoliberalism.
2010	N36	Frankema, Ewout. 2010. "Reconstructing Labor Income Shares in Argentina, Brazil and Mexico, 1870-2000." <i>Revista de Historia Economica</i>, 28(2): 343-74. The labor income share in national income is a good indicator of the extent to which the working classes are able to reap the fruits of economic growth or, conversely, bear the burden of economic stagnation. This paper aims to reconstruct the labor income share of Argentina, Brazil, and Mexico in a three-sector framework, including the rural, the urban formal, and the urban informal sectors. We find that in all three countries the share of labor earnings peaked in the middle of the 20th century. Fluctuations in the Brazilian and Mexican labor income shares were large, with a sharp decline in the post-1961 and post-1976 periods, respectively. In Argentina, the labor income shares tended to be more constant at levels around 50 per cent, testifying to a more stable and egalitarian distribution of income.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	P21	Nissan, Edward, and Farhang Niroomand. 2010. "Distribution of Income and Expenditures across Nations." <i>Journal of Economics and Finance</i>, 34(2): 173-86. This paper outlines a premise that state social and economic planning in recent decades were the outgrowth of Marxist doctrine, even though Marxism as an economic system failed to materialize. The paper addresses the rise of the New Left with its doctrine of radical economics and its influence for state planning. For this purpose, the paper compares 126 countries grouped by income distribution and income inequality. The findings indicate that richer economies perform better than economies of lesser income in the distribution and equality of income.
2010	Q56	Figueroa Sepulveda, Victor M. 2010. "La crisis global. Viejas y nuevas contradicciones. (With English summary)." <i>Problemas del Desarrollo</i>, 41(161): 193-211. The author argues in this article that the present crisis is unusual in that it involves two distinct and profound contradictions. On the one hand, inherent conflicts related to capital have appeared. In this sense, the causes of the present crisis are fundamentally no different from those that gave rise to the great convulsions of the 20th century. All crises speak of class relations that obstruct production because they lead to a fall in profits. However, on the other hand, today capital has entered a sharp contradiction with nature, completely conditioning the route that will have to be followed to achieve a durable solution to the problems faced by accumulation. In the past, every new period of growth was based on technological changes that supported both the redefinition of class relations and a greater exploitation of nature. Today, a sustainable industrial design must include the protection of the environment.
2010	R32	THE SAME AS L66 Olsen, Erik K. 2010. "Class Conflict and Industrial Location." <i>Review of Radical Political Economics</i>, 42(3): 344-52.
2011		
2011	C14	Eusepi, Stefano, Bart Hobijn, and Andrea Tambalotti. 2011. "CONDI: A Cost-of-Nominal-Distortions Index." <i>American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics</i>, 3(3): 53-91. We construct a PCE-based price index whose weights minimize the welfare costs of nominal distortions: a cost-of-nominal-distortions index. We compute these weights in a multi-sector New Keynesian model, calibrated to match US data on price stickiness, labor shares, and inflation across sectors. The CONDI weights mostly depend on price stickiness. Moreover, CONDI stabilization leads to negligible welfare losses compared to the optimal policy and is better approximated by core rather than headline inflation targeting. An even better approximation can be obtained with an adjusted core index.
2011	E02	Deutschmann, Christoph. 2011. "A Pragmatist Theory of Capitalism." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i>, 9(1): 83-106. This article explores the potential of pragmatist social theory (Dewey and Mead) for elaborating and clarifying the classical analyses of capitalism by Marx, Schumpeter, Sombart and Weber. It shows how a reinterpretation in the context of pragmatist discourse can overcome the rationalist shortcomings of Weber's theory of capitalism and formulate key Marxist concepts like 'capital' or 'reification' more convincingly. It also outlines a multi-level approach for analysing the dynamics of capitalism, focusing on the interaction between class structures, individual creativity and the communication of innovative paradigms.
2011	E02	Block, Fred. 2011. "Crisis and Renewal: The Outlines of a Twenty-First Century New Deal." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i>, 9(1): 31-57. Most analyses of the US financial crisis of 2007-2009 focus on the proximate causes. This article sees the crisis as a consequence of the decline of a long-term pattern of accumulation in the USA and seeks to outline the requirements for a new period of dynamic economic growth. Drawing on work done by the French Regulation theorists and the US analysts of Social Structures of Accumulation, the paper attempts to describe the types of institutional changes that would be needed to spark a new period of stable economic growth in the USA and in the rest of the world economy. The paper outlines what a green mass consumption economy might involve.
2011	E02	Schneider, Dorothee. 2011. <i>Bargaining, Openness, and the Labor Share</i>. Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2011-068. This paper investigates determinants of changes of the labor share in developed countries with a focus on Western Europe. Using a country-industry panel that covers the private sector, the paper focuses on long and short-run changes within industries. The results show a large and time-persistent impact of increasing globalization on the labor share, especially if the within-industry changes are considered. Openness seems to be the driving force for downward movements in the industry level labor shares while technological and institutional forces impact these shares positively. Furthermore, while investments into information and communication technology (ICT) increase productivity of workers, it has a negative impact on the labor share as it enables higher economic integration which lowers the labor share. Economic integration has stronger impact on the polarization in Western European labor markets than ICT.
2011	E37	Mazumder, Sandeep. 2011. "Cost-Based Phillips Curve Forecasts of Inflation." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 33(4): 553-67. It is a well-established idea that prices are a function of marginal cost, yet estimating a reliable measure of marginal cost is difficult to do. Stock and Watson (1999) use the Phillips Curve to forecast inflation for a variety of existing activity variables that researchers commonly use to proxy for marginal cost. This paper uses a similar type of approach to examine the performance of a new candidate for the activity variable, which is marginal cost measured following the theoretical methodology of Bils (1987), which we find to be simple yet powerful when implemented empirically. We then use the Phillips curve to conduct pseudo out-of-sample inflation forecasts for the US using: output, unemployment, hours, the labor share, the capacity utilization rate, and the new measure of marginal cost. For almost all cases, forecast errors are lowest in the regressions with the new marginal cost variable, indicating that this new measure is an improvement over previous attempts to proxy for marginal cost.
2011	F44	Dymski, Gary A. 2011. "Limits of Policy Intervention in a World of Neoliberal Mechanism Designs: Paradoxes of the Global Crisis." <i>Panoeconomicus</i>, 58(3): 285-308. The current global context poses several paradoxes: the recovery from the 2009 recession was not a recovery; investment, normally driven by profit rates, is lagging and not leading economic activity; the crisis is global but debate involves sub-global levels; and public safety-nets, which have helped to stabilize national income, are being cut. These paradoxes can be traced, in part, to the impact of the "truce" that followed the Keynesian-Monetarist controversy on economists' ideas about policy activism. This implicit "truce" has removed activist macro policy from discussion, and shifted attention toward institutions as mechanisms for solving game-theoretic coordination problems. Policy activism then centers on how the "agents" (nations) can achieve optimal use of their available resources (or optimal access to resources) at the global level; and this involves creating and fine-tuning compacts--neoliberal mechanism designs--that can capture rents and attract globally mobile capital. This approach leads economists to see the key problem in the current global crisis as fixing broken neoliberal mechanisms. However, a global economy dominated by mechanisms that feed on aggregate demand without generating it faces the prospect of stagnation or collapse.
2011	F44	Brancaccio, Emiliano, and Giuseppe Fontana, eds. 2011. <i>The Global Economic Crisis: New Perspectives on the Critique of Economic Theory and Policy</i>, Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Sixteen papers, originally presented at a conference held at the University of Siena in January 2010, explore recent contributions to the critique of mainstream economic theory and policy and consider the origins and possible evolutions of the current economic crisis. Papers discuss some contradictions in "mainstream" interpretations of the crisis and new perspectives in the critique of economic theory and policy; economy and economics--the twin crises; the great recession and the third crisis in economic theory; as if nothing were going to happen--a search in vain for warnings about the current crisis in economic journals with the highest impact factors; changes in income distribution, financial disorder, and crisis; income distribution and borrowing--tracking the U.S. economy with a "New Cambridge" model; changes in functional income distribution in Italy and Europe; low wages, consumer credit, and the crisis--a monetary theory of production approach; back to the future?--the tendency of the (maximum) rate of profit to fall--empirical evidence and theory; the international circuit of key currencies and the global crisis--whether there is scope for reform; globalization and the great crisis; the global crisis in low- and middle-income countries--how the International Monetary Fund responded; notes on Europe, German mercantilism, and the current crisis; privatization, reproduction, and crisis--the case of utilities; property rights in the knowledge economy--an explanation of the crisis; and employment and income distribution from a classical-Keynesian point of view--some tools to ground a normative analysis.
2011	F60 J08	CV; Becker, Uwe. 2011. "The Changing Political Economies of Small West European Countries: Introduction." In <i>The Changing Political Economies of Small West European Countries</i> , ed. Uwe Becker, 11-44. Changing Welfare States series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.
2011	H26	Busato, Francesco, Bruno Chiarini, and Enrico Marchetti. 2011. "Indeterminacy, Underground Activities and Tax Evasion." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 28(3): 831-44. This paper introduces underground activities and tax evasion into a one-sector dynamic general equilibrium model with aggregate external effects. The model presents a novel mechanism driving the self-fulfilling prophecies, which is characterized by well behaved (downward sloping) labor demand schedules. This mechanism differs from the customary one, and it is complementary to it. Compared to traditional labor market income, the income derived from underground labor activity is subject to a lower expected tax rate when considering both the probability of detection and the evasion penalty. During a belief-driven expansion, the household allocates more time to both traditional and underground labor supply. In equilibrium, this action serves to lower the effective labor tax rate faced by the household, thus providing stimulus to aggregate labor supply so as to make the initial expansion self-fulfilling. The mechanism here is akin to a "regressive tax"; the household's effective tax rate depends negatively on the level of total labor income. We argue that an underground sector, and the associated tax evasion, offer a good economic rationale for a regressive tax rate.
2011	H53	Gurbuz, Burak, and Marc Raffinot. 2011. "Croissance et repartition des revenus en Turquie (1994-2005): Quel impact sur la pauvreté? (Growth and Income Distribution in Turkey [1994-2005]: What Effect on Poverty? With English summary.)." <i>Region et Développement</i> , 0(34): 19-38. Turkey featured a somewhat paradoxical evolution in income distribution between 1994 and 2005. During 1994-2002 (marked by the 2000-2001 financial crisis), growth was pro-poor in the sense that the income of the poor decreased less than the income of the well-off. Between 2002 and 2005, the Turkish economy rebounded, but growth was mainly beneficial to the middle class. Between 1994 and 2005, growth was pro-poor again. However, this does not mean that the well-being of the poor actually increased, while their expenditure on basic goods and services did increase, notably on education. These changes are hard to explain as they result from many different factors, namely changes in the social protection system, in the assistance to the poor, but also low job creation in the formal sector.
2011	J08	THE SAME AS F60 CV; Becker, Uwe. 2011. "The Changing Political Economies of Small West European Countries: Introduction."
2011	J08 J60	Tcherneva, Pavlina R. 2011. <i>Fiscal Policy Effectiveness: Lessons from the Great Recession</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper reconsiders fiscal policy effectiveness in light of the recent economic crisis. It examines the fiscal policy approach advocated by the economics profession today and the specific policy actions undertaken by the Bush and Obama administrations. An examination of the labor market renders the contemporary aggregate demand-management approach wholly inadequate for achieving certain macroeconomic objectives, such as the stabilization of investment and investor expectations, the generation and maintenance of full employment, and the equitable distribution of incomes. The paper reconsiders the policy effectiveness of alternative fiscal policy approaches, and argues that a policy that directly targets the labor demand gap (as opposed to the output gap) is far more effective in stabilizing employment, incomes, investment, and balance sheets.
2011	P10	Elsenhans, Hartmut. 2011. "World System Theory and Keynesian Macroeconomics: Towards an Alternative Explanation of the Rise and Fall of the Capitalist World System." <i>Les Cahiers du CREAD</i> , 0(97): 5-61. A mechanistic and sometimes dogmatic interpretation of capitalism has kept world systems theory from attaining practical relevance for social movements which try to combine the democratic management of society with efficiency, including the market. By using Keynesian macroeconomics as a basis and integrating it into a long-term Annales type historical perspective, the latter inspired by the work of Karl Marx, major aspects of these theoretical shortcomings can be addressed. Profit depends on rising mass incomes in contrast to rent which does not. Capitalism is, therefore, the unintended consequence of the success of the lower strata. Capitalism as a type of happy accident is expansive, but can be transferred to other societies only if the empowerment of labour is successful. In the current process of globalisation, there remain various risks whereby labour becomes disempowered, both in developing and developed capitalist economies. In addition, underdevelopment hits back and disempowers labour in the most technically developed countries. As such, a global strategy of labour is required which may, nonetheless, be implemented locally, as exchange rate adjustments protect the socially successful cases from destruction through a race to the bottom. The necessity of such a strategy is based on policies currently being implemented in an attempt to relaunch growth and overcome crises which are characterised by a narrow and empirically unfounded dogmatism. Such a mobilisation will not, however, threaten the income and employment position of workers in the North, via the demands and higher competitiveness of workers from the South, as differences in labour costs are mediated through the exchange rate.
2011	P10	Dutt, Amitava Krishna, and Roberto Veneziani. 2011. "Education, Growth and Distribution: Classical-Marxian Economic Thought and a Simple Model." <i>Cahiers d'Economie Politique</i> , 0(61): 157-85. This paper examines the interaction between education, growth, and distribution from a classical-Marxian perspective. It first briefly examines classical-Marxian ideas on the relation between education and growth and income distribution. Drawing on these ideas to the extent that they are relevant for contemporary capitalist economies, it then develops a simple dynamic model of growth and distribution to analyze the effects of the spread of education on profitability, accumulation, distribution, and growth.
2011	P33	Huang, Xianhai, Sheng Xu, and Jing Lu. 2011. "Trade Liberalisation and Labour Income Share Variation: An Interpretation of China's Deviation from the Stolper-Samuelson Theorem." <i>World Economy</i> , 34(7): 1071-87. By constructing a two-country, three-commodity, three-sector theoretical model, we show that trade liberalisation has double effects, i.e., 'factor price effect' and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		'technology progress effect', on labour income share. China's deviation from the Stolper-Samuelson Theorem is mainly due to the negative effect of technology progress, which weakens the positive pulling effect of trade liberalisation on labour income share. Based on the panel data of 29 provinces and cities in China dated from 1987 to 2006, we build up an empirical model. We find that because of the offsetting cancellation of opposite effects, the overall effect of trade liberalisation on labour income share is insignificant. However, when eliminating the negative effect of technology progress on labour income share, the effect of trade liberalisation becomes significantly positive. Moreover, the positive effect of trade liberalisation has become smaller in recent years. This is because of the transformation of export structure, which has led to a decrease in the positive effect of export on labour income share.
2011	P33	Bruno, Miguel, Joseph Halevi, and Jaime Marques Pereira. 2011. "Les défis de l'influence de la Chine sur le développement du Brésil: Avantages comparatifs et conflit distributif. (The Challenges of China's Influence on Brazil Development: Comparative Advantages and Distributive Conflicts. With English summary.)" <i>Revue Tiers Monde</i>, 0(208): 83-102. This essay studies the impact of China's economic development on the Brazilian economy, starting from the compromise on income distribution of the Lula presidency aimed at fiscal orthodoxy while attempting to revamp the growth of the domestic market. The sectoral consistency of Brazil's development is linked to the distributive conflict. We conclude that a neodevelopmentalist strategy is required in order to attain the objective of a coherent productive structure. In this context, Brazil's capacity to face up to the challenge of China's industrial exports to its domestic market depends upon the formulation of a new compromise on income distribution. Indeed, a more progressive fiscal stance would be needed in order to implement the neostructuralist policy in a framework of regional integration.
2012		
2012	D74	CV ; Clevenot, Mickael, and Yann Guy. 2012. "The Redistribution Conflict in the 'Patrimonial Regime' through a Stock-Flow Consistent Model." In <i>Employment, Growth and Development: A Post-Keynesian Approach</i>, ed. Claude Gnos, Louis-Philippe Rochon and Domenica Tropeano, 50-77. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	D92	Napoletano, Mauro, Giovanni Dosi, Giorgio Fagiolo, and Andrea Roventini. 2012. "Wage Formation, Investment Behavior and Growth Regimes: An Agent-Based Analysis." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i>, 0(124): 235-61. Using the "Keynes+Schumpeter" (K+S) agent-based model developed, we study how the interplay between firms' investment behavior and income distribution shapes the short- and long-run dynamics of the economy at the aggregate level. We study the dynamics of investment under two different scenarios. One in which investment is fully determined by past profits, and one in which investment is tied to expectations about future consumption demand. We show that, independently from the investment scenario analyzed, the emergence of steady growth with low unemployment requires a balance in the income distribution between profits and wages. If this is not the case, the economy gets locked either in stagnation equilibria, or into growth trajectories displaying high volatility and unemployment rates. Moreover, in the demand-led scenario, we show the emergence of a non-linear relation between real wages and unemployment. Finally, we study whether increasing degrees of wage-flexibility are able to restore growth and unemployment and reduce the volatility in the economy. We show that this is indeed the case only when investment is profit-led. In contrast, in the scenario where investment is driven by demand expectations wage-flexibility has no effect on either growth and unemployment. In turn, this result casts doubts on the ability of wage-flexibility policies to stabilize the economy.
2012	D92	Howitt, Peter. 2012. "Wage Formation, Investment Behavior and Growth Regimes: An Agent-Based Approach: Comments." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i>, 0(0): 53-55.
2012	D92	Dosi, Giovanni, Giorgio Fagiolo, Mauro Napoletano, and Andrea Roventini. 2012. "Wage Formation, Investment Behavior and Growth Regimes: An Agent-Based Approach: Reply." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i>, 0(0): 56-57.
2012	F42	Capaldo, Jeronim, and Alex Izurieta. 2012. <i>The Imprudence of Labour Market Flexibilization in a Fiscally Austere World</i>. United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers. This paper assesses the effects of combining fiscal austerity with flexibilization policies aimed at reducing labour costs and increasing competitiveness. Core to our analysis is a global perspective where the aggregation problem is fully taken into account. We derive a stylized macroeconomic framework of distributive and demand dynamics. We show that even in export-led regimes, after considering global feedbacks, flexibilization policies do not lead to higher income and employment. Rather, the end result is contractionary. Over time, the world economy is essentially wage-led and responds positively to coordinated Keynesian stimuli.
2012	F65 L24	Merchand Rojas, Marco Antonio. 2012. "Estado neoliberal y acumulacion por desposesion a favor del capital glocal financiero. (Neoliberal State and Accumulation by Dispossession on Behalf of Glocal Financial Capital. With English summary.)" <i>Apuntes del CENES</i>, 31(54): 73-100. The general aim of this work is to analyze why accumulation by dispossession is one of the modalities that are indiscriminately implemented in all areas of the world economy and represents the best way to stabilize the capitalist system on behalf of financial capital and against the workforce. The conditions under which the capital is imposed in each economic area differ in their methods and ways of reproducing, in spite of its intrinsic character of disposing or outsourcing what is internalized for the benefit of a few (especially for the owners of capital) applies equally in all countries, regardless of whether we are talking about a country of high or low development. Examples abound, we only mention some cases: the financial crisis of 2008, which has meant the greatest insult to the people of the United States, and of course the case of Mexico where for over thirty years, policies of adjustment and stabilization were applied with an irreversible negative effect on the socio-economic welfare of the population.
2012	G10	Tett, Gillian. 2012. "Fixing Finance: Wall Street and the Problem of Inequality: Review Essay." <i>Foreign Affairs</i>, 91(4): 119-25.
2012	G28	Panico, Carlo, Antonio Pinto, and Martin Puchet Anyul. 2012. "Income Distribution and the Size of the Financial Sector: A Sraffian Analysis." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i>, 36(6): 1455-77. This paper explores the existence of links among the recent trends in income distribution, in the turnover of the financial industry and in financial regulation, moving from Sraffa's analyses of money and banking. It presents a linear production model where a banking industry is introduced and argues that changes in the size of the financial industry can change the distributive shares even if the rates of profit and wage remain constant. An increase in the new loans to workers can increase the profit share and reduce the wage share through an increase in effective demand and the level of production. The analysis can support the contention that the process of financial deregulation, with the consequent explosion of the financial system and the rise of systemic risk, is at the basis of the increase in income inequality observed in recent years.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	H10 J48	Tcherneva, Pavlina R. 2012. <i>Reorienting Fiscal Policy after the Great Recession</i> . Levy Economics Institute. The Economics Working Paper Archive. The paper evaluates the fiscal policy initiatives during the Great Recession in the United States. It argues that, although the nonconventional fiscal policies targeted at the financial sector dwarfed the conventional countercyclical stabilization efforts directed toward the real sector, the relatively disappointing impact on employment was a result of misdirected funding priorities combined with an exclusive and ill-advised focus on the output gap rather than on the employment gap. The paper argues further that conventional pump-priming policies are incapable of closing this employment gap. In order to tackle the formidable labor market challenges observed in the United States over the last few decades, policy could benefit from a fundamental reorientation away from trickle-down Keynesianism and toward what is termed here a "bottom-up approach" to fiscal policy. This approach also reconsiders the nature of countercyclical government stabilizers.
2012	L14	Azmat, Ghazala, Alan Manning, and John Van Reenen. 2012. "Privatization and the Decline of Labour's Share: International Evidence from Network Industries." <i>Economica</i> , 79(315): 470-92. Some authors have suggested that deregulation of product and labour markets is responsible for the decline in labour's share of GDP. A simple model predicts that privatization is associated with a lower labour share, due to job shedding. We test this hypothesis by focusing on privatization of network industries in the OECD. We find that, on average, privatization accounts for a fifth of the fall of labour's share, and over half in Britain and France. This is due to lower employment, but it is partially offset by higher wages and falling barriers to entry, which dampen profit margins.
2012	L24	Vidal, Matt. 2012. "On the Persistence of Labour Market Insecurity and Slow Growth in the US: Reckoning with the Waltonist Growth Regime." <i>New Political Economy</i> , 17(5): 543-64. In this article I systematically incorporate empirical work on rising income inequality and wage stagnation into a regulation theoretic framework for analysing macroeconomic growth. The rise of job polarisation and income inequality coincides with a long period of macroeconomic stagnation, both continuing through to the present (with the exception of a brief period of strong growth and declining inequality in the second half of the 1990s). The corporate scramble to restore profit rates after the crisis of Fordism has transformed the institutional configuration of the political economy. In particular, institutions supporting upward mobility and middle-class incomes in the economy have been eroded by the twin forces of internationalisation (leading to the re-emergence of wage-based competition) and employment externalisation (outsourcing, downsizing, antiunionism, etc). The current growth regime, which may be characterised as Waltonist, based on the Wal-Mart model of buyer-driven global supply chains focused on cutthroat wage-based competition and deunionisation, is not transitional but rather embedded in apparently long-term institutional settlements that amount to a dysfunctional regime.
2012	L24	THE SAME AS F65 Merchand Rojas, Marco Antonio. 2012. "Estado neoliberal y acumulacion por desposesion a favor del capital glocal financiero. (Neoliberal State and Accumulation by Dispossession on Behalf of Glocal Financial Capital. With English summary.)." <i>Apuntes del CENES</i> , 31(54): 73-100.
2013		
2013	C12 C18	Stanley, T. D. 2013. "Does Economics Add Up? An Introduction to Meta-regression Analysis." <i>European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies: Intervention</i> , 10(2): 207-20. Meta-analysis is the statistical analysis of an entire empirical literature. It seeks to summarize, evaluate, and analyse what we know about a given empirical question, phenomenon, or effect. Meta-regression analysis (MRA) is meta-econometrics, uses the very tools that produce economics research, and provides a rigorous, objective alternative to conventional narrative reviews in economics. MRA often reveals surprising truths about economics. To illustrate these methods, I discuss meta-analyses of the employment effect of the minimum wage, efficiency wages, the natural rate hypothesis, and unemployment hysteresis, the last two of which provide a rigorous, empirical falsification of the natural rate hypothesis.
2013	D73 F20	Pi, Jiancai, and Yu Zhou. 2013. "Institutional Quality and Skilled-Unskilled Wage Inequality." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 35(0): 356-63. This paper establishes two-sector general equilibrium models in the presence of unproductive activities to investigate how an improvement of the institutional quality influences the skilled-unskilled wage inequality. We find that an improvement of the institutional quality will affect the interest rate, and then the interest rate combining with the capital intensity will generate an impact on the skilled-unskilled wage inequality. Specifically, both the interest rate and comparisons of the capital-labor relative distributive shares between two sectors play an important role in determining the skilled-unskilled wage gap in an economy featured with unproductive activities. The above results are robust even when we extend the basic theoretical model in several different ways.
2013	E16	Froehlich, Nils. 2013. "Labour Values, Prices of Production and the Missing Equalisation Tendency of Profit Rates: Evidence from the German Economy." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i> , 37(5): 1107-26. During recent years, several empirical studies have found that deviations from labour values to market prices are quite small. However, most of these articles do not offer a detailed reason for this result. In this paper, two theoretical justifications of the labour theory of value are brought together with some data concerning labour values, prices of production, and market prices, on the basis of German input-output tables from 2000 and 2004. In addition, the statistical characteristics of profit rates are analysed. Both of the theoretical arguments are much in line with the empirical observations, because there is only a slight transformation tendency and at the same time profit rates and capital intensity are negatively correlated. Moreover, during the period under observation the German economy seems to be in a state of statistical equilibrium.
2013	E16	Acharya, Sanjaya, Marcello Signorelli, Borut Vojinovic, and Zan Jan Oplotnik. 2013. "Alternative Approach to Economic Restructuring to Benefit the Poor--SAM Multipliers Analysis as Alternative Approach." <i>Scientific Annals of the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi</i> , 60(1): 1-20. Many economic reforms in developing economies are, in fact, price deregulation in the product markets and trade liberalisation, concerning whether the growth of exports accelerates. This paper, however, attempts to offer a new flavour in the policy reforms using fixed price model to study the growth impact of different sectoral investments and transfers to households. We used Social Accounting Matrix (SAM) multipliers to analyse the flow structure and distributional effects of sectoral investments and transfers in a typical developing economy. Using the case of Nepal, we simulate the effects of additional demand creations to sectors and transfer earning growth to households and measure their effects and conclude that in the given flow structure, the additional sector demand and transfer growth in the economy benefit the middle income groups more; whereas the benefit to the poorest is only modest. We examine the effects of potential pro-poor economic restructuring measures especially with regard to the improvements of efficiency parameters and redirection of factor endowments. Consequently, poor households transfer towards those activities which have higher multiplier effects of additional demand and transfer earning. Furthermore, redirection of factor endowments requires undergoing with the skill upgrade of poor labour to be conducive with higher economic growth.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	E16	Morrone, Henrique, and Adalmir Antonio Marquetti. 2013. "Distribuicao e expansao em um modelo neoestruturalista: Uma aplicacao para o Brasil. (Distribution and Expansion in a Neostucturalist Model: An Application to Brazil. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Contemporanea</i>, 17(3): 468-93. This paper presents a neo-structuralist model that attempts to evaluate the impact of simulation exercises on the economic performance of the Brazilian economy. The data from the National Accounting System is employed to build a Social Accounting Matrix that serves as base for our model. Three experiments are applied: a rise in the investment level, an income transfer to workers, and a policy mix that combines both the preceding simulations (devaluation with redistribution). The results suggest that every experiment impacts positively the Brazilian economy; it validates the neo-structuralist claims about the positive effects of exchange devaluation and redistribution on the level of economic activity.
2013	E16	Gok, Baris, and Metin Karadag. 2013. "Turkiye Ekonomisi icin 2002 Yili Sosyal Hesaplar Matrisi. (A Social Accounting Matrix for Turkish Economy for 2002. With English summary.)." <i>Ege Akademik Bakis/Ege Academic Review</i>, 13(3): 325-35. social accounting matrix (SAM), which represents the transactions of a socio-economic system in a country, can also be utilized as a fundamental data set for economic models to address policy questions. The aim of this study is to construct a SAM for the year of 2002, which can be used as the data set for the computable general equilibrium model constructed to analyze the tax policy changes in Turkey. For this purpose, 2002 input-output table, foreign trade statistics, net tax matrix and public sector statistics were used as data sources. Also, in order to analyze the effects of policy changes on income distribution and welfare, household account was disaggregated into 10 representative groups according to their income size (by quintiles) and settlement (urban, rural) by employing household budget surveys and household consumption expenditures surveys. In this paper, after giving the main features of the SAM very briefly, the procedure of construction of the SAM for Turkish economy for the year of 2002 was explained in detail.
2013	F20	THE SAME AS D73 Pi, Jiancai, Yu Zhou, and Jun Yin. 2013. "International Factor Mobility, Monopolistic Competition, and Wage Inequality." <i>Economic Modelling</i>, 33(0): 326-32.
2013	F24	Balli, Faruk, Syed Abul Basher, and Rosmy Jean Louis. 2013. "Risk Sharing in the Middle East and North Africa: The Role of Remittances and Factor Incomes." <i>Economics of Transition</i>, 21(1): 135-55. This study investigates welfare gains and channels of risk sharing among 14 Middle Eastern and North African (MENA) countries, including the oil-rich Gulf region and the resource-scarce economies such as Egypt, Morocco and Tunisia. The results show that for the 1992-2009 period, the overall welfare gains across MENA countries were higher than those documented for the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) nations. In the Gulf region, the amount of factor income smoothing does not differ considerably when output shocks are longer lasting rather than transitory, whereas the amount smoothed by savings increases remarkably when shocks are longer lasting. In contrast, both factor income flows and international transfers respond more to permanent shocks than to transitory shocks in the non-oil MENA countries. The results also show that a significant portion of shocks is smoothed via remittance transfers in the economically less-developed MENA countries, but not in the oil-rich Gulf and OECD countries. Finally, for the overall MENA region, a large part of the shock remains unsmoothed, suggesting that more market integration is needed to remedy the weak link of incomplete risk sharing.
2013	F55	Zarotiadis, Grigoris, and Aristeia Gkagka. 2013. "European Union: A Diverging Union?" <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i>, 35(4): 537-67. Standard growth theory emphasizes the closure of gaps: as internationalization proceeds, socioeconomic and structural characteristics of different countries become similar. Despite the fact that the European Union (EU) represents a historical experiment of a region of gradually strengthening internationalization, a wide range of EU studies reject the convergence hypothesis, showing an unclear development of standard deviation in time. Many of the studies find that something went wrong in the 1980s, yet they describe it as the result of a temporary effect. In the present paper, we show that the puzzle of the 1980s is not a short-term break in a continuous trend, but a complete alteration of the process, a structural shift toward a persisting period of continuous divergence! The previous trend of closing the gap among the member countries was reversed completely: in 2010, the coefficient of variation returned to higher levels than those of 1960. Second, all previous gains of labor vanished: in the period 1980-2005, real wages lost about 35 percent against per capita gross domestic product (GDP). The empirical findings we provide support our main suspicion: apart from confirming the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) observation of growing and persisting inequality in all Western economies, the gradual transition of the European free trade area into an economic and monetary union, accompanied by the prevalence of a specific policy, explains the prevalence of a period of deepening divergence since the beginning of the 1980s.
2013	F62	Brennan, Jordan. 2013. "The Power Underpinnings, and Some Distributional Consequences, of Trade and Investment Liberalisation in Canada." <i>New Political Economy</i>, 18(5): 715-47. Criticism of trade and investment liberalisation (TAIL) in North America has drawn attention to weak economic performance, wage-profit redistribution, social dumping and fiscal pressure on government programmes as evidence that the TAIL regime has failed to deliver on some of its key promises. This criticism has been unable, however, to establish satisfactory conceptual and empirical connections between the dramatic distributional changes witnessed in the TAIL era and the institutional reorganisation of power that the TAIL regime entrenched. This article will undertake a quantitative assessment of the Canadian political economy to see who the main beneficiaries of the TAIL era have been, contrasting returns to labour and to capital in the pre-TAIL and TAIL eras. Employing tools from the capital as power framework, two pictures are painted: the first picture examines broad changes in the distribution of income and the second examines differential business performance. The evidence from this inquiry suggests that although the official purpose of TAIL was to enhance the prosperity of all Canadians, this trade deal actually represented--both in its intentions and consequences--a political-economic transformation written by dominant capital for dominant capital.
2013	F66	Elsby, Michael W. L., Bart Hobbijn, and Aysegul Sahin. 2013. "The Decline of the U.S. Labor Share." <i>Brookings Papers on Economic Activity</i>, 0(0): 1-52. Over the past quarter century, labor's share of income in the United States has trended downward, reaching its lowest level in the postwar period after the Great Recession. A detailed examination of the magnitude, determinants, and implications of this decline delivers five conclusions. First, about a third of the decline in the published labor share appears to be an artifact of statistical procedures used to impute the labor income of the self-employed that underlies the headline measure. Second, movements in labor's share are not solely a feature of recent U.S. history: the relative stability of the aggregate labor share prior to the 1980s in fact veiled substantial, though offsetting, movements in labor shares within industries. By contrast, the recent decline has been dominated by the trade and manufacturing sectors. Third, U.S. data provide limited support for neoclassical explanations based on the substitution of capital for (unskilled) labor to exploit technical change embodied in new capital goods. Fourth, prima facie evidence for institutional explanations based on the decline in unionization is inconclusive. Finally, our analysis identifies offshoring of the labor-intensive component of the U.S. supply chain as a leading potential explanation of the decline in the U.S. labor share over the past 25 years.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	F66	Basu, Susanto. 2013. "The Decline of the U.S. Labor Share: Comment." <i>Brookings Papers on Economic Activity</i>, 0(0): 53-55.
2013	F66	Neiman, Brent. 2013. "The Decline of the U.S. Labor Share: Comment." <i>Brookings Papers on Economic Activity</i>, 0(0): 56-61.
2013	H12	Tridico, Pasquale. 2013. <i>Italy: From Economic Decline to the Current crisis</i>. Department of Economics - University Roma Tre Departmental Working Papers of Economics - University 'Roma Tre': 0173. The objective of this paper is to show that the current global economic crisis, in which also Italy fell in 2008, represents just the last step of a long declining path for the Italian economy which began in the nineties, or to be more precise in 1992 and 1993. In particular, I argue the reasons which explain the long Italian decline, and partly also the deeper recession today, as well as the lack of recovery from the current crisis, can be found in the past reforms of the labour market. In particular the labour flexibility introduced in the last 15 years, which had, along with other policies introduced in parallel, cumulative negative consequences on the inequality, on the consumption, on the aggregate demand, on the labour productivity and on the GDP dynamics.
2013	I12	CV: Tridico, Pasquale. 2013. "Financial Crisis, Labour Markets and Varieties of Capitalism: A Comparison between the European Social Model and the US Model." In <i>Financial Crisis, Labour Markets and Institutions</i>, ed. Sebastiano Fadda and Pasquale Tridico, 143-74. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	J13	Glasman, Maurice. 2013. "Politics, Employment Policies and the Young Generation." <i>Economia Politica</i>, 30(2): 139-49.
2013	J13	Pocas, Ana, and Elias Soukiazis. 2013. "Explaining the Interrelations between Health Education and Standards of Living in Portugal: A Simultaneous Equation Approach." <i>International Journal of Public Policy</i>, 9(3): 167-87. The aim of this paper is to analyse the links between health status, education, and economic growth in Portugal. Focus is given to the achievements made in infant mortality rate, which represents the most significant reduction among the OECD countries in the last decades. While this very positive performance is a direct consequence of the investments made in the health sector, it is also important to note that it is a result of other socioeconomic factors outside the health system (mainly in the education system) that have contributed significantly to an improvement of the living conditions. So, to a complete understanding of the Portuguese infant mortality decline, we must consider in our analysis the potential cumulative causation effects between health, education, and per capita income growth. Having this in mind, in this paper we use a three equation model to determine simultaneously the interactions between infant mortality rate, education, and per capita income growth. Our empirical evidence shows that the proposed model is adequate to highlight the potential links between these core factors.
2013	J80	Stauvermann, Peter J. 2013. "Does Globalization Lead to a Rat Race of National Labor-Market Institutions?" <i>Panoeconomicus</i>, 60(1): 73-87. Since just around 30 years we observe that the labor's share of the national income decreases in most countries. In this paper, we introduce an endogenous overlapping generation growth model with an institutional setting of the labor market to show that the changes of the labor-market institutions are one main reason for the decrease of the labor's share. These changes are mainly caused by the increasing globalization resulting in open capital markets and as a consequence in a competition between countries with respect to the labor-market institutions. In the long run, all will suffer. The only ways to stop this rat race are capital controls or international agreements on the labor- market institutions.
2013	K31	Pini, Paolo. 2013. "Minori tutele del lavoro e contenimento salariale favoriscono la crescita della produttività? Una critica alle ricette della Bce. (Less Employment Protection and Wage Restriction Fosters Labour Productivity Growth? A Criticism to the Recipes of the ECB. With English summary.)." <i>Economia e Società Regionale</i>, 118(1): 150-81.
2013	L26	Kaiser, Carl P. 2013. "Entrepreneurship and Resource Allocation: Correction." <i>Eastern Economic Journal</i>, 39(4): 566.
2013	L72	Blackwell, Boyd Dirk, and Brian Dollery. 2013. "Income Factor Shares from Mining in Remote Australia: An Analysis of the Ranger Uranium Mine and the Tanami Gold Mine in the Northern Territory." <i>Australasian Journal of Regional Studies</i>, 19(3): 369-95. While considerable popular and scholarly attention has focused on the impact of the mining boom on the Australian economy, little has been done to assess how the returns from mining are shared between the different factors of production. Using remote case studies from the Northern Territory, this paper finds that labour shares in these instances are higher than their national counterparts, whereas capital shares vary in proportion to labour shares. Land factor share outcomes are mixed, with large returns to a gold mine compared both to its parent company and to a uranium mine. However, it is argued that further case study analysis is necessary to assess the representativeness of the results obtained in this paper.
2013	L83	Koncul, Niko. 2013. "A Methodical Approach to Relative Price Analysis in Tourism/Metodoloski pristup analizi relativnih cijena u turizmu. (In English and Croatian.)." <i>Acta Turistica</i>, 25(2): 125-45. This paper tries to establish a methodological framework for the analysis of export-import price relationship in selected tourist destinations in the Mediterranean. Due to the lack of reliable price data for a longer time series, following analysis (based on indirectly derived variables) is restricted to the period 2000-2010. Classical economic theory suggests that under free trade conditions all participants are benefited by economic gains. However, further research in modern economics has proved that this hypothesis is only partially true. In this paper, the author tries to examine if the theory proves true in case of tourism and how the sectoral demand responds to changes in price and income.
2013	P34	Wang, Wei, Xinqiang Guo, and Chunrong Ai. 2013. "Financing Constraints, the Decline of Labor's Share and China's Low Consumption. (In Chinese. With English summary.)." <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i>, 48(11): 100-13. Based on the macro facts that the co-movements of the tightened borrowing constraints on medium-small private firms, the declining trend of labor's share and consumption rate in national income, this paper sets up and calibrates a dynamic general equilibrium model consisting of state-owned firms and medium-small private firms, which face borrowing constraints and investment distortion to explore the above phenomenon. This paper sheds light on the following macro story: since the mid-1990s, the change of China's financial environment tightened borrowing constraints on firms. To alleviate the persistent and rising difficulty to obtain financing, the medium-small private firms have sought to self insure through retaining profits as internal savings, hence decrease the profits distribution to households and lower the labor's share. The dominance of state-owned bank structure of financial ownership not only has restrained the development of financial market, but also forms the financing constraints on private firms through the government guidance to bank lending. In the face of a declining household income share, rational consumers choose consumption in a manner that is consistent with a falling share of consumption in GDP, as evident in the data.
2013	Q10	Spolador, Humberto F. S., and Terry L. Roe. 2013. "The Role of Agriculture on the Recent Brazilian Economic Growth: How Agriculture Competes for Resources." <i>Developing Economics</i>, 51(4): 333-59. Drawing upon the Global Trade Analysis Project (GTAP) database, and other time series data, we construct a multi-sector Ramsey model that shows the transition growth of the Brazilian agricultural sector and its effects on growth of the industrial and service sector of the economy, with particular emphasis given to the years 1994-2010. Our results capture the importance of the agriculture's capital intensity and the sector's factor productivity on the sector's growth, the substitution of capital for labor in agriculture, and the sustaining of agriculture's share in

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Brazilian GDP. These features are rather unique among emerging economies, most of which have experienced a transition out of agriculture and growth in nonfarm production relative to agriculture.
2013	Y10	Taylor, Lance, Armon Rezai, Rishabh Kumar, Laura de Carvalho, and Nelson Barbosa. 2013. <i>U.S. Size Distribution and the Macroeconomy, 1986-2009</i> . Schwartz Center for Economic Policy Analysis (SCEPA), The New School, SCEPA working paper series. SCEPA's main areas of research are macroeconomic policy, inequality and poverty, and globalization.; 2013-1. The US national income and product accounts are restated in the form of a social accounting matrix or SAM. Using data from the Congressional Budget Office and the Consumer Expenditure Survey of the Bureau of Labor Statistics, the SAM is extended to include seven household groups in the size distribution of income. Aspects of rising inequality are pointed out, and a simple demand-driven model to set up to examine redistributive policies.

Table E25.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists*
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C13	Estimation: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D62	Externalities
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D83	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F35	Foreign Aid
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K42	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O22	Project Analysis
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion*
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E25: Balance of Links

225	Links in 2005
111	New links in 2006-2013
486	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2017.

E25 — Contributors — Авторы

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The total volume of derivative works for E25 is equal to 4.46 AS.

Общий объем раздела E25 — 4,46 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E25.E.

E26 Macroeconomics: Informal Economy; Underground Economy ¹

Table E26.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	General Economics and Teaching
B	2	10	8	5	0.15	0.19	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	7	30	23	4.29	0.52	0.58	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	42	212	170	5.05	3.11	4.08	Microeconomics
E	493	1,644	1,151	3.33	36.52	31.63	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	30	100	70	3.33	2.22	1.92	International Economics
G	11	91	80	8.27	0.81	1.75	Financial Economics
H	142	526	384	3.7	10.52	10.12	Public Economics
I	13	84	71	6.46	0.96	1.62	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	92	580	488	6.3	6.81	11.16	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	36	187	151	5.19	2.67	3.60	Law and Economics
L	28	201	173	7.18	2.07	3.87	Industrial Organization
M	4	34	30	8.5	0.30	0.65	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	2	20	18	10	0.15	0.38	Economic History
O	220	894	674	4.06	16.30	17.20	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	199	407	208	2.05	14.74	7.83	Economic Systems
Q	4	34	30	8.5	0.30	0.65	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	19	104	85	5.47	1.41	2.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	6	37	31	6.17	0.44	0.71	Other Special Topics
S	1,350	5,197	3,847	3.85	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E26.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics
A2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Collective Works
A	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	2	7	5	3.5	0.15	0.13	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	2	10	8	5	0.15	0.19	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	1	13	12	13	0.07	0.25	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	5	11	6	2.2	0.37	0.21	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Design of Experiments
C	7	30	23	4.29	0.52	0.58	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	14	14	N	0.00	0.27	General
D1	18	41	23	2.28	1.33	0.79	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	1	20	19	20	0.07	0.38	Production and Organizations
D3	6	24	18	4	0.44	0.46	Distribution
D4	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.12	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	2	13	11	6.5	0.15	0.25	Welfare Economics
D7	11	78	67	7.09	0.81	1.50	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	3	12	9	4	0.22	0.23	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Intertemporal Choice
D	42	212	170	5.05	3.11	4.08	Microeconomics
E0	4	21	17	5.25	0.30	0.40	General
E1	13	25	12	1.92	0.96	0.48	General Aggregative Models
E2	397	1,383	986	3.48	29.41	26.61	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	14	55	41	3.93	1.04	1.06	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	41	81	40	1.98	3.04	1.56	Money and Interest Rates
E5	7	22	15	3.14	0.52	0.42	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	17	57	40	3.35	1.26	1.10	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	493	1,644	1,151	3.33	36.52	31.63	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	10	39	29	3.9	0.74	0.75	Trade
F2	4	21	17	5.25	0.30	0.40	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	15	26	11	1.73	1.11	0.50	International Finance
F4	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.08	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.08	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.12	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	30	100	70	3.33	2.22	1.92	International Economics
G0	0	12	12	N	0.00	0.23	General
G1	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.06	General Financial Markets
G2	9	63	54	7	0.67	1.21	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	2	13	11	6.5	0.15	0.25	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	11	91	80	8.27	0.81	1.75	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	3	12	9	4	0.22	0.23	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	117	412	295	3.52	8.67	7.93	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	7	31	24	4.43	0.52	0.60	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	1	8	7	8	0.07	0.15	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	11	36	25	3.27	0.81	0.69	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	15	15	N	0.00	0.29	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	2	7	5	3.5	0.15	0.13	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	1	5	4	5	0.07	0.10	Miscellaneous Issues
H	142	526	384	3.7	10.52	10.12	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	3	7	4	2.33	0.22	0.13	Health
I2	1	15	14	15	0.07	0.29	Education and Research Institutions
I3	9	62	53	6.89	0.67	1.19	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	13	84	71	6.46	0.96	1.62	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.08	General
J1	15	77	62	5.13	1.11	1.48	Demographic Economics
J2	32	227	195	7.09	2.37	4.37	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	9	81	72	9	0.67	1.56	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	10	104	94	10.4	0.74	2.00	Particular Labor Markets
J5	6	16	10	2.67	0.44	0.31	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	18	55	37	3.06	1.33	1.06	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Labor Discrimination
J8	2	14	12	7	0.15	0.27	Labor Standards: National and International
J	92	580	488	6.3	6.81	11.16	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.10	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.06	Regulation and Business Law
K3	5	24	19	4.8	0.37	0.46	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	31	155	124	5	2.30	2.98	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	36	187	151	5.19	2.67	3.60	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	4	20	16	5	0.30	0.38	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	3	81	78	27	0.22	1.56	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	4	12	8	3	0.30	0.23	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	6	38	32	6.33	0.44	0.73	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	5	20	15	4	0.37	0.38	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	2	5	3	2.5	0.15	0.10	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	3	19	16	6.33	0.22	0.37	Industry Studies: Services
L9	1	6	5	6	0.07	0.12	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	28	201	173	7.18	2.07	3.87	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	1	20	19	20	0.07	0.38	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Accounting and Auditing
M5	3	10	7	3.33	0.22	0.19	Personnel Economics
M	4	34	30	8.5	0.30	0.65	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.12	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	2	7	5	3.5	0.15	0.13	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Regional and Urban History
N	2	20	18	10	0.15	0.38	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	188	783	595	4.16	13.93	15.07	Economic Development
O2	15	45	30	3	1.11	0.87	Development Planning and Policy
O3	4	18	14	4.5	0.30	0.35	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	12	43	31	3.58	0.89	0.83	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	1	5	4	5	0.07	0.10	Economywide Country Studies
O	220	894	674	4.06	16.30	17.20	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	11	24	13	2.18	0.81	0.46	Capitalist Systems
P2	105	204	99	1.94	7.78	3.93	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	79	166	87	2.1	5.85	3.19	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	4	13	9	3.25	0.30	0.25	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	199	407	208	2.05	14.74	7.83	Economic Systems
Q0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
Q1	4	13	9	3.25	0.30	0.25	Agriculture
Q2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Energy
Q5	0	16	16	N	0.00	0.31	Environmental Economics
Q	4	34	30	8.5	0.30	0.65	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	8	32	24	4	0.59	0.62	General Regional Economics
R2	7	60	53	8.57	0.52	1.15	Household Analysis
R3	2	8	6	4	0.15	0.15	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Transportation Economics
R5	2	3	1	1.5	0.15	0.06	Regional Government Analysis
R	19	104	85	5.47	1.41	2.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	6	37	31	6.17	0.44	0.71	Other Special Topics
S	1,350	5,197	3,847	3.85	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E26.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B52	2	3	1	1.5	0.15	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C53	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C82	5	11	6	2.2	0.37	0.21	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C91	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
D12	6	14	8	2.33	0.44	0.27	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	12	20	8	1.67	0.89	0.38	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D24	1	11	10	11	0.07	0.21	Production: Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	6	23	17	3.83	0.44	0.44	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D43	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D63	1	7	6	7	0.07	0.13	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Altruism; Philanthropy
D72	4	33	29	8.25	0.3	0.63	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	7	43	36	6.14	0.52	0.83	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D80	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D82	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.08	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
E00	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	3	18	15	6	0.22	0.35	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	8	14	6	1.75	0.59	0.27	General Aggregative Models: General
E13	5	8	3	1.6	0.37	0.15	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E21	2	8	6	4	0.15	0.15	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	5	7	2	1.4	0.37	0.13	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	2	45	43	22.5	0.15	0.87	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	18	75	57	4.17	1.33	1.44	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E26	367	1,243	876	3.39	27.19	23.92	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	3	4	1	1.33	0.22	0.08	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E31	5	16	11	3.2	0.37	0.31	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	9	39	30	4.33	0.67	0.75	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	1	11	10	11	0.07	0.21	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	13	26	13	2	0.96	0.5	Demand for Money
E42	26	31	5	1.19	1.93	0.6	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E44	1	10	9	10	0.07	0.19	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E50	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	1	5	4	5	0.07	0.1	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	3	10	7	3.33	0.22	0.19	Monetary Policy
E58	2	6	4	3	0.15	0.12	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E62	12	40	28	3.33	0.89	0.77	Fiscal Policy
E63	2	6	4	3	0.15	0.12	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E66	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	General Outlook and Conditions
F11	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.08	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	3	12	9	4	0.22	0.23	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F15	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Economic Integration
F16	5	12	7	2.4	0.37	0.23	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F21	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.08	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	1	7	6	7	0.07	0.13	International Migration
F23	2	9	7	4.5	0.15	0.17	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	3	4	1	1.33	0.22	0.08	International Finance: General
F31	8	16	8	2	0.59	0.31	Foreign Exchange
F33	3	3	0	1	0.22	0.06	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F36	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F41	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	Open Economy Macroeconomics
G21	8	43	35	5.38	0.59	0.83	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G28	1	13	12	13	0.07	0.25	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G34	2	2	0	1	0.15	0.04	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H11	3	12	9	4	0.22	0.23	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	6	18	12	3	0.44	0.35	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	3	12	9	4	0.22	0.23	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H24	20	69	49	3.45	1.48	1.33	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	7	32	25	4.57	0.52	0.62	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	81	271	190	3.35	6	5.21	Tax Evasion
H30	2	4	2	2	0.15	0.08	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	4	18	14	4.5	0.3	0.35	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	1	9	8	9	0.07	0.17	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H43	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H54	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.08	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	7	17	10	2.43	0.52	0.33	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	2	8	6	4	0.15	0.15	National Security and War
H71	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H77	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.08	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H87	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I11	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	Health Production
I18	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	1	5	4	5	0.07	0.1	Analysis of Education
I31	1	9	8	9	0.07	0.17	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	4	23	19	5.75	0.3	0.44	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	4	28	24	7	0.3	0.54	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J14	2	6	4	3	0.15	0.12	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	4	10	6	2.5	0.3	0.19	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	9	37	28	4.11	0.67	0.71	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J21	8	34	26	4.25	0.59	0.65	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	11	73	62	6.64	0.81	1.4	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	6	66	60	11	0.44	1.27	Labor Demand
J24	6	47	41	7.83	0.44	0.9	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J31	7	65	58	9.29	0.52	1.25	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J38	2	11	9	5.5	0.15	0.21	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	3	6	3	2	0.22	0.12	Labor Contracts
J42	3	20	17	6.67	0.22	0.38	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	1	68	67	68	0.07	1.31	Informal Labor Markets
J49	2	2	0	1	0.15	0.04	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J51	3	9	6	3	0.22	0.17	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J53	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.08	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J58	2	2	0	1	0.15	0.04	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J61	6	20	14	3.33	0.44	0.38	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J64	7	18	11	2.57	0.52	0.35	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	4	7	3	1.75	0.3	0.13	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J88	2	2	0	1	0.15	0.04	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K31	3	11	8	3.67	0.22	0.21	Labor Law
K34	2	11	9	5.5	0.15	0.21	Tax Law
K40	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K42	30	151	121	5.03	2.22	2.91	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L13	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L15	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	2	6	4	3	0.15	0.12	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L23	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Organization of Production
L25	1	34	33	34	0.07	0.65	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	1	43	42	43	0.07	0.83	Entrepreneurship
L33	4	5	1	1.25	0.3	0.1	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L51	6	32	26	5.33	0.44	0.62	Economics of Regulation
L60	4	11	7	2.75	0.3	0.21	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L74	2	5	3	2.5	0.15	0.1	Construction
L81	1	5	4	5	0.07	0.1	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L94	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.08	Electric Utilities
M13	1	6	5	6	0.07	0.12	New Firms; Startups
M51	2	4	2	2	0.15	0.08	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M55	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N43	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.08	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
O11	10	31	21	3.1	0.74	0.6	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	5	4	5	0.07	0.1	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	5	38	33	7.6	0.37	0.73	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	47	182	135	3.87	3.48	3.5	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	7	28	21	4	0.52	0.54	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	105	421	316	4.01	7.78	8.1	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	5	44	39	8.8	0.37	0.85	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	8	20	12	2.5	0.59	0.38	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	2	2	0	1	0.15	0.04	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	1	8	7	8	0.07	0.15	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	10	32	22	3.2	0.74	0.62	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	2	3	1	1.5	0.15	0.06	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	1	6	5	6	0.07	0.12	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	1	6	5	6	0.07	0.12	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O40	4	4	0	1	0.3	0.08	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	2	8	6	4	0.15	0.15	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	6	20	14	3.33	0.44	0.38	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O52	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
P14	2	5	3	2.5	0.15	0.1	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	9	14	5	1.56	0.67	0.27	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P21	11	19	8	1.73	0.81	0.37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	32	70	38	2.19	2.37	1.35	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	45	75	30	1.67	3.33	1.44	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	5	19	14	3.8	0.37	0.37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	4	7	3	1.75	0.3	0.13	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	7	10	3	1.43	0.52	0.19	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P30	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	9	25	16	2.78	0.67	0.48	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	4	5	1	1.25	0.3	0.1	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	5	7	2	1.4	0.37	0.13	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	4	6	2	1.5	0.3	0.12	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	17	27	10	1.59	1.26	0.52	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	11	32	21	2.91	0.81	0.62	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	28	62	34	2.21	2.07	1.19	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P43	1	4	3	4	0.07	0.08	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	1	5	4	5	0.07	0.1	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	1	3	2	3	0.07	0.06	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P47	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
Q12	2	7	5	3.5	0.15	0.13	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q15	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q17	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Agriculture in International Trade
R11	7	17	10	2.43	0.52	0.33	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	1	13	12	13	0.07	0.25	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R23	7	60	53	8.57	0.52	1.15	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R31	2	3	1	1.5	0.15	0.06	Housing Supply and Markets
R52	1	1	0	1	0.07	0.02	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R58	1	2	1	2	0.07	0.04	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z13	6	36	30	6	0.44	0.69	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	1,350	4,778	3,428	3.54	100	92.0	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E26.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A23	1	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A33	1	0.02	Handbooks
B14	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B25	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B51	3	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B54	1	0.02	Feminist Economics
C43	1	0.02	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C51	8	0.15	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	2	0.04	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C63	2	0.04	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C73	1	0.02	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	1	0.02	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
D02	14	0.27	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D14	7	0.13	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D22	6	0.12	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	3	0.06	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D33	1	0.02	Factor Income Distribution

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D40	1	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D52	1	0.02	Incomplete Markets
D53	1	0.02	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	2	0.04	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	2	0.04	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	1	0.02	Welfare Economics: General
D61	1	0.02	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	1	0.02	Externalities
D78	2	0.04	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D84	1	0.02	Expectations; Speculations
D86	1	0.02	Economics of Contract: Theory
D90	1	0.02	Intertemporal Choice: General
E02	2	0.04	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E12	3	0.06	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E20	1	0.02	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E43	3	0.06	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E61	2	0.04	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
F10	1	0.02	Trade: General
F12	1	0.02	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F14	8	0.15	Empirical Studies of Trade
F24	1	0.02	Remittances
F34	2	0.04	International Lending and Debt Problems
F43	2	0.04	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F50	1	0.02	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F53	2	0.04	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F55	1	0.02	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	1	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	2	0.04	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	1	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	1	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F66	1	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
G01	12	0.23	Financial Crises
G11	1	0.02	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G15	2	0.04	International Financial Markets
G20	2	0.04	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G22	3	0.06	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	1	0.02	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	1	0.02	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G30	1	0.02	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	2	0.04	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	8	0.15	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
H22	3	0.06	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	7	0.13	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H40	1	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	6	0.12	Public Goods
H51	1	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Health
H53	3	0.06	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H61	5	0.1	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	3	0.06	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	7	0.13	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H76	1	0.02	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H83	3	0.06	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I14	1	0.02	Health and Inequality
I20	4	0.08	Education and Research Institutions: General
I23	3	0.06	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	2	0.04	Education and Inequality
I25	1	0.02	Education and Economic Development
I30	2	0.04	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
J08	4	0.08	Labor Economics Policies
J11	4	0.08	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J12	7	0.13	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	10	0.19	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J18	3	0.06	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J28	5	0.1	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J32	4	0.08	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	1	0.02	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J40	1	0.02	Particular Labor Markets: General
J44	2	0.04	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	1	0.02	Public Sector Labor Markets
J48	1	0.02	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J52	1	0.02	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J60	2	0.04	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	2	0.04	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	3	0.06	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J71	2	0.04	Labor Discrimination
J80	3	0.06	Labor Standards: General
J81	4	0.08	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	3	0.06	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	2	0.04	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K10	1	0.02	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	1	0.02	Property Law
K14	3	0.06	Criminal Law
K21	1	0.02	Antitrust Law
K22	2	0.04	Business and Securities Law
K33	2	0.04	International Law
K41	1	0.02	Litigation Process
L11	8	0.15	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L14	4	0.08	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L21	1	0.02	Business Objectives of the Firm
L24	2	0.04	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L31	3	0.06	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	4	0.08	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L52	2	0.04	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	4	0.08	Enterprise Policy
L62	1	0.02	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L66	2	0.04	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	4	0.08	Other Consumer Nondurables
L69	1	0.02	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L80	1	0.02	Industry Studies: Services: General
L82	3	0.06	Entertainment; Media
L85	1	0.02	Real Estate Services
L86	3	0.06	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L92	1	0.02	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L96	1	0.02	Telecommunications
M10	1	0.02	Business Administration: General
M12	4	0.08	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	9	0.17	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M31	2	0.04	Marketing
M41	1	0.02	Accounting
M42	1	0.02	Auditing
M50	1	0.02	Personnel Economics: General
M52	1	0.02	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	1	0.02	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	1	0.02	Personnel Economics: Labor Management

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N12	2	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N14	3	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N16	1	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N23	1	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N26	1	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N34	1	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N36	1	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N42	2	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N62	1	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	1	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N93	1	0.02	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
O10	4	0.08	Economic Development: General
O13	10	0.19	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O43	10	0.19	Institutions and Growth
O44	1	0.02	Environment and Growth
O50	2	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: General
O53	1	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
P10	1	0.02	Capitalist Systems: General
P12	4	0.08	Capitalist Enterprises
P28	1	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	1	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
Q01	1	0.02	Sustainable Development
Q10	2	0.04	Agriculture: General
Q13	1	0.02	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q21	1	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q24	1	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q41	2	0.04	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q50	1	0.02	Environmental Economics: General
Q53	6	0.12	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	1	0.02	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	1	0.02	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	4	0.08	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	1	0.02	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	2	0.04	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R10	1	0.02	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R15	1	0.02	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R30	1	0.02	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	4	0.08	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R41	1	0.02	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
Z11	1	0.02	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
S	419	8.0	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

D02(14), G01(12), J13(10), O13(10), O43(10), M14(9), C51(8), F14(8), G32(8), L11(8), D14(7), H23(7), H63(7), J12(7), D22(6), H41(6), Q53(6), H61(5), J28(5), I20(4), J08(4), J11(4), J32(4), J81(4), L14(4), L32(4), L53(4), L67(4), M12(4), O10(4), P12(4), Q56(4), R32(4), B51(3), D23(3), E12(3), E43(3), G22(3), H22(3), H53(3), H62(3), H83(3), I23(3), J18(3), J63(3), J80(3), J82(3), K14(3), L31(3), L82(3), L86(3), N14(3), C52(2), C63(2), D57(2), D58(2), D78(2), E02(2), E61(2), F34(2), F43(2), F53(2), F61(2), G15(2), G20(2), G31(2), I24(2), I30(2), J44(2), J60(2), J62(2), J71(2), J83(2), K22(2), K33(2), L24(2), L52(2), L66(2), M31(2), N12(2), N42(2), O50(2), Q10(2), Q41(2), Q58(2), A23(1), A33(1), B14(1), B25(1), B31(1), B54(1), C43(1), C73(1), C78(1), D33(1), D40(1), D52(1), D53(1), D60(1), D61(1), D62(1), D84(1), D86(1), D90(1), E20(1), F10(1), F12(1), F24(1), F50(1), F55(1), F60(1), F62(1), F63(1), F66(1), G11(1), G23(1), G24(1), G30(1), H40(1), H51(1), H76(1), I14(1), I25(1), J33(1), J40(1), J45(1), J48(1), J52(1), K10(1), K11(1), K21(1), K41(1), L21(1), L62(1), L69(1), L80(1), L85(1), L92(1), L96(1), M10(1), M41(1), M42(1), M50(1), M52(1), M53(1), M54(1), N16(1), N23(1), N26(1), N34(1), N36(1), N62(1), N63(1), N93(1), O44(1), O53(1), P10(1), P28(1), P29(1), Q01(1), Q13(1), Q21(1), Q24(1), Q50(1), Q54(1), Q55(1), Q57(1), R10(1), R15(1), R30(1), R41(1), Z11(1).

Table E26.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B51	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
D02	1	0	0	1	5	2	2	3	14
E43	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
F50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G20	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
G22	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
H41	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	0	6
H62	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
H63	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	7
J11	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	4
J45	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J62	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
K33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
L32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	4
L52	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
L53	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
M14	3	1	1	0	1	2	0	1	9
O13	1	1	0	1	0	0	4	3	10
O43	2	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	10
P12	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
P29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q53	1	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	6
R10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D23	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
D53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D57	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
D62	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D84	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D90	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F14	0	1	1	0	0	1	2	3	8
G15	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
G30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G31	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
G32	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	3	8
H40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H53	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
H61	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	5
J08	0	1	2	0	1	0	0	0	4
J12	0	1	1	0	0	1	4	0	7
J13	0	2	1	0	0	3	3	1	10
J28	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	1	5
J63	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
J81	0	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	4
J82	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
J83	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
K10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
L66	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
L92	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M12	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	0	4
M50	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N36	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N42	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
N62	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q10	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
C51	0	0	2	1	3	1	1	0	8
D86	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F60	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F66	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H22	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
J18	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	3
J44	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
K41	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L11	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	3	8
L67	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	0	4
L85	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
M31	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
N12	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
N14	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Q21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q41	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
R30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
R32	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	0	4
Z11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F34	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
I23	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
J52	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J60	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
L24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
M54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R41	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C52	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
C63	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
C73	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D14	0	0	0	0	2	2	2	1	7
E02	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
G01	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	5	12
I20	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
I30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
J32	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
J80	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
K22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
L14	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
L82	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
O10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
Q56	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
A33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	6
D52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D58	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
E12	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
E20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E61	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F61	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
G11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H23	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	7
H83	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
M42	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H76	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
J40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J71	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
K11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
L69	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L86	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
M41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
Q13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q58	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
C43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L96	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	24	36	19	8	16	16	28	25	172

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E26.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B51 P12	Klimovsky, Edith Alicia. 2006. "Tasas de ganancia, acumulacion, produccion y circulacion: Los conceptos basicos de la teoria clasica del valor. (Profit Rates, Accumulation, Production and Circulation: The Basic Concepts of the Classical Theory of Value. With English summary.)." <i>Cuadernos de Economia (National University of Colombia)</i> , 25(44): 33-55. In systems of industries with simple products and circulating capital without natural resources, developed in the framework of the classical theory of value, profit rates, whether uniform or not, can be interpreted in physical terms, and prices satisfy profitability conditions as well as circulation conditions and are, therefore, prices of reproduction, regardless of where the surplus goes. This article demonstrates how the utilization of the surplus affects the conditions for the existence of equilibrium but not the solution for that equilibrium, which depends only on technique and distribution.
2006	D02	CV; Sindzingre, Alice. 2006. "The Relevance of the Concepts of Formality and Informality: A Theoretical Appraisal." In <i>Linking the Formal and Informal Economy: Concepts and Policies</i> , ed. Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis, Ravi Kanbur and Elinor Ostrom, 58-74. UNU-WIDER Studies in Development Economics series. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	E43 H62 H63	Lovrinevic, Zeljko, Zdravko Maric, and Davor Mikulic. 2006. "Maastricht Criteria and the Inclusion of the Underground Economy--The Case of Croatia." <i>Privredna Kretanja i Ekonomska Politika</i> , 16(106): 28-65. The European Union has introduced an explicit obligation for all member countries that the official GDP data needs to include the estimation of the underground economy, resulting from statistical or economic reasons. For this purpose, the so-called Eurostat Exhaustiveness programme has been developed for the group of candidate countries, of which ten have become full members as of the 1st of May 2004. In line with the results of this programme, the new EU members include the correction for the value of the underground economy into

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		their official GDP figure. With the inclusion of the underground economy, the consequent value of Croatian per capita GDP, measured according to the purchasing power parity, reduces the gap in comparison to the EU-25. Furthermore, the proportion of total expenditures in GDP of the general government sector is reduced as well, which places Croatia below the NMS-8 country average. In terms of the Maastricht convergence criteria, the underground economy inclusion procedure does not affect the fact that the criteria are not met. The inclusion of the underground economy influences two indicators: the proportion of the state sector deficit in the GDP and the proportion of the public debt in the GDP. The inclusion of the underground economy does not help fulfilling the criteria concerning the state sector deficit. The criteria concerning the size of public debt is fulfilled by Croatia even without the inclusion of the underground economy. The inflation criteria and the size of the long-term interest rates criteria are not directly linked to the GDP value.
2006	F50 G20	CV: Coriat, Benjamin, Pascal Petit, and Genevieve Schmeder, eds. 2006. <i>The Hardship of Nations: Exploring the Paths of Modern Capitalism, New Horizons in Institutional and Evolutionary Economics</i> . Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Fourteen papers assess the perspectives of the post-Fordist era and discuss the conditions for a new regime to emerge in an interdependent world. Papers discuss the future of capitalism (Michel Aglietta); the special position of the United States in the finance-led regime--how exportable the U.S. venture capital industry is (Francois Chesnais); moves toward finance-led capitalism--the French case (Benjamin Coriat); socioinstitutional changes in the post-Fordist era (Pascal Petit); whether the New Economy is made in America (Petit); to have or to be--a topological approach of the interaction between state and economy (Bruno Theret); the institutional and policy weaknesses of the European Union--the evolution of the "policy mix" (Robert Boyer); disruptive effects of financial deregulation--the Japanese and Korean crises (Coriat and Patrice Geoffron); Argentina's structural crisis (Luis Miotti and Carlos Quenan); convergence and diversity in national trajectories of postsocialist transformation (Bernard Chavance and Eric Magnin); the move from the cold war to the new international disorder (Genevieve Schmeder); shadow economy and economic criminalization in transition economies (Jacques Sapir); global geography of post-Fordism--knowledge and polarization (El Mouhoub Mouhoud); and post-Fordisms in a more globalized capitalism (Coriat, Petit, and Schmeder).
2006	G22	CV: Guha-Khasnobis, Basudeb, and Rajeev Ahuja. 2006. "Microinsurance for the Informal Economy Workers in India." In <i>Linking the Formal and Informal Economy: Concepts and Policies</i> , ed. Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis, Ravi Kanbur and Elinor Ostrom, 179-94. UNU-WIDER Studies in Development Economics series. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	H41	CV: Nugent, Jeffrey B., and Shailender Swaminathan. 2006. "Voluntary Contributions to Informal Activities Producing Public Goods: Can These Be Induced by Government and Other Formal Sector Agents? Some Evidence from Indonesian Posyandus." In <i>Linking the Formal and Informal Economy: Concepts and Policies</i> , ed. Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis, Ravi Kanbur and Elinor Ostrom, 212-29. UNU-WIDER Studies in Development Economics series. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	H62	CV: Bertola, Giuseppe, and Pietro Garibaldi. 2006. "The Structure and History of Italian Unemployment." In <i>Structural Unemployment in Western Europe: Reasons and Remedies</i> , ed. Martin Werding, 293-315. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	H62	THE SAME AS E43 CV: Lovrinevic, Zeljko, Zdravko Maric, and Davor Mikulic. 2006. "Maastricht Criteria and the Inclusion of the Underground Economy--The Case of Croatia." <i>Privredna Kretanja i Ekonomska Politika</i> , 16(106): 28-65.
2006	H63	THE SAME AS E43 CV: Lovrinevic
2006	H63	CV: Lovrinevic, Zeljko, Zdravko Maric, and Davor Mikulic. 2006. "Maastricht Criteria and the Inclusion of Underground Economy--The Case of Croatia." <i>Croatian Economic Survey</i> , 0(9): 69-106. European Union has introduced an explicit obligation for all member states that the official GDP data need to include the estimation of the underground economy, resulting from statistical or economic reasons. For this purpose, the so-called Eurostat Exhaustiveness programme has been developed for the group of candidate countries, ten of which have become full members as of the 1st of May 2004. In line with the results of this programme, the new EU members include the correction for the value of the underground economy into their official GDP figure. With the inclusion of underground economy, the consequent value of Croatian GDP per capita, measured according to the purchasing power parity, reduces the gap in comparison to the EU-25. Furthermore, the proportion of total expenditures in GDP of the general government sector is reduced as well, which places Croatia below the NMS-8 country average. In terms of the Maastricht convergence criteria, the underground economy inclusion procedure does not affect the fact that the criteria are not met. The inclusion of the underground economy influences two indicators: proportion of the government sector deficit in GDP and the proportion of the public debt in GDP. The inclusion of the underground economy does not influence on fulfilling the criteria concerning the government sector deficit. The criteria concerning the size of public debt are fulfilled by Croatia even without the inclusion of the underground economy. Inflation criteria and the size of long-term interest rates criteria are not directly linked to the GDP value.
2006	J11	CV: Enchautegui, Maria E., and Richard B. Freeman. 2006. "Why Don't More Puerto Rican Men Work? The Rich Uncle (Sam) Hypothesis." In <i>The Economy of Puerto Rico: Restoring Growth</i> , ed. Susan M. Collins, Barry P. Bosworth and Miguel A. Soto-Class, 152-82. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; San Juan, Puerto Rico: Center for the New Economy.
2006	J45 O43	CV: Villamil, Jose J. 2006. "Economic Growth: Comment." In <i>The Economy of Puerto Rico: Restoring Growth</i> , ed. Susan M. Collins, Barry P. Bosworth and Miguel A. Soto-Class, 75-78. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; San Juan, Puerto Rico: Center for the New Economy.
2006	J62	CV: Guariglia, Alessandra, and Byung-Yeon Kim. 2006. "The Dynamics of Moonlighting in Russia: What Is Happening in the Russian Informal Economy?" <i>Economics of Transition</i> , 14(1): 1-45. This paper uses the Russian Longitudinal Monitoring Survey (RLMS) to analyse the dynamics of moonlighting by the working-age population. We find that moonlighting is transitory and that a desire to switch jobs expressed in the past is positively related to moonlighting in the present and to actual job changes in the future. We also find that workers who moonlighted as self-employed in the past represent 26.5 percent of the new self-employed. These results suggest that moonlighting in Russia can be seen as an effective incubator for setting up new self-employed businesses, thereby providing long-term benefits for the economy.
2006	K33	CV: Christensen, Robert K. 2006. "The Global Path: Soft Law and Non-sovereigns Formalizing the Potency of the Informal Sector." In <i>Linking the Formal and Informal Economy: Concepts and Policies</i> , ed. Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis, Ravi Kanbur and Elinor Ostrom, 36-57. UNU-WIDER Studies in Development Economics series. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	L32	CV: Andvig, Jens. 2006. "Corruption in China and Russia Compared: Different Legacies of Central Planning." In <i>International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption</i> , ed. Susan Rose-Ackerman, 278-319. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	L52	Bianco, Giovanni. 2006. "Lavoro irregolare e politiche economiche per l'emersione in Piemonte. (With English summary)." <i>Economia Pubblica</i> , 36(1-2): 95-132. The shadow economy concerns all production factors, all produced and exchanged goods and it is increasing in all industrialised countries, especially in Italy. Though it was present in the Italian economic history, it became recently a bigger issue due to the European regulation, and it became an important problem of national and local economic policy. The article shows and explains the hidden economy, particularly the labour market implications and the economic policy of region Piedmont. The existence of a local economic policy derives not only from the initiative and the administrative autonomy of the local development and the industry policy, but also from the insufficient efficacy of the national economic policy and from contradictory national policy. The new experiences and researches and the local actions show new possibilities/horizons for the economic policy especially for the efficacy linked to the direct involving of producing forces.
2006	L53	Williams, Colin C. 2006. "Harnessing the Hidden Enterprise Culture: The Street UK Community Development Finance Initiative." <i>Local Economy</i> , 21(1): 13-24.
2006	M14	CV: Lovrinevic, Zeljko, Davor Mikulic, and Jelena Budak. 2006. "Corruption and Underground Economy: Two Sides of the Same Coin?." In <i>Third International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: Integration or Disintegration: Proceedings</i> , ed. Lovorka Galetic, . Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2006	M14	CV: Lambsdorff, Johann Graf. 2006. "Causes and Consequences of Corruption: What Do We Know from a Cross-Section of Countries?." In <i>International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption</i> , ed. Susan Rose-Ackerman, 3-51. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	M14	CV: Andvig, Jens. 2006. "Corruption in China and Russia Compared: Different Legacies of Central Planning." In <i>International Handbook on the Economics of Corruption</i> , ed. Susan Rose-Ackerman, 278-319. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	O13 Q24	CV: Wily, Liz Alden. 2006. "Formalizing the Informal: Is There a Way to Safely Unlock Human Potential through Land Entitlement? A Review of Changing Land Administration in Africa." In <i>Linking the Formal and Informal Economy: Concepts and Policies</i> , ed. Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis, Ravi Kanbur and Elinor Ostrom, 263-79. UNU-WIDER Studies in Development Economics series. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	O43	CV: Loayza, Norman V., Ana Maria Oviedo, and Luis Serven. 2006. "The Impact of Regulation on Growth and Informality: Cross-Country Evidence." In <i>Linking the Formal and Informal Economy: Concepts and Policies</i> , ed. Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis, Ravi Kanbur and Elinor Ostrom, 121-44. UNU-WIDER Studies in Development Economics series. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	O43	THE SAME AS J45 CV: Villamil, Jose J. 2006. "Economic Growth: Comment."
2006	P12	THE SAME AS B51 Klimovsky, Edith Alicia. 2006. "Tasas de ganancia, acumulacion, produccion y circulacion: Los conceptos basicos de la teoria clasica del valor. (Profit Rates, Accumulation, Production and Circulation: The Basic Concepts of the Classical Theory of Value. With English summary)." <i>Cuadernos de Economia (National University of Colombia)</i> , 25(44): 33-55.
2006	P29	Campos, Nauro F. 2006. "Jamais a midi: Sur la nature et les causes de l'informel dans la transition. (Never at Noon: On the Nature and Causes of the Transition Shadow. With English summary)." <i>Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest</i> , 37(1): 165-92. According to conventional wisdom, the nature and causes of the informal sector in transition economies is the same as in developing countries, but is this true? The informal sector differs in nature: activities therein are labor-intensive in developing countries but capital-intensive in transition economies. Furthermore, the main cause of the shadow economy during the post-Communist transition is not excessive government interventions, as in developing countries, but the lack of a tradition of rule of law. Econometric evidence is presented to support this alternative view as a more promising approach to research.
2006	Q24	THE SAME AS O13 CV: Wily, Liz Alden. 2006. "Formalizing the Informal: Is There a Way to Safely Unlock Human Potential through Land Entitlement? A Review of Changing Land Administration in Africa."
2006	Q53	Hanousek, Jan, and Filip Palda. 2006. "Problems Measuring the Underground Economy in Transition." <i>Economics of Transition</i> , 14(4): 707-18. An easy and popular method for measuring the size of the underground economy is to use macro data such as money demand or electricity demand to infer what the legitimate economy needs, and then to attribute the remaining consumption to the underground economy. Such inferences rely on the stability of parameters of the money demand and electricity demand equations, or at very least on knowledge of how these parameters are changing. We argue that the pace of change of these parameters is too variable in transition economies for the above methods of estimating the size of the underground economy to be applicable. We make our point by using Czech Republic and other transition country data from the financial and electricity sectors.
2006	R10	Chaudhuri, Kausik, Friedrich Schneider, and Sumana Chattopadhyay. 2006. "The Size and Development of the Shadow Economy: An Empirical Investigation from States of India." <i>Journal of Development Economics</i> , 80(2): 428-43. Using the state level data from India, this paper investigates the size of the hidden economy in Indian states over the period 1974/75 to 1995/96. Our analysis has shown that after liberalization of the Indian economy in 1991/92, the growth in the size of the hidden economy has decreased on an average. Our results show that the growth in the size of the hidden economy is approximately 4% less in scheduled election years than in all other years. We also demonstrate that the growth is significantly lower in those states where the coalition government is in power. An increased growth of newspapers and the literacy rates translate to cleaner governance, e.g. to fewer amounts of shadow economy activities in the economy.
2007		
2007	D23 D53 D90 G30 G31 G32 H40	Malmendier, Ulrike, Geoffrey Tate, and Jonathan Yan. 2007. <i>Corporate Financial Policies With Overconfident Managers</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13570. Many financing choices of US corporations remain puzzling even after accounting for standard determinants such as taxes, bankruptcy costs, and asymmetric information. We propose that managerial beliefs help to explain the remaining variation across and within firms, including variation in debt conservatism and in pecking-order behavior. Managers who believe that their company is undervalued view external financing as overpriced, especially equity financing. As a result, they display pecking-order preferences for internal financing over debt and for debt over equity. They may also exhibit debt conservatism: While they prefer debt to equity, they still underutilize debt relative to its tax benefits. We test these hypotheses empirically, using late option exercise by the CEO as a measure of overconfidence. We find that, conditional on accessing public markets, CEOs who personally overinvest in their companies are significantly less likely to issue equity. They raise 33 cents more debt to cover an additional dollar of financing deficit than their peers. Moreover,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the frequency with which they access any external finance (debt or equity) is significantly lower, resulting in debt conservatism. The results replicate when identifying managerial overconfidence based on press portrayal as confident or optimistic. We conclude that managerial overconfidence helps to explain variation in corporate financial policies.
2007	D57	CV: Unger, Brigitte. 2007. "The Impact of Money Laundering." In <i>Black Finance: The Economics of Money Laundering</i> . Donato Masciandaro, Elod Takats and Brigitte Unger, 149-89. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D62	Beblavy, Miroslav. 2007. "Ekonomicky pohľad na škodlivosť korupcie a jej možné riešenia. (Costs of Corruption and Potential Remedies from an Economic Point of View. With English summary.)" Ekonomicky Casopis/Journal of Economics, 55(7): 697-711. The article examines circumstances under which a corruption is harmful from an economic point of view and explores potential instruments to decrease corruption. Even though acts of corruption are generally voluntary exchanges, they are usually not socially optimal because of presence of negative externalities. The conditions under which they would be socially optimal are extremely rare in real life. The article identifies three anticorruption strategies: decreasing benefits of corruption, increasing costs of corruption and increasing probability of uncovering corruption. It focuses in particular on measure to equalize supply and demand or ones that decrease discretion.
2007	D84	Diamandis, Panayiotis F., Georgios P. Kouretas, and Leonidas Zarangas. 2007. "Dual Foreign Currency Markets and the Role of Expectations: Evidence from the Pacific Basin Countries." Research in International Business and Finance, 21(2): 238-59. This paper analyzes the role of expectations about the government policy in the official foreign currency market in determining the black market premium. We use data for the recent float from six emerging markets of the Pacific Basin where active black markets for foreign currency exist, namely, Indonesia, Korea, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand. To test the impact of anticipated and unanticipated shocks to the official exchange rate on the black market premium, we employ the two-step procedure of Hoffman et al. [Hoffman, D. L., Low, S. A., Schlagenhauf, D. E., 1984. Tests of rationality, neutrality and market efficiency: a Monte Carlo analysis of alternative test statistics. J. Monet. Econ. 14, 339-363] which provides corrected F-statistics and allows us to draw valid inference in the presence of generated regressors. The main finding of our analysis is that anticipated and unanticipated shocks to the official exchange rate have an impact on the black market premium in all six Pacific Basin countries. These results suggest that portfolio balance models provide the suitable theoretical framework for analyzing the behaviour of the black market premium in the markets for foreign currency in the Pacific Basin countries. Furthermore, this implies that economic agents in these countries are sensitive to expected returns in foreign exchange.
2007	D90	THE SAME AS D23 Malmendier, Ulrike, Geoffrey Tate, and Jonathan Yan. 2007. Corporate Financial Policies With Overconfident Managers. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13570.
2007	F14	CV: Li, Wei. 2007. "Measuring the Effectiveness of Fiscal Policy in Korea: Comment." In <i>Fiscal Policy and Management in East Asia</i> , ed. Takatoshi Ito and Andrew K. Rose, 93-97. NBER-East Asia Seminar on Economics series, vol 16. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	G15	CV: Unger, Brigitte. 2007. "International Economics." In <i>Black Finance: The Economics of Money Laundering</i> . Donato Masciandaro, Elod Takats and Brigitte Unger, 74-99. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	G15	CV: Takats, Elod. 2007. "International Enforcement Issues." In <i>Black Finance: The Economics of Money Laundering</i> . Donato Masciandaro, Elod Takats and Brigitte Unger, 225-46. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	G30	THE SAME AS D23 Malmendier, Ulrike, Geoffrey Tate, and Jonathan Yan. 2007. Corporate Financial Policies With Overconfident Managers. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13570.
2007	G31	THE SAME AS D23 Malmendier, Ulrike, Geoffrey Tate, and Jonathan Yan
2007	G32	THE SAME AS D23 Malmendier, Ulrike, Geoffrey Tate, and Jonathan Yan
2007	H40	THE SAME AS D23 Malmendier, Ulrike, Geoffrey Tate, and Jonathan Yan
2007	H51	CV: Hall, Robert E. 2007. "Shadow Sorting: Comment." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2005</i> , ed. Jeffrey A. Frankel and Christopher A. Pissarides, 164-66. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2007	H53	Tran, Chung, and Juergen Jung. 2007. The Extension of Social Security Coverage in Developing Countries. Center for Applied Economics and Policy Research, Economics Department, Indiana University Bloomington, Caep Working Papers: 2007-026. We investigate the effects of extending the coverage of social security to uncovered elderly individuals in the informal sector in developing countries. We use a stochastic overlapping generations framework and incorporate important characteristics of developing countries including family transfers and a sizeable informal sector. Our calibrated model predicts that the introduction of a moderately sized social assistance program decreases steady state output by up to 3.25% and labor supply by up to 2.5%. In contrast to literature focusing on developed countries, the model predicts that extending the coverage of the social security system results in welfare gains for low income households. This result indicates that the insurance function and the redistribution function of the social assistance program dominate the distortionary effects in an environment without adequate risk sharing mechanisms and high inequality.
2007	H61	Toader, Stela. 2007. "The Dimension of the Underground Economy, in Romania, in the Period after 1989." Romanian Economic and Business Review, 2(1): 79-84. In the period after 1989, the underground economy in Romania had a constantly ascendant evolution. In this article, we think about the distinguishness of the underground economy level and of the real possibilities of Romanian economy through the dimension of the real total gross domestic product, providing a reason seriously enough to amplify the struggle against the phenomenon of the underground economy, especially as a result of our country's integration in the European Union. Practically, starting with the 1st of January 2007, the internal struggle against the underground economy and the fiscal fraud (as assimilated phenomenon) becomes one of the interests of the community, because they will affect, from so on, not only the public budget but also the community's.
2007	J08 J28	CV: Vaughan-Whitehead, Daniel. 2007. "Work and Employment Conditions in New EU Member States: A Different Reality?." In <i>Industrial Relations in the New Europe: Enlargement, Integration and Reform</i> , ed. Peter Leisink, Bram Steijn and Ulke Veersma, 41-62. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	J12 J13	Rich, Lauren M., Irwin Garfinkel, and Qin Gao. 2007. "Child Support Enforcement Policy and Unmarried Fathers' Employment in the Underground and Regular Economies." Journal of Policy Analysis and Management, 26(4): 791-810. Some scholars have suggested that a negative consequence of strengthening child support enforcement is to encourage fathers to shift from regular sector to underground employment. We employ data from the Fragile Families and Child Wellbeing Study to investigate the relationship between the strength of child support enforcement (CSE) and levels of underground and regular sector employment

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		among unmarried fathers. We find that, in general, living in a city with stricter CSE is associated with fewer hours of underground employment. We find little evidence that stronger enforcement is associated with employment or hours in the regular sector.
2007	J13 J82	Dessing, Maryke. 2007. "The S-Shaped Labour Supply Schedule: Evidence from Less-Developed Countries." <i>Canadian Journal of Development Studies</i> , 28(1): 59-98. Consistent with an S-shaped labour supply schedule, the overwhelming evidence for the total supply of labour in less-developed countries shows a negative relationship with wages (and income levels), for both men and women at low wage levels, in particular in rural areas, except during seasonal peaks. In urban areas and at higher wage levels, the relationship becomes positive. Women (and children) usually make most of the adjustment. The study therefore appraises them primarily. Three caveats are discussed with respect to forced labour, informal employment, and child labour.
2007	J28	THE SAME AS J08 CV: Vaughan-Whitehead, Daniel. 2007. "Work and Employment Conditions in New EU Member States: A Different Reality?."
2007	J28 J81	Giri, D. V., and P. C. Das. 2007. "Plight of Beedi Workers and the Blame Game in Orissa." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 50(4): 867-76. This article provides a brief description of the beedi industry in Orissa, while outlining the working conditions of the beedi workers, examining the factors contributing to the plight of these workers, and making a critical analysis of the steps taken by the Government for ensuring 'decent work' for the beedi workers in the State. The article shows that the major factors responsible for the prevalence of the precarious working and living conditions of the beedi rollers in the State include certain lacunae in the legislations that are applicable to the beedi industry and the beedi workers, weak trade unions and inadequate and poorly organised inspection staff of the State Labour Directorate, and the Government's failure to ensure implementation of the recommendations of the tripartite Committee on Beedi Workers in Orissa, 2002.
2007	J63	Tokman, Victor E. 2007. "The Informal Economy, Insecurity and Social Cohesion in Latin America." <i>International Labour Review</i> , 146(1-2): 81-107. Most Latin American countries adopted the welfare state as a model, though developing it in very different ways and, often, imperfectly because of structural differences between them and the industrialized countries. Social protection coverage is still patchy, with many informal-sector workers not covered and widespread public feelings of insecurity. The author examines the complicated structural and labour situation and the latest ideas in Latin America and the European Union to strengthen social cohesion. He analyses approaches to incorporating the informal sector into the modern sector, addressing social exclusion, combining flexibility for employers with security for workers, and achieving near-universal social protection.
2007	J81	THE SAME AS J28 Giri, D. V., and P. C. Das. 2007. "Plight of Beedi Workers and the Blame Game in Orissa." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 50(4): 867-76.
2007	J81 M12	Datt, Rudder. 2007. "Unorganised Sector and Informalisation of the Indian Economy." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 50(4): 775-92. This paper makes an overview of the Report on Conditions of Work and Promotion of Livelihood in the Unorganised Sector, which has been recently brought out by the National Commission for Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector.
2007	J81 J83	Kundu, Amit. 2007. "Conditions of Work and Rights of Female Domestic Workers of Kolkata." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 50(4): 853-66. Domestic workers, most of whom are female, are hired to work in private houses. However, their work remains unrecognised as a legitimate form of activity in India. In this paper, through a micro-level study, the conditions of work and rights of female domestic workers of Kolkata are investigated. The paper shows that young married women coming from distant places with higher number of children, with low and uncertain income of other family members, prefer part-time domestic work to supplement their family income. Through Engel's ratio it is identified that the standard of living of the full-time domestic workers is slightly better than that of the part-time domestic workers. Most of them are deprived of overtime pay, public holidays, and timely payment of salaries. The West Bengal Government also deprives them of the benefit of the State-assisted Scheme of Provident Fund for unorganised workers.
2007	J82	THE SAME AS J13 Dessing, Maryke. 2007. "The S-Shaped Labour Supply Schedule: Evidence from Less-Developed Countries." <i>Canadian Journal of Development Studies</i> , 28(1): 59-98.
2007	J83	Saini, Debi S. 2007. "Securing Working Class Rights for Informal Sector Workers in India: A Case Study of Self-Employed Women's Association." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 50(4): 821-34. The growing size of the unorganised/informal sector in the era of globalisation is a cause of concern for the advocates of social justice. The workforce in this sector faces many serious problems; but the state has shown indifference to their woes. The Self-Employed Women's Association (SEWA), based in Ahmedabad, Gujarat, has made unique efforts in organising and empowering a large number of women workers in the informal sector, who face a number of difficulties in dealing with state agencies, market realities, and contractors. It has also used the self-help group (SHG) model to involve them in linking with the concerned state agencies. This has facilitated a more effective securing of working class rights by the women workers. This paper analyses the structure and working of SEWA, which combines the twin features of a trade union as well as workers' co-operative and envisages a community support model of social protection to workers in the informal sector. It is further argued that for the effective working of a poverty alleviation model like that of SEWA, some of the necessary conditions include: proactive state support for such efforts, provision of need-based services to members, availability of sagacious leadership, and democratic management structures. It also suggests new legal forms of organisation for responding to the poor people's needs.
2007	K10 L66 N42 N62	Welskopp, Thomas. 2007. "Bis an die Grenzen des Gesetzes: Die Reaktion der legalen Alkoholwirtschaft auf die National Prohibition in den USA, 1920 bis 1933. (Probing the Limits of the Law: The Adaptation of the Legal Alcohol Industries to the Conditions of National Prohibition in the United States, 1920 to 1933. With English summary)." <i>Zeitschrift für Unternehmensgeschichte</i> , 52(1): 1-32. The constitutional alcohol prohibition in the U.S., which came into effect in January 1920, and lasted to December 1933, effectively forced established brewers, distillers, and vintners out of their core businesses. Although their property was not "taken" in a legal sense, prohibition amounted to nothing else but a "cold expropriation" of its value. Under the conditions of National Prohibition an illegal underground economy of alcohol production and distribution mushroomed instead which by the end of the 1920s produced sales of around five billion dollars a year--approximately the same sum Americans would have spent on alcoholic beverages anyway if Prohibition had not come. The article examines how the legal branch of the businesses, the brewers, distillers and Californian grape farmers, dealt with this life-threatening situation and with the emergence of a tempting "wet" black market out of their reach if they did not choose to cross the line into illegality themselves. National Prohibition is treated as a measure of extreme state intervention, like other supply prohibitions or war economy regulations, to which the legal enterprises reacted in a flexible, fully opportunistic manner. The breweries, distilleries, and grape concentrate makers probed the limits of the law when they, after a short period of adaptation and reorientation, turned to the manufacture, transport, and sale of the half-finished ingredients of alcoholic beer, spirits, and wine. While they themselves never really left legal territory--since their products did not contain fermented alcohol--they nevertheless provided the illegal black economy with raw

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		materials ready to be refined into the final product on a scale that enabled the criminal alcohol business to become the third highest ranked industry in the U.S. by the end of the 1920s.
2007	K14	CV: Unger, Brigitte. 2007. "Implementing Money Laundering." In <i>Black Finance: The Economics of Money Laundering</i> . Donato Masciandaro, Elod Takats and Brigitte Unger, 103-48. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K14	CV: Takats, Elod. 2007. "Domestic Money Laundering Enforcement." In <i>Black Finance: The Economics of Money Laundering</i> . Donato Masciandaro, Elod Takats and Brigitte Unger, 193-224. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L66	THE SAME AS K10 Welskopp, Thomas. 2007. "Bis an die Grenzen des Gesetzes: Die Reaktion der legalen Alkoholwirtschaft auf die National Prohibition in den USA, 1920 bis 1933. (Probing the Limits of the Law: The Adaptation of the Legal Alcohol Industries to the Conditions of National Prohibition in the United States, 1920 to 1933. With English summary.)" <i>Zeitschrift für Unternehmensgeschichte</i> , 52(1): 1-32.
2007	L92	Lyons, Michal. 2007. "Temporary Migration, the Informal Economy and Structural Change: London's Bicycle Rickshaw Riders." <i>Local Economy</i> , 22(4): 376-87. In the context of social, economic and political change, and of a continuing fall in the real cost of travel, temporary migrations to London, as to other major cities in the global North, have become increasingly common. Indeed, some have speculated that they may come to replace permanent migrations. This trend has intersected with 'informalization' of lower-status jobs in some cities of the global North, including London, and the general depression of migrant wages in low-end jobs in the formal sector. In this context, debate has developed about the role of temporary migrations in migrants' long-term and short-term strategies, and about their impact on host societies. Drawing on a sustainable livelihoods approach the short-term and long-term life strategies and livelihood strategies of 60 Colombian and Polish bicycle rickshaw ('pedicab') riders in London are analysed and compared. Despite the differences in the status of the two groups, findings are that both groups develop and draw on cultural and social capital in the workplace to facilitate dealings with the local economy and polity; both have had an influence on the local economic sector in which they operate; and both migrate temporarily as part of a life strategy at home, as part of which their migrations have a touristic and cultural, as well as instrumental purpose.
2007	M12	THE SAME AS J81 Datt, Ruddar. 2007. "Unorganised Sector and Informalisation of the Indian Economy." <i>Indian Journal of Labour Economics</i> , 50(4): 775-92.
2007	M12 M50	Sarkar, Siddhartha. 2007. "In Search of Predictive Model for Human Resource Valuation in the Informal Sector." <i>Indian Development Review</i> , 5(1): 129-39. The existing approach in the realm of human resource valuation is resorted to accounting for human resource in the formal sector and absence of a suitable measure of the contribution of human resource measurement to the workers in the informal economy. Therefore, in this paper taking lead from the analysis of available human resource valuation models, the attributes of a need-based valuation model has been initiated considering present value of future earnings of the workers. The proposed model has been implemented on female domestic and beedi workers in the informal sector through a survey of field investigation. The study also purports to extend future research possibilities in the direction of human resource valuation in the informal economy.
2007	M53	CV: Pissarides, Christopher A. 2007. "Shadow Sorting: Comment." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2005</i> , ed. Jeffrey A. Frankel and Christopher A. Pissarides, 167-70. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2007	N16 N26 N36	Ronchi, Veronica. 2007. <i>The Neoliberal Myth in Latin America: The Cases of Mexico and Argentina in the '90s</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2007.42. During the '90s most Latin American countries were submitted to neoliberal structural reform policies. Neoliberal policies imposed market supremacy, reduced the State's role in the economy and deregulated the markets. This paper aims at describing how these policies affected the most important macroeconomic indexes, with special emphasis on Argentina and Mexico, the two countries that suffered most from the economic crises of the '80s and '90s, and where the neoliberal policies were applied with greater orthodoxy. In spite of a slight improvement in some macroeconomic indexes, in Latin America neoliberalism failed to reduce poverty and unemployment, and was unable to guarantee a fair distribution of the wealth and improve welfare.
2007	N42	THE SAME AS K10 Welskopp, Thomas. 2007. "Bis an die Grenzen des Gesetzes: Die Reaktion der legalen Alkoholwirtschaft auf die National Prohibition in den USA, 1920 bis 1933. (Probing the Limits of the Law: The Adaptation of the Legal Alcohol Industries to the Conditions of National Prohibition in the United States, 1920 to 1933. With English summary.)" <i>Zeitschrift für Unternehmensgeschichte</i> , 52(1): 1-32.
2007	N62	THE SAME AS K10 Welskopp
2007	Q10	Chaudhuri, Sarbajit, and Dibyendu Banerjee. 2007. "Economic Liberalization, Capital Mobility and Informal Wage in a Small Open Economy: A Theoretical Analysis." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 24(6): 924-40. Empirical evidence suggests that the size of the informal sector in the developing countries has increased considerably during the liberalized economic regime. The present paper purports to analyze the consequences of economic reforms on the wellbeing of the informal sector workforce using a three-sector general equilibrium model with two informal sectors. The theoretical analysis finds that different liberalized policies produce diverse effects on the informal wage and that these results are independent of the nature of capital mobility between the informal and the formal sectors. It also shows that labour market reforms, contrary to the common wisdom, are likely to produce favourable effects on the informal wage.
2008		
2008	C51 N12	CV: Aigner, Dennis J., Friedrich Schneider, and Damayanti Ghosh. 2008. "Me and My Shadow: Estimating the Size of the U.S. Hidden Economy from Time Series Data." In <i>The Economics of the Hidden Economy. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 236-73. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 227. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	C51	Albu, Lucian Liviu, Ion Ghizdeanu, and Marioara Jordan. 2008. "Informal Economic Estimation Models at Macroeconomic Level: Some Theoretical and Methodological Considerations." <i>Timisoara Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 1(2): 177-90. The analytical approach is conducted at the macroeconomic level and the problems that are discussed here come under the impact of the fiscal policy and the tax level on the macro stabilizing programs, the way it is approached in the literature and some of these models are presented here. In Romania's case, the methodology of Dobrescu (1994, 1996) and Albu and the others (1998) is the most common methodology used, for the transition period, in order to estimate the impact that the grey economy has by comparison with the general economy dynamics and the relationship between the grey economy and the institutional approach (Daianu si Albu, 1997). At the same time, there are some references are made to the detailed study on Laffer's curve and its

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		implications on the fiscal policy plans made by the Economic Forecast Institute in the CEPREMAP (Albu, 1995). Starting from the development of the previous theoretical model regarding the tax evasion in the grey economy using macroeconomics statistical data that are usually employed, in three sub-models, and through their combination, the authors build a general model.
2008	D86	Quintin, Erwan. 2008. "Contract Enforcement and the Size of the Informal Economy." <i>Economic Theory</i> , 37(3): 395-416. This paper describes a model where the size of the informal sector decreases as the degree to which financing contracts can be enforced in the formal sector rises. Agents who choose to operate in the informal sector can evade taxes, but they have no access to official means of contract enforcement. Numerical simulations of the model suggest that lax tax enforcement alone does not suffice to generate a large informal sector. Contractual imperfections, on the other hand, can generate a large informal sector and account for several distinguishing features of the organization of production in developing economies.
2008	H22	Bovi, Maurizio. 2008. "Measuring Tax Burdens in the Presence of Non Observed Incomes." <i>Economics Bulletin</i> , 5(10): 1-6. The Tax-to-GDP ratio is an important tool for both economists and policymakers. Despite its pivotal role, this indicator is measured and analyzed without due attention to the potential biases stemming from the so called non-observed economy. This note aims at filling this gap, pointing out the effects of untaxed and undeclared incomes on both sides of the Tax-to-GDP ratio.
2008	J18	Parlevliet, Jante, and Theodora Xenogiani. 2008. <i>Report on Informal Employment in Romania</i> . OECD Development Centre, OECD Development Centre Working Papers: 271. Informal employment is one of the key features of the Romanian labour market and the main concerns of the Romanian government. Informal employment is not new in Romania. This study attempts to shed light on the issue of informal work in Romania.
2008	J18	CV: Clemente, Jesus, Gemma Larramona, and Fernando Pueyo. 2008. "Migration Policies, Illegal Immigration and the Underground Economy." In <i>Migration and Human Capital</i> , ed. Jacques Poot, Brigitte Waldorf and Leo van Wissen, 247-58. New Horizons in Regional Science. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	K41	CV: Neck, Reinhard, Friedrich Schneider, and Markus F. Hofreither. 2008. "The Consequences of Progressive Income Taxation for the Shadow Economy: Some Theoretical Considerations." In <i>The Economics of the Hidden Economy. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 234-61. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 227. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L11	CV: Glodek, Pawel, and Jaroslaw Ropega. 2008. "SME Managers Awareness in the Area of Influence of Shadow Economy Instruments on the Company Growth." In <i>Fourth International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: Tourism--Governance and Entrepreneurship: Proceedings</i> , ed. Lovorka Galetic and Nevenka Cavlek, 1122-35. Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2008	L67 R32	Burroni, Luigi, Colin Crouch, Monika Ewa Kaminska, and Andrea Valzania. 2008. "Local Economic Governance in Hard Times: The Shadow Economy and the Textile and Clothing Industries around Lodz and Naples." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i> , 6(3): 473-92. Areas of industrial decline, with poor quality local government and poor infrastructure, frequently find a kind of economic success through the shadow economy. But illegality imposes constraints on the kind of success that can be achieved. The study of such areas in central Poland and southern Italy reveals considerable similarities, despite the fact that the former was part of the former state socialist bloc, the latter not. In both regions, small and medium-sized textile and clothing firms were flourishing within the limits of the shadow economy following the collapse of large corporations in the area. There were, however, important differences. Italian public policy has provided some possible routes out of the shadow economy, and its distinctive governance, which has been taken advantage of to a limited extent by firms, while Polish policy continues to deny that the problem exists. Also, because of the presence of leading clothing brands elsewhere in Italy, southern Italian firms have access to routes for upgrading their activities that are largely unavailable to their Polish counterparts.
2008	L67	Nyamsuren, Nyamaa, and Keun Lee. 2008. "Informal Economic Activities and Firm Performance in a Transition Economy: The Case of the Cashmere Industry in Mongolia." <i>Seoul Journal of Economics</i> , 21(2): 387-425. The cashmere industry is one of the most important foreign currency generators as well as the major income contributor in Mongolia. This study first finds a tendency that cashmere enterprises in Mongolia engage in the trading of raw cashmere rather than use raw cashmere in the production process given the shortage of raw cashmere, its high prices, and the low competitiveness of the final products (garments). This work also finds that there is a high extent of smuggling by enterprise people in the form of selling raw cashmere in black markets, and that a higher degree of smuggling leads to less output, sales. The results suggest the serious damages brought about by smuggling activities in Mongolia. This is in sharp contrast to the impact of formal trading because this does not harm firm profitability and sales growth although it affects production negatively. Finally, income tax rates have a negative and significant impact on profitability and no significant impact on output.
2008	L85 R30	Nelen, Hans. 2008. "Real Estate and Serious Forms of Crime." <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i> , 35(9-10): 751-62. The aim of this paper is to scrutinize the Dutch property market from the angle of crime-inducing conditions and circumstances.
2008	M31	Perret, Cecile, and Nadjoua Gharbi. 2008. "La contrefaçon en Algérie: Risques et prise en compte par les entreprises une application aux produits cosmétiques. (With English summary)." <i>Les Cahiers du CREAD</i> , 0(85-86): 59-80. This article analyzes the repercussions of the distribution of counterfeit products on the Algerian economy at the macroeconomic and microeconomic level. In the first part of this work, we make a return on the definitions and set up of an illustrated typology of counterfeit products. We analyze in the second part the macroeconomic and microeconomic consequences of the imitation notably through the study of the consideration of the risk of imitation by authorities and by companies through their marketing-mix. This study is illustrated by the exploitation of an original inquiry (on the behavior of consumption of the Algerian in original and imitated cosmetics) led directly with the users. It was administered in Constantine.
2008	N12	THE SAME AS C51 CV: Aigner, Dennis J., Friedrich Schneider, and Damayanti Ghosh. 2008. "Me and My Shadow: Estimating the Size of the U.S. Hidden Economy from Time Series Data."
2008	N12	CV: Tanzi, Vito. 2008. "The Underground Economy in the United States: Annual Estimates, 1930-80." In <i>The Economics of the Hidden Economy. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 178-200. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 227. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	N14	CV: Klovland, Jan Tore. 2008. "Tax Evasion and the Demand for Currency in Norway and Sweden: Is There a Hidden Relationship?." In <i>The Economics of the Hidden Economy. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 201-17. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 227. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	N14	CV: Petersen, Hans-Georg. 2008. "Size of the Public Sector, Economic Growth and the Informal Economy: Development Trends in the Federal Republic of Germany." In <i>The Economics of the Hidden Economy. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 573-97.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 227. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	N14	Nikas, Christos. 2008. "Hidden Economy and Hyper-Inflation in Occupied Greece 1941-1944." <i>Archives of Economic History</i> , 20(2): 29-45. The Greek economy during the occupation (1941-1944) is characterized by the aggravation of hyperinflation and hidden economy. The collapse of the tax-collecting mechanism caused the full abandonment of tax controls leading a large part of the economic activity to go underground. The collapse of the public finances led to the imposition of the "inflation tax", with the uncontrolled monetary expansion leading to one of the greatest (and in fact the only one during occupation) hyperinflations recorded in the first half of the 20th century. The purpose of this paper is to place the Greek experience in a theoretical and empirical economic framework.
2008	Q21	Jeannot Rossi, Fernando. 2008. "Desarrollo de la economía informal. (Development of the Informal Economy. With English summary.)." <i>Analisis Economico</i> , 23(52): 133-58. An institutional approach is used by the author, as limited rationality and imperfect concurrence result in informal behaviours occurring much more on the basis of the appropriation process than in relation to forms of property: in this way the circumstantial determining factors acquire meaning; especially in relation to the real origins of this informality. Both in relation to the Tragedy of the Commons, as with the Tragedy of the Anti Commons, there exists a bad assignment of resources by the informal economy, based upon a capitalistic process of appropriation--the appropriation of rents--but not on the development of gains in productivity.
2008	Q41	CV: Lacko, Maria. 2008. "Hidden Economy--An Unknown Quantity?." In <i>The Economics of the Hidden Economy. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 118-50. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 227. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	R30	THE SAME AS L85 Nelen, Hans. 2008. "Real Estate and Serious Forms of Crime." <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i> , 35(9-10): 751-62.
2008	R32	THE SAME AS L67 Burroni, Luigi, Colin Crouch, Monika Ewa Kaminska, and Andrea Valzania. 2008. "Local Economic Governance in Hard Times: The Shadow Economy and the Textile and Clothing Industries around Lodz and Naples." <i>Socio-Economic Review</i> , 6(3): 473-92.
2008	Z11	Massy, Laurence. 2008. "The Antiquity Art Market: Between Legality and Illegality." <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i> , 35(9-10): 729-38. The paper aims to present both the legal and illegal aspects of the market in antiquities, specifically cultural objects which are transported from source countries to countries where they are sold or auctioned.
2009		
2009	F34	Nabi, Mahmoud Sami, and Imed Drine. 2009. "External Debt, Informal Economy and Growth." <i>Economics Bulletin</i> , 29(3): 1695-1707. We develop an endogenous growth model with overlapping generations taking into account important characteristics of the developing countries: high public external debt and large informal sector. We show that an increasing of the public external debt has two opposite effects. On the one hand, it enhances growth through a positive externality affecting the productivity of private firms. On the other hand, it inhibits growth by ousting the external financing of private firms and enlarging the less efficient informal sector. These two effects generate a non-linear effect of the public external debt on growth and an optimal share of the public external indebtedness. We also show that, under a certain condition, the enlargement of the informal sector could be accompanied by higher growth.
2009	J52	Chiarini, Bruno, and Elisabetta Marzano. 2009. "Interaction between Underground Employment and Unions in Selected Italian Industries." <i>Revue Economique</i> , 60(5): 1155-80. In this paper, we investigate empirically the nature of the relation between underground employment and unions in Italy, focusing on certain productive sectors. The motivation for this analysis is the hypothesis of the existence of two different opposite channels through which unions affect underground employment: a macro-effect, generating shadow activities via higher wages and market rigidities; a micro-effect, entailing a negative impact of trade union power on underground employment. We consider two different measures of the bargaining power of trade unions, i.e., wages and net density. Econometric analysis of Italian data yields three main results. First, mechanisms of interaction between underground employment and unions change profoundly according to the nature of the industry. Second, the two indexes of the trade unions' bargaining power play a different role vis-a-vis the extent of underground employment. Third, there is a counter-intuitive interaction between wage and underground employment, which may be explained in an insider-outsider framework.
2009	J60	Jutting, Johannes P., and Juan R. de Laiglesia, eds. 2009. <i>Is Informal Normal? Towards More and Better Jobs in Developing Countries</i> , Development Centre Studies. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Six papers explore how we can deal better with the reality of labor markets in developing countries with a view to achieving the Millennium Development Goals. Papers discuss employment, poverty reduction, and development--what is new (Johannes Jutting and Juan R. de Laiglesia); concepts, measurement, and trends (Jacques Charmes); persisting informal employment--what explains it (David Kucera and Theodora Xenogiani); women in informal employment--what we know and what we can do (Kucera and Xenogiani); moving out of bad jobs--more mobility, more opportunity (Jason Gagnon); and dealing with informal employment--toward a three-pronged strategy (Jutting and Laiglesia). Also available in French under the title Etudes du Centre de Developpement: L'emploi informel dans les pays en developpement: Une normalite indepassable?.
2009	L24	Williams, Colin C. 2009. "Rationales for Outsourcing Domestic Services to Off-the-Books Workers." <i>Journal of Economic Studies</i> , 36(3-4): 343-54. This paper aims to evaluate critically the assumption that the main reason for acquiring domestic services from the off-the-books economy is to save money. Data are reported from an internet survey of 5,500 people living in households with one or more members in employment in the city of Sheffield in the UK, which resulted in 418 responses (a 7.6 per cent response rate). In just 13 per cent of cases where domestic tasks were outsourced to the off-the-books economy the main reason was to save money or cost. Instead, off-the-books workers were used principally due to the problems customers confronted regarding the availability and quality of formal service providers.
2009	M54	Theodore, Nik, Abel Valenzuela Jr., and Edwin Melendez. 2009. "Worker Centers: Defending Labor Standards for Migrant Workers in the Informal Economy." <i>International Journal of Manpower</i> , 30(5): 422-36. The purpose of this paper is to examine the role of day labor worker centers in improving wages and working conditions of migrant casual workers in the USA. The paper reports the results of a survey of worker center executive directors and senior staff, with particular attention to the ways in which centers maintain wage rates, allocate jobs, and redress grievances. Day labor worker centers are now an important presence in construction industry casual labor markets, performing HRM functions that benefit employers and workers.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	Q01	Tenguz, Alper Selman. 2009. <i>Strategies of the State towards the Informal Economy</i>, Hamburg: Dr. Kovac. Explores the impact that the informal economy could have on fast and sustainable economic growth in developing countries. Discusses the current state of Informal Economic Activity (IEA) policy advice and what else is needed; the meaning of IEA and the reasons for its existence; elements of the IEA strategy framework; testing the IEA strategy framework; developing the IEA policy actions; and a summary of findings and outlook on further research. Appendices provide information on important economic IEA models; income inequality data; education inequality data; corruption data; country classification cases; indicator data sets; IEA support attitude; and empirical test results.
2009	R41	Rocha, Ricardo, Fabio Sanchez, and Leonardo Garcia. 2009. "Ventas callejeras y espacio publico: Efectos sobre el comercio de Bogota. (Street Vendors and Public Space: The Effects on Commerce in Bogota. With English summary.)." <i>Desarrollo y Sociedad</i>, 0(63): 245-68. The present paper attempts to measure empirically the externalities generated by the street vendors in four zones of the city. Given the lack of information censuses and surveys were carried out during December of 2004 and January 2005. The descriptive statistics show that the established commerce is less formal than expected; whereas the street vendors are mostly stationary, exhibit reduced scale, and low space rivalry. The econometric estimations show that the congestion of the public space generated by street vendors has a negative impact on both sales and employment of established retail commerce. The simulations of a reduction of street vendors pinpoint that although street sales account for just 2% of total sales in the four areas under study, they reduce 14% and 16% sales and employment of formal retail commerce respectively. Finally, some limitations of the methodological strategy are raised and some public policy proposals to face the phenomenon are presented.
2010		
2010	A23 J80 Q56	Chaudhuri, Sarbajit, and Ujjaini Mukhopadhyay. 2010. <i>Revisiting the Informal Sector: A General Equilibrium Approach</i>, New York and London: Springer. Explores the informal sector and its role in the context of unemployment, child labor, globalization, and the environment. Discusses theoretical foundations--a general equilibrium approach; the Harris-Todaro migration model and introduction of the informal sector; the informal sector and open unemployment; foreign capital inflow, the informal sector, and welfare; how and how far to liberalize a developing economy; economic liberalization, informal wage, and skilled-unskilled wage inequality; incidence of child labor, the informal sector, and economic liberalization; and the informal sector, pollution, and waste management.
2010	C52	Granda-Carvajal, Catalina. 2010. "The Unofficial Economy and the Business Cycle: A Test for Theories." <i>International Economic Journal</i>, 24(4): 573-86. The shadow economy is an extensive phenomenon worldwide. It poses several questions, the consequences of fluctuations in economic activity being among the major ones. Based on official data, this paper establishes a set of cyclical properties of macroeconomic aggregates and studies how these vary across countries with the size of the unofficial sector. Through comparisons with the existing literature on business cycles in economies featuring underground activities, the obtained 'stylized facts' are used to test the relevance of theoretical predictions on the influence of the shadow economy. Using this procedure allows us to confirm that the evidence is not entirely of the sort suggested in business cycle models. In particular, some important macro aggregates and cyclical properties have been neglected in the analysis altogether, while others have been paid too much attention for no apparent empirical reason. Some possible avenues for future research can be drawn from this exercise.
2010	C52	Granda-Carvajal, Catalina. 2010. <i>The Unofficial Economy and the Business Cycle: A Test for Theories</i>. University of Connecticut Department of Economics, Working papers: 2010-17. The shadow economy is an extensive phenomenon worldwide. It poses several questions, the consequences on fluctuations in economic activity being among the major ones. Based on official data, this paper establishes a set of cyclical properties of macroeconomic aggregates and studies how these vary across countries with the size of the unofficial sector. Through comparisons with the existing literature on business cycles in economies featuring underground activities, the obtained 'stylized facts' are used to test the relevance of theoretical predictions on the influence of the shadow economy. Using this procedure allows to confirm that the evidence is not entirely of the sort suggested in business cycle models. In particular, some important macro aggregates and cyclical properties have been neglected in the analysis altogether, while others have been paid too much attention for no apparent empirical reason. Some possible avenues for future research can be drawn from this exercise.
2010	C63	Hokamp, Sascha, and Michael Pickhardt. 2010. "Income Tax Evasion in a Society of Heterogeneous Agents--Evidence from an Agent-Based Model." <i>International Economic Journal</i>, 24(4): 541-53. We analyze the evolution and extent of income tax evasion under alternative governmental policies in an agent-based model with heterogeneous agents. A novel aspect of our modeling is the use of an exponential utility function, which allows us to assume rather realistic audit probabilities and to yield more realistic results with respect to the extent of tax evasion. Further, the introduction of lapse of time effects constitutes another novel aspect of our model. Among other things, the model allows for assessing the impact of alternative policies on tax evasion. Subject to the model features, we find that ethical norms and lapse of time effects reduce the extent of tax evasion particularly strongly.
2010	C73	Araujo, Ricardo Azevedo, and Nathalia Almeida de Souza. 2010. "An Evolutionary Game Theory Approach to the Dynamics of the Labour Market: A Formal and Informal Perspective." <i>Structural Change and Economic Dynamics</i>, 21(2): 101-10. A stylized fact of the labour market in developing countries is that it is highly segmented in informality. One of the main factors that induce workers and firms into informality is an excessive regulatory system that makes formal economy little attractive. This study aims to analyze the dynamics of workers and firms' entrance and withdrawal of the formal and informal economy, assessing the impact of taxes by using an evolutionary game theory approach in which economic agents decide for one these markets according to the expected pay-off. Moreover, the optimal relation between regulatory and enforcement action by the government is evaluated.
2010	D14	CV: Slack, Tim, and Leif Jensen. 2010. "Informal Work in Rural America: Theory and Evidence." In <i>Informal Work in Developed Nations</i>, ed. Enrico Marcelli, Colin C. Williams and Pascale Joassart, 177-91. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2010	E02	Atoyebi, G. O., G. T. Ijaiya, and M. A. Ijaiya. 2010. "Problems of Informal Microfinance in Kwara South: Implications for Rural Finance Policy in Nigeria." <i>International Economics and Finance Journal</i>, 5(1-2): 159-69. The provision of credit to rural households faces many challenges from formal and informal microfinance to rural finance policy. In this paper, results from rural areas are reported. The survey was conducted in some selected rural areas of Ekiti, Irepodun, and Offa local government areas in Kwara South Senatorial District, Nigeria between November 2008 and March, 2009 in which 600 respondents were investigated. These data were described and analysed with regards to implication for rural finance policy in Nigeria. The result shows that problem of continuity, small amount of loan, inability of informal microfinance to meet all loan demands, and provide term finance, limited the rural dwellers access to credit. This suggests that the rural dwellers would not be able to optimize their total

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		production--the value of which is elastic with respect to credit they can take. They would also not be able to invest in capital intensive projects. The study recommended provision of group collateral, and a sound legal and regulatory framework that would reduce risk and build confidence in informal microfinance.
2010	G01	Ionita, Iulian Gheorghe. 2010. "Money Laundering on the Background of the Financial Crisis--A Romanian Reality." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i>, 5(2): 89-107. The purpose of most illegal activities (especially those in the economic field), whether illegal as specific to organised crime networks (cigarette smuggling, alcohol; trafficking of weapons, nuclear material, drugs, human beings; trade in protected species of animals and plants, with human tissues and organs; forgery of currency or other values etc.) or other illegal activities developed more or less in organised manner (such as embezzlement, corruption, tax evasion, fraud, informatics fraud), is to generate funds for the organised criminality group or individual that develops them. As these illegal activities generate substantial funds, the organised criminality group or individual (launderer) involved have to find a way to control these funds without attracting attention to the activity which generates them or to the persons concerned. Through the process of money laundering one tries and succeeds (in most cases) to hide the real origin and possession of these funds. In the context of the current financial crisis, the phenomenon of money laundering experiences an extension and a specialisation without precedent. This situation demands a concerted reaction by the authorities who enforce the law in preventing and fighting money laundering.
2010	I20	CV: Marcelli, Enrico. 2010. "The Diverse Nature of Informal Work in California." In <i>Informal Work in Developed Nations</i>, ed. Enrico Marcelli, Colin C. Williams and Pascale Joassart, 168-76. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2010	I20	Cappariello, Rita, and Roberta Zizza. 2010. "Dropping the Books and Working Off the Books." <i>Labour</i>, 24(2): 139-62. The paper empirically tests the relationship between underground labour and schooling achievement for Italy, a country ranking badly in both respects when compared with other high-income economies, with a marked duality between North and South. In order to identify underground workers, we exploit the information on individuals' social security positions available from the Bank of Italy's Survey on Household Income and Wealth. After controlling for a wide range of sociodemographic and economic variables and addressing potential endogeneity and selection issues, we show that a low level of education sizeably and significantly increases the probability of working underground. Switching from completing compulsory school to graduating at college more than halves this probability for both men and women. The gain is slightly higher for individuals completing the compulsory track with respect to those having no formal education at all. The different probabilities found for self-employed and dependent workers support the view of a dual informal sector, in which necessity and desirability coexist.
2010	I30	CV: Pfau-Effinger, Birgit, and Slaaana Sakac Magdalenic. 2010. "Informal Employment in the Work-Welfare Arrangement of Germany." In <i>Informal Work in Developed Nations</i>, ed. Enrico Marcelli, Colin C. Williams and Pascale Joassart, 66-81. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2010	J32	Kugler, Adriana. 2010. "Labor Market Rigidities and Informality in Colombia: Comment." <i>Economia: Journal of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association</i>, 11(1): 96-101.
2010	J32	Mondragon-Velez, Camilo, Ximena Pena, and Daniel Wills. 2010. "Labor Market Rigidities and Informality in Colombia." <i>Economia: Journal of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association</i>, 11(1): 65-95.
2010	J80	THE SAME AS A23 Chaudhuri, Sarbajit, and Ujjaini Mukhopadhyay. 2010. <i>Revisiting the Informal Sector: A General Equilibrium Approach</i>, New York and London: Springer.
2010	K22	Krasniqi, Armand. 2010. "Impact of the Legislation in Informal Economy of South-Eastern European Countries--With Particular Focus in Kosovo." <i>Journal of Advanced Research in Law and Economics</i>, 1(2): 130-42. In several South Easter European Countries due to the delayed transition, the legal system of the economy is regulated with certain inappropriate provisions which reflect a weak institutional control system and inefficient implementation of sanctions against entities--operators that are not registered which realistically belong to the business activities. Through informal economy channels, which in some particular countries include a high percentage of the movement of goods and services, there is a specific traffic that takes places which actually scores billions of dollars. From such types of activities the government is not capable to collect tax liabilities and results budget becomes inept. The business operation by unregistered entities and operators, especially in area of retail services and construction may significantly distort the competition. These types of activities may encourage legal entities to undertake illegal actions to generate revenues aiming to achieve a sustainable position in market. The audit services of certain departments for employment and trade unfortunately are oriented in auditing only entities and operators that are legal and registered whereas as far as illegal activities that take place in theirs eyes it almost doesn't exist at all. It is a duty of governmental bodies to commit themselves seriously in order to prevent this negative social phenomenon as well as to combat by issuing appropriate legal-economical instruments which primarily would encourage the entities and operators through a micro-credit programs aiming to legalize their economic activities, creation of a guarantee fund by undertaking partially the risk during the first period of business aiming to promote the legalization and to facilitate operating costs within the legal market.
2010	L14	Steer, Liesbet, and Kunal Sen. 2010. "Formal and Informal Institutions in a Transition Economy: The Case of Vietnam." <i>World Development</i>, 38(11): 1603-15. We examine the role of informal and formal institutions behind the growth of private sector in Vietnam since the official recognition of private enterprises in the early 1990s. We show that firms have increasingly taken on risks in their transactions in spite of weak formal institutions. Risk-taking by firms can be explained by the use of informal institutions such as relational contracts and networks along with recourse to emerging formal institutions such as written contracts. Our results suggest that informal institutions remain important as mechanisms of risk management even as the economy matures and new formal institutions gradually develop.
2010	L82	CV: Hart, Keith. 2010. "Africa's Urban Revolution and the Informal Economy." In <i>The Political Economy of Africa</i>, ed. Vishnu Padayachee, 371-88. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2010	O10	Tanaka, Victor. 2010. "The "Informal Sector" and the Political Economy of Development." <i>Public Choice</i>, 145(1-2): 295-317. This paper takes an initial step in integrating insights from two sets of literature which have focused on central aspects of development with unfortunate independence. It highlights politically valuable resources, which are identified in the political economy literature, and shows that the informal sector literature provides ample evidence that these resources in general are (i) scarcely available to informal entities, (ii) poorly valued in their possession, and (iii) more often collectively unexploited by them. Overall, there seems to be an important though neglected bias in how the political system in less developed countries formulates, crafts, and implements policy.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	Q56	THE SAME AS A23 Chaudhuri, Sarbajit, and Ujjaini Mukhopadhyay. 2010. <i>Revisiting the Informal Sector: A General Equilibrium Approach</i> , New York and London: Springer.
2011		
2011	A33	Schneider, Friedrich, ed. 2011. <i>Handbook on the Shadow Economy</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Fourteen papers explore the latest research on the size and development of the shadow economy, the driving factors of the shadow economy, and the interaction of the shadow economy with tax morale, government institutions, and corruption. Papers discuss shadow economies all over the world--new estimates for 162 countries from 1999 to 2007; a survey on the shadow economy and undeclared work in OECD countries; the size and development of the shadow economy in India--a first attempt at a public choice explanation; size, development, and perception of the shadow economy in Switzerland; regional variations in the nature of the shadow economy--evidence from a survey of twenty-seven EU member states; regional patterns of the shadow economy--modeling issues and evidence from the European Union; the shadow economy and do-it-yourself activities--what we know; the shadow economy in the residential construction sector; who is working illicitly and why--insights from representative survey data in Germany; tax morale, tax evasion, and the shadow economy; the link between the intrinsic motivation to comply and compliance behavior--a critical appraisal of existing evidence; deterrence policy and the size of the shadow economy in Germany--an institutional and empirical analysis; the impact of institutions on the shadow economy and corruption--a latent variables approach; and the shadow economy, voice and accountability, and corruption.
2011	D22	CV; Molnar, Gyorgy. 2011. "The Overall Picture: Major Conclusions of "In Focus"." In <i>The Hungarian Labour Market: Review and Analysis: 2011</i> , ed. Karoly Fazekas and Gyorgy Molnar, 191-203. Translated by Anna Babarczy et al. Hungarian Labour Market series. Budapest: Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics; Budapest: National Employment Foundation.
2011	D22	Grimm, Michael, Jens Kruger, and Jann Lay. 2011. "Barriers to Entry and Returns to Capital in Informal Activities: Evidence from Sub-Saharan Africa." <i>Review of Income and Wealth</i> , 57(0): S27-53. This paper investigates the patterns of capital entry barriers and capital returns in informal micro and small enterprises (MSEs) using a unique micro dataset for seven West African countries. Our findings support the view of a heterogeneous informal sector that is not primarily host to subsistence activities. While an assessment of initial investment identifies some informal activities with negligible entry barriers, a notable cost of entry is associated with most activities. We find very heterogeneous patterns of capital returns in informal MSEs. At very low levels of capital, marginal returns are extremely high--often exceeding 70 percent per month. Above a capital stock of 150 International Dollars, marginal returns are found to be relatively low at around 4-7 percent monthly. We provide some evidence that the high returns at low capital stocks reflect high risks. At the same time, most MSEs appear to be severely capital constrained.
2011	D52 D91 O53	Joo, Donghun. 2011. "Determinants of the Informal Sector and Their Effects on the Economy: The Case of Korea." <i>Global Economic Review</i> , 40(1): 21-43. In this study, we adopt a general equilibrium model with occupational choice and incomplete contract enforcement in order to evaluate the effects of policies to reduce the size of the informal economy. More concretely, we try to quantify the effects of tax, entry cost, and contract enforcement on output, income distribution, and tax revenue. The model is specifically calibrated to the Korean economy. Under the assumption of an endogenously determined interest rate, the effects of policies on total output are restrictive. However, the demand effect shows that entry cost and contract enforcement have significant potential influences on output. Lowering the tax rate increases income inequality in spite of the shrinkage in size of the informal sector. There is no Laffer curve effect when the tax rate is lowered, despite the broadened tax base. Lowering the entry cost turns out to be a viable policy option for reducing the size of the informal sector, as it reduces inequality and increases tax revenue effectively.
2011	D58	Estrades, Carmen, and Maria Ines Terra. 2011. "Fighting Informality in Segmented Labor Markets: A General Equilibrium Analysis Applied to Uruguay." <i>Latin American Journal of Economics</i> , 48(1): 1-37. As in other Latin American countries, labor informality in Uruguay mainly affects less educated workers, who are also more vulnerable to poverty. We analyze the impact of some policies against informality in Uruguay, applying a general equilibrium model with a segmented labor market specification. We simulate two sets of policies: payroll tax cuts and increased enforcement in the informal sector. Both sets of policies are effective in reducing informality, but the effect on poverty is not straightforward. Poverty falls as informality is reduced; however, as enforcement policies increase hiring costs for informal firms, wages of low-skilled workers decline and poverty increases.
2011	D91	THE SAME AS D52 Joo, Donghun. 2011. "Determinants of the Informal Sector and Their Effects on the Economy: The Case of Korea." <i>Global Economic Review</i> , 40(1): 21-43.
2011	E12	Figuera, Stefano. 2011. "Alcune considerazioni sullo Shadow Banking System. (Some Thoughts on the Shadow Banking System. With English summary.)" <i>Studi Economici</i> , 66(104): 69-87. The financial intermediation system has been characterized by the emergence of new subjects and instruments modifying its organization. The development of the shadow banking system parallel to the traditional one has led to the demand, during the recent period of financial crisis, for a more efficient control to weather the growing systemic risk. This changing context leads the author to consider some essential profiles of the monetary nature of the capitalist economy. Specifically, a need is perceived to reinterpret recent events in the light of the credit nature of money and the endogenous character of its supply, aspects on which scholars of the Keynesian school have long focused their attention. The author considers particularly useful the indications deriving from the monetary production theory, especially with reference to the distinction among the various forms of financing, to understand such changes and adopt suitable strategies to handle them.
2011	E12	Forges Davanzati, Guglielmo. 2011. "Sussidi di disoccupazione ed economia sommersa: Un'analisi keynesiano-istituzionalista. (With English summary.)" <i>Studi e Note di Economia</i> , 16(3): 321-38. The aim of this paper is to analyse the role of social and moral norms in the underground economy, within a Keynesian-Institutionalist theoretical framework. In particular, it is shown that the existence of illegal behaviours can be explained in the light of the persistence of social and moral norms which constrain individual choices. Moreover, the effect of increased unemployment benefits in reducing the size of the underground economy is explored, and, on theoretical grounds, it is suggested that this increases aggregate demand and thus employment in the 'regular' sector, while also reducing the labour supply in the underground sector.
2011	E20	Georgiou, George M. 2011. "Measuring the Size of the Informal Economy: Some Critical Comments." <i>Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics</i> , 23(1): 85-107. There has been a burgeoning number of studies attempting to measure the size of the 'black' economy. These are based on a variety of methodologies and provide a range of estimates, not just across countries but within the same countries. This raises a number of issues. What is meant by the term 'black' economy? Is it an appropriate description? What is the theory underlying the estimates of informal economic activity? This paper examines these and other issues, and concludes that whilst the existence of what we prefer to call the 'informal' economy in most countries is incontrovertible, there is a lack of consensus on the appropriate methodology for estimating its size. More importantly, the large number of studies are simply

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		exercises in measurement without theory, though we are sceptical that even with strong theoretical underpinnings it is possible to provide accurate estimates of a complicated web of informal activities.
2011	E61	Cuff, Katherine, Nicolas Marceau, Steeve Mongrain, and Joanne Roberts. 2011. "Optimal Policies with an Informal Sector." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i> , 95(11-12): 1280-91. This paper characterizes optimal policies in the presence of tax evasion and undocumented workers. In equilibrium, domestic workers may work exclusively in the formal sector or also in the informal sector. Surprisingly, in equilibrium, wages are always equalized between domestic and undocumented workers, even if they do not work in the same sectors of the economy. This is driven by the interaction of firm level decisions with optimal government policy. We also find that enforcement may not always be decreasing in its cost, and that governments will optimally enforce labour market segmentation if enforcement costs are not too high.
2011	F12	Mandal, Biswajit, and Saswati Chaudhuri. 2011. "Informal Wage, Informal Price and Extortion under Migration and Tariff Reform." <i>Modern Economy</i> , 2(1): 39-44. In this paper we propose a theoretical model where formal and informal sectors co-exist in tandem. Trade union segregates some labor from being formal. Capital is not allowed to freely move between formal and informal sectors. Using this sort of framework it has been shown that immigration of unskilled workers reduces the return to informal labor and makes the informal good relatively cheap. A tariff slash also impinges on similar kind of results. In both the cases informal capitalists gain. Moreover, what is more striking is that both migration and tariff reform are equally bad for the economy as a whole since these policies enhance the 'unproductive' element or labor in the society which is really costly as these laborers could have been used to produce some more consumable commodities.
2011	F61	Vega, Carlos Alba. 2011. "La mondialisation par le bas et ses formes de regulation politique. (Globalization from Below and Its Political Regulation Forms. With English summary.)." <i>Revue Tiers Monde</i> , 0(208): 103-19. This article examines globalization from below, constituted by millions of persons and merchandises travelling with and without papers who participate in an opposite side of the hegemonic globalization. These flux which imply transactions which are non institutionalized, informal, sometimes "semi-legal" or "illegal", are generated by migrants, merchants and small entrepreneurs who bring goods, new or second hand, original or pirated, to consumers that otherwise wouldn't have access to the world's wealth. What is this Economic Globalization from below? How do street vendors organize themselves in order to sell these products in forbidden places? We will try to answer these questions with field materials (deep interviews and surveys) from Mexico City's Historical Center.
2011	G11	d'Andria, Diego. 2011. "Investment Strategies of Criminal Organisations." <i>Policy Studies</i> , 32(1): 1-19. Recent transformations affecting large criminal organisations worldwide point to a mutation towards high internationalisation and management practices similar to incorporated enterprises. This trend brings new issues and questions regarding the effectiveness of policies aimed at eradicating such forms of delinquency. Indeed, if organised crime has the ability to modify its investment portfolio composition to react to an increase in punishment and penalties and of public spending devoted to a generic rise of police activity, the deterrent power of traditional security policy is eroded, or totally nullified if the organised crime is capable of obtaining a risk premium for its illicit activities. Researching into the peculiarities of large criminal organisations and formulating a behavioural model for their investment choices, I propose results to support a policy research aimed at undermining their flexibility in assets allocation, both through demand-side and anti-money-laundering policies, and recognising the existing individual incentive asymmetry in entering and exiting organised crime.
2011	H23	Hatipoglu, Ozan, and Gulenay Ozbek. 2011. "On the Political Economy of the Informal Sector and Income Redistribution." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 32(1): 69-87. In this paper, we analyze a general equilibrium model in which agents choose to be employed in formal or in the informal sector. The formal sector is taxed to provide income subsidies and the level of redistribution is determined endogenously through majority voting. The model is simulated to produce qualitative results and to illustrate the differences between economies with different distributional features. We show that a distortion in the democratic rule in favor of the rich reduces transfers while the size of the informal sector may remain at high levels. Despite a greater demand for redistribution in societies where the majority has few resources (skills), we find that political systems which work in favor of a rich minority will produce little redistribution. Our results call for pro-poor measures such as free training and education programs that should be offered to those who cannot afford it.
2011	H83	Kim, Young Se, and Jong Won Lee. 2011. "Corruption and Government Roles: Causes, Economic Effects, and Scope." <i>Korea and the World Economy</i> , 12(3): 513-53. This paper reviews recent advances in the economic literature on corruption in order to put some of this material into a broader analytic perspective. Using the widely accepted definition of corruption in the literature, we argue that excessively centralized government structure is one of the ultimate factors that drive a high level of corruption. In accordance with existing studies, we found there is ample evidence that corruption reduces economic efficiencies and has significant distributional consequences. In addition, due to widespread criticism of conventional perception-based corruption measures, we develop alternative measure of corruption that allows more fruitful empirical studies. The estimated magnitude of corruption in Korea suggests a number of important policy implications.
2011	I23	CV: Chew, Rosalind. 2011. "Economics of Training: Market Failure and Government Intervention." In <i>Crisis Management and Public Policy: Singapore's Approach to Economic Resilience</i> , ed. Hui Ying Sng and Wai Mun Chia, 109-19. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	M42	CV: Feld, Lars P., Andreas J. Schmidt, and Friedrich Schneider. 2011. "Deterrence Policy and the Size of the Shadow Economy in Germany: An Institutional and Empirical Analysis." In <i>Handbook on the Shadow Economy</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 409-40. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	M52	CV: Semjen, Andras, and Istvan Janos Toth. 2011. "Possible Effects of the Crisis on Undeclared Employment." In <i>The Hungarian Labour Market: Review and Analysis: 2011</i> , ed. Karoly Fazekas and Gyorgy Molnar, 140-59. Translated by Anna Babarczy et al. Hungarian Labour Market series. Budapest: Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics; Budapest: National Employment Foundation.
2011	O53	THE SAME AS D52 Joo, Donghun. 2011. "Determinants of the Informal Sector and Their Effects on the Economy: The Case of Korea." <i>Global Economic Review</i> , 40(1): 21-43.
2011	R15	CV: Herwartz, Helmut, Friedrich Schneider, and Egle Tafenau. 2011. "Regional Patterns of the Shadow Economy: Modelling Issues and Evidence from the European Union." In <i>Handbook on the Shadow Economy</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 201-57. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	B14 B31	Barnes, Thomas. 2012. "Marxism and Informal Labour." <i>Journal of Australian Political Economy</i> , 0(70): 144-66.
2012	B25	Bagırzade, Elsen Resuloglu. 2012. "İktisat Biliminde Kayıtdışı Ekonomi Arastirmalari Uzerine. (With English summary.)." <i>YDU Sosyal Bilimler Dergisi/NEU Journal of Social Sciences</i> , 5(1): 34-51. The purpose of the research consists in exposing the genesis of hidden economies and determining the evolution and recent tendencies in researching hidden economies. The historical succession method and an interdisciplinary approach together with general-theoretical scientific methods were used in this research. Findings of the research are these: 1) The history of the formation and development of the hidden economy is as old as the history of humanity; 2) Many researchers have investigated this problem in several stages of history, but the systematic research of the problem has increased in the XXth century, especially after the emergence of the institutionalism school of economics; 3) Recent theories of the hidden economy consist of many separate conceptions and approaches related to the determination of the 'hidden economy' concept, estimations of its size, causes of formation, and social and economic consequences; 4) Economic, sociological, cybernetic and juridical approaches differ in research of the hidden economy; 5) An interdisciplinary approach, in other words a universal approach, that combines different approaches (economic, sociological, cybernetic and juridical) is used for perfect results in the latest research. This paper enables one to understand the genesis of the hidden economy, and to learn the historical evolution and modern inclinations of investigations of the problem. Originalities of this paper include introducing the perspectives of the schools of economics related to the phenomenon of the hidden economy, determining the main directions of development in research connected with hidden economies and being the first research in Turkish in this subject.
2012	B31	THE SAME AS B14 Barnes, Thomas. 2012. "Marxism and Informal Labour." <i>Journal of Australian Political Economy</i> , 0(70): 144-66.
2012	B54	Tcherneva, Pavlina R. 2012. "What Do Poor Women Want? Public Employment or Cash Transfers? Lessons from Argentina" Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. The literature on public employment policies such as the job guarantee (JG) and the employer of last resort (ELR) often emphasizes their macroeconomic stabilization effects. But carefully designed and implemented policies like these can also have profound social transformative effects. In particular, they can help address enduring economic problems such as poverty and gender disparity. To examine how, this paper will look at the reform of Argentina's Plan Jefes into Plan Familias. Plan Jefes was the hallmark stabilization policy of the Argentine government after the 2001 crisis. It guaranteed a public sector job in a community project to unemployed male and female heads of households. The vast majority of beneficiaries, however, turned out to be poor women. For a number of reasons that are explored below, the program was later reformed into a cash transfer policy, known as Plan Familias, that still exists today. The paper examines this reform in order to evaluate the relative impact of such policies on some of the most vulnerable members of society; namely, poor women. An examination of the Argentine experience based on survey evidence and fieldwork reveals that poor women overwhelmingly want paid work opportunities, and that a policy such as the JG or the ELR cannot only guarantee full employment and macroeconomic stabilization, but it can also serve as an institutional vehicle that begins to transform some of the structures and norms that produce and reproduce gender disparities. These transformative features of public employment policies are elucidated by turning to the capabilities approach developed by Amartya Sen and elaborated by Martha Nussbaum-an approach commonly invoked in the feminist literature. This paper examines how the access to paid employment can enhance what Sen defines as an individual's "substantive freedom." Any policy that fosters genuine freedom begins with an understanding of what the targeted population (in this case, poor women) wants. It then devises a strategy that guarantees that such opportunities exist and removes the obstacles to accessing these opportunities.
2012	D33	Mateo Tome, Juan Pablo. 2012. "La actividad no capitalista y la composicion del excedente en Mexico. (The Non-capitalist Activity and the Surplus Structure in Mexico. With English summary.)" <i>Analisis Economico</i> , 27(64): 47-73. This paper addresses both theoretically and methodologically the valor flow estimation of the non-capitalist activity in the Mexican economy during 1970-2003, mostly of the simple mercantile activity which does not employ salaried work. From the perspective of the capitalist production method and its economic categories measurement, such as the estimation of the average profit rate, a proposal for quantifying the surplus of the non-capitalist activity that must be excluded from the calculation is presented. In order to do so, a method based on the business micro-units is justified, rather than assigning a representative income to the self-employed workers, due to the problems derived from the available statistics. In this way the surplus composition in Mexico can be analyzed and its effect on the calculation of the benefit rate shown.
2012	D40	CV: Siniscalchi, Valeria. 2012. "Towards an Economic Anthropology of Europe." In <i>A Handbook of Economic Anthropology</i> , Second Edition, ed. James G. Carrier, 553-67. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	D60	CV: Markandya, Anil, Mikel Gonzalez-Eguino, and Marta Escapa. 2012. "Environmental Fiscal Reform and Unemployment in Spain." In <i>Carbon Pricing, Growth and the Environment</i> , ed. Larry Kreiser, Ana Yabar Sterling, Pedro Herrera, Janet E. Milne and Hope Ashiabor, 3-16. Critical Issues in Environmental Taxation, vol. 11. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F24	CV: Abdulloev, Ilhom, Ira N. Gang, and John Landon-Lane. 2012. "Migration as a Substitute for Informal Activities: Evidence from Tajikistan." In <i>Informal Employment in Emerging and Transition Economies</i> , ed. Hartmut Lehmann and Konstantinos Tatsiramos, 205-27. Research in Labor Economics series, vol. 34. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Binglewade, U.K..
2012	F62	Voicu, Cristina. 2012. "Economics and "Underground" Economy Theory." <i>Theoretical and Applied Economics</i> , 19(7): 71-84. Following examination of the theory underlying "underground" economy study I concluded that a good knowledge of the economic thought history is a must for any paper of economic analysis. The subject is sufficiently dramatic by its nature; so I consider it is necessary to bring the scientific perspective. In addition, "underground" economy is an unavoidable ingredient of any economy, the most profitable component of the economy being the "underground" one. Lack of consideration for this component can lead to severe shortfalls of economic analysis leading to the adoption of unrealistic strategies. I support since the beginning of this paper that epistemic logic rather than the quantitative side will be essentially concerned. In this paper I propose to elaborate on a theory that will mark the right of "underground" economy to exist as a sub-branch of economics. The main argument supporting the need for such an analysis consists of time evidence that shows that "underground" economy is a source of development, subsistence and even escape from the periphery zone for some underdeveloped economies.
2012	F63	Lyons, Michal, Alison Brown, and Colman Msoka. 2012. "(Why) Have Pro-poor Policies Failed Africa's Working Poor?" <i>Journal of International Development</i> , 24(8): 1008-29. Globalisation, liberalisation and urbanisation have contributed to a rapid growth of urban informal economies in sub-Saharan Africa. Commerce has become a dominant feature of national economies, and street vending has become a prime source of employment for poor urban dwellers, yet most work illegally, and evictions and harassment are common. The paper examines the process and impacts of three pro-poor reform agendas in Tanzania, each representing a

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		different ideology of reform, and draws on survey results from 2007 and 2011 to assess their potential to legitimate the activities of street vendors and to ameliorate their relations with the state.
2012	G24	CV: Kostova Karaboytcheva, Miroslava, and Luis Rubio Andrada. 2012. "The Impact of the Shadow Economy on the Country Risk Index." In <i>Tax Evasion and the Shadow Economy</i> , ed. Michael Pickhardt and Aloys Prinz, 156-77. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	H76	CV: Goldsmith, William W. 2012. "The Drug War and Inner-City Neighborhoods." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of Urban Economics and Planning</i> , ed. Nancy Brooks, Kieran Donaghy and Gerrit-Jan Knaap, 248-76. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	I24	Xue, Jinjun, ed. 2012. <i>Growth with Inequality: An International Comparison on Income Distribution</i>, Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific. Eighteen papers consider the inconsistencies between high growth and increasing inequality in a series of country and regional case studies. Papers discuss growth and inequality in China, Hong Kong, the United States, India, Germany, South Korea, the United Kingdom, Indonesia, Thailand, Singapore, and Japan; informal employment and income disparity; educational disparity and income disparity; housing inequality and underlying factors in urban China; agriculture profitability and income disparity; labor migration and income inequality; income inequality, labor migration, and the Lewis turning point; and trade-offs and complementarities between growth and inequality in OECD countries.
2012	J40	Packard, Truman, Johannes Koettl, and Claudio E. Montenegro. 2012. <i>In from the Shadow: Integrating Europe's Informal Labor</i>, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Explores the experiences of people earning a living working full- or part-time in Europe's untaxed markets for goods, services, and labor, and considers how government policymakers can bring more of these workers in from the shadow economy. Discusses informal employment in Europe's shadow economy; the conceptual framework--more than structural incentives; structural drivers of the shadow economy and informal work; good governance, institutional credibility, and tax morale; and policies to bring work in from the shadow.
2012	J71	Garg, Neeru. 2012. "Accounting for Wage Inequality in Informal Sector." <i>International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics and Management</i>, 2(7): 34-37. The wage and employment policies relating to the unorganised workers and in particular the issue of wages paid to them has been a subject of considerable discussion among union leaders and labour experts in India. While minimum wage legislation has, to a large extent, been effective in providing protection to workers in the organised sector, with periodic revision, this has not been the case with the unorganised workers, who largely remain outside the purview of minimum wage legislation. During the year 1999-2000, the labour force was estimated to be 407 million. In 2004-05, the labour market consisted of 469.06 million workers and has grown up to 509.3 million in the year 2006. The labour force growth rate accelerated from 1.03 per cent to 2.93 per cent (more than the population growth rate). This paper investigates the structure and growth rate of wage inequality among workers of the informal manufacturing sector of India during the post liberalisation period.
2012	K11 O44	Tajibaeva, Liaila S. 2012. "Property Rights, Renewable Resources and Economic Development." <i>Environmental and Resource Economics</i>, 51(1): 23-41. This paper analyzes the role of endogenous property rights in the development of an open resource-based economy. I incorporate renewable resources and endogenous decisions on property rights into a convex growth model with the formal and informal sectors. I find that along the transition path to steady state, property rights enforcement is not constant but improves with time as well as involves intermediate property rights specification (between open access and perfect property rights). International trade and labor market are driving these endogenous changes. Property rights improve with favorable terms of trade when the economy exports resource services and stronger property rights help maintain the resource stock by deterring illegal harvest. This pushes labor away from the informal harvest sector toward greater participation in the formal sector of the economy. In turn, more labor participation in the formal sector along with capital formation increase the country's output and consumption. Overall, with an open economy and well-functioning institutions, renewable resources have a positive impact on economic growth.
2012	L31	Williams, Colin C., and Sara Nadin. 2012. "Beyond the Commercial versus Social Entrepreneurship Dichotomy: A Case Study of Informal Entrepreneurs." <i>Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship</i>, 17(3): 1-17. Despite a widespread recognition in the mainstream entrepreneurship literature that many legitimate entrepreneurs do not pursue purely profit-driven commercial goals, the small but burgeoning literature on entrepreneurship in the informal economy has assumed entrepreneurs operating wholly or partially on an off-the-books basis are commercial rather than social entrepreneurs. To evaluate critically this assumption, evidence is reported from a survey involving face-to-face interviews with 70 informal entrepreneurs located in deprived and affluent urban and rural English localities. The finding is that informal entrepreneurs range from those pursuing purely commercial ends through to purely social entrepreneurs pursuing solely social logics, with the majority situated somewhere in-between combining both commercial and social objectives. The outcome is a call to recognize that not all informal entrepreneurs are purely commercial entrepreneurs and that the commercial versus social entrepreneurship dichotomy will need to be transcended if the multifarious goals underpinning informal entrepreneurship are to be better understood.
2012	L69	Mbaye, Souleymane. 2012. "Dynamique de l'artisanat dans la region de ziguinchor (Senegal). (Dynamics of the Small Craft Industry in the Region of Ziguinchor. With English summary.)" <i>Revue Tiers Monde</i>, 0(212): 153-72. The artisanal sector is one of the driving forces of the economy of the region of Ziguinchor which, according to statistics, is the poorest in Senegal. The craft industry is an essential component of the informal sector which has been the subject of numerous studies focusing on the dynamics of accumulation. The application of the segmentation criteria used in the studies on the informal sector (dualism) to the local craft industries formally reveals two categories of units: a first sub group with a high level of saving and investment which is placed, in the economic taxonomy, in the evolutionary or expanded reproduction pole, and a second sub-group characterized by much lower levels. However, there is not always a clear-cut distinction between these two sub-groups. Dynamics implemented in a context of crisis do not necessarily differ from one another.
2012	L86	Goel, Rajeev K., and Michael A. Nelson. 2012. "Shadow Economy and International Software Piracy." <i>Applied Financial Economics</i>, 22(22-24): 1951-59. This article uses pooled data over the period 2004-2007 on about 100 nations to examine the impact of the shadow economy on the piracy of computer software. Results support the main hypothesis that a larger shadow economy leads to higher rates of software piracy. This claim is supported by various robustness checks. A 10% increase in the shadow sector increases software piracy about 1.4%. In other findings, greater economic prosperity and greater Internet diffusion check piracy, while some legal institutional measures have statistically insignificant effects. Policy implications are discussed.
2012	M41	Caliyurt, Kiymet, and Samuel O. Idowu, eds. 2012. <i>Emerging Fraud: Fraud Cases from Emerging Economies</i>, New York and Heidelberg: Springer. Eleven papers explore fraud cases from emerging economies. Papers discuss reporting fraud using the fraud-free company model--a case for the small- and medium-sized enterprises in emerging economies? (Kiymet Tunca Caliyurt); fraud detection and forensic accounting (Fatma Ulucan Ozkul and Ayse Pamukcu); a critical analysis of the effects of measurements on international company scandals--the Fraud Act (Nermin Citak); forensic accounting for financial malpractices in developing

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		countries--an analytical review of the state of the art (Abubakar S. Kasum); the double-way interrelationship between the shadow economy and economic growth (gross domestic product rate) (Alexandru Trifu); the multibillion dollar informal value transfer system (M. Nauman Farooqi); fraud as a distinctive part of management mistakes in countries in transition (Drago Dubrovski); corporate fraud--auditors' and managerial liability (Harpreet Kaur); the effect of corruption on country-level investment--the case of Pakistan (Raheel Gohar, Muhammad Shariq, and Fazli Azim); fraud in modern banking--highlights on online internet banking fraud (Asli Yuksel Mermod); and fraud in marketing and consumption practices (Ulku Yuksel).
2012	N34	CV: Siniscalchi, Valeria. 2012. "Towards an Economic Anthropology of Europe." In <i>A Handbook of Economic Anthropology, Second Edition</i> , ed. James G. Carrier, 553-67. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	O44	THE SAME AS K11 Tajibaeva, Liaila S. 2012. "Property Rights, Renewable Resources and Economic Development." <i>Environmental and Resource Economics</i> , 51(1): 23-41.
2012	P10	Williams, Colin C., Abbi Kedir, Meryem Fethi, and Sara Nadin. 2012. "Evaluating 'Varieties of Capitalism' by the Extent and Nature of the Informal Economy: The Case of South-Eastern Europe." <i>South-Eastern Europe Journal of Economics</i> , 10(2): 113-30. 'Varieties of capitalism' have been conventionally delineated by the varying types of formal economy that exist. Given that the vast majority of employment globally is in the informal economy, this paper offers a new analytical framework which delineates varieties of capitalism by their degree of informalization and the character of the informal economy. Examining South East Europe through this lens using evidence from a 2007 Eurobarometer survey, the finding is that this region is a 'quasi-formal market economy' and its informal economy composed largely of quasi-formal employment relations, albeit with significant variations in the degree and nature of the informal economy across different countries, sectors and population groups.
2012	P28 Q50	Diss: Liu, Antung Anthony. 2012. Three Essays at the Intersection of Public Finance and Environmental Economics. PhD diss. University of California, San Diego. This dissertation is comprised of three essays which explore environmental economics topics using public finance tools. The first and third essays are applied theory papers examining two overlooked factors--tax evasion and the shadow economy--which sharply alter the calculus of carbon tax reform. The basic finding is that carbon taxes are much less costly than has previously been found, particularly in developing countries. The second essay is an empirical paper studying how China's tax system has impacted its rollout of sewage treatment plants.
2012	Q13	Shiimi, T., P. R. Taljaard, and H. Jordaan. 2012. "Transaction Costs and Cattle Farmers' Choice of Marketing Channel in North-Central Namibia." <i>Agrekon</i> , 51(1): 42-58. About 70 per cent of the Namibian population depends on agricultural activities for their livelihood. Moreover, agriculture remains an important sector in Namibia owing to the fact that its national economy is widely dependent on agricultural production. Cattle producers in the Northern Communal Areas (NCAs) have an option to market their cattle via the formal or informal market. Efforts have been made to encourage producers to market their cattle through the formal market; however, these proved to be futile as the strategy yielded limited improvements. In this study, a number of variables have been analysed to determine factors that influence cattle marketing decisions. Factors influencing the marketing decision on whether to sell or not sell through the formal market have been analyzed using the Probit model. Factors influencing the amount of cattle sold through the formal market, assuming that a producer uses the formal market to sell cattle, were analysed using the Truncated model. Testing the Tobit model against the alternative of a two-part model was done using Cragg's model. Results from empirical research suggest that problems with transportation to MeatCo, marketing experience and the age of cattle producers are some of the factors that significantly influence the decision whether or not sell through the formal market. The accessibility of marketing-related information, accessibility of new information technology, the age of respondents and a lack of improved productivity are some of the factors that influence the proportional number of cattle sold through the formal market. The results suggest that substantially more information is obtained by modelling cattle marketing behaviour as a dual decision-making framework instead of a single decision-making framework.
2012	Q50	THE SAME AS P28 Diss: Liu, Antung Anthony. 2012. Three Essays at the Intersection of Public Finance and Environmental Economics. PhD diss.
2012	Q54	Simatele, Danny, Tony Binns, and Munacinga Simatele. 2012. "Urban Livelihoods under a Changing Climate: Perspectives on Urban Agriculture and Planning in Lusaka, Zambia." <i>Journal of Human Development and Capabilities</i> , 13(2): 269-93. With rapidly deteriorating national and local economies, many urban dwellers in sub-Saharan Africa are resorting to informal sector activities to ameliorate the current food insecurity that poor households face. Among these activities is urban agriculture, which is used both as a source of basic foodstuffs and also for income generation. In many cities, the growing of food crops is considered as an activity for rural areas, and is therefore, excluded from urban development and planning policy. This state of affairs has traditionally presented major challenges for many small-scale urban farmers to realise their full potential and attain household food security. In recent years, changes in climatic conditions (e.g. drought and flooding), coupled with a lack of policies supporting the activities of the urban poor, have combined to make it difficult for households to adapt to the changing urban environment. Drawing upon recent field-based research in Lusaka, the capital of Zambia, the paper explores the relationships between urban livelihoods and extreme weather events, and evaluates the extent to which changes in climate and urban governance are impacting upon urban agriculture. The paper has wider relevance in the context of evolving strategies for achieving sustainable urban development, poverty reduction and food security in Africa and elsewhere.
2012	Q58	Pinotti, Paolo. 2012. "Trust, Regulation, and Market Failures." <i>Review of Economics and Statistics</i> , 94(3): 650-58. Government regulation of firms is associated with more negative externalities and unofficial activity across countries. I argue that this correlation mainly reflects causality going from concerns about market failures to demand for government intervention. Using trust in others as a proxy for such concerns, I show that differences in trust explain a great deal of variation in entry regulations. Then, controlling for trust in the regression of market failures on regulation, the latter is no longer associated with worse economic outcomes. The same result is confirmed when I exploit country population as an alternative source of variation in regulation.
2012	Q58	Biswas, Amit K., Mohammad Reza Farzanegan, and Marcel Thum. 2012. "Pollution, Shadow Economy and Corruption: Theory and Evidence." <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 75(1): 114-25. We study how the shadow economy affects pollution and how this effect depends on corruption levels in public administration. Production in the shadow economy allows firms to avoid environmental regulation policies; a large informal sector may be accompanied by higher pollution levels. Our theoretical model predicts that controlling the levels of corruption can limit the effect of the shadow economy on pollution. We use panel data covering the period from 1999 to 2005 in more than 100 countries to test this theoretical prediction. Our estimates confirm that the relationship between the shadow economy and the levels of pollution are dependent on the levels of corruption. Our results hold when we control for the effects of other determinants of pollution, time varying common shocks, country-fixed effects, and various additional covariates.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013		
2013	C43	Ramoni-Perazzi, Josefa, and Giampaolo Orlandoni-Merli. 2013. "El índice de miseria corregido por informalidad: Una aplicación al caso de Venezuela. (Misery Index Corrected by Informality: Applicable to Venezuela. With English summary)." <i>Ecos de Economía</i> , 17(37): 29-49. This paper suggests a variation of the IMO index (Okun's Misery Index), adapting it to markets with high levels of informality, adding the ESI level (employment in the informal sector) to the unemployment level. This research compares the evolution of several standard misery indexes in several zones during the last decades, with emphasis on the case of Venezuela, for which the new proposed index is also estimated. Results show improvement in the well-being of groups of countries under study, compared to the deterioration of the indicator in Venezuela. In general terms, the IMO is controlled by unemployment, except in Venezuela. However, preponderance of inflation over unemployment in this country seems to occur by the underestimate that the unemployment rate has on the Venezuelan labor market situation.
2013	C78	Charlot, Olivier, Franck Malherbet, and Mustafa Ulus. 2013. "Efficiency in a Search and Matching Economy with a Competitive Informal Sector." <i>Economics Letters</i> , 118(1): 192-94. We consider a dual labor market with a frictional formal sector and a competitive informal sector. We show that the size of the informal sector is generally too large compared to the optimal allocation of the workers. It follows that our results give a rationale to informality-reducing policies.
2013	D61	Ruesga Benito, Santos M., Domingo Carbajo Vasco, and Manuel Perez Trujillo. 2013. "La economía sumergida y el ciclo económico. (The Underground Economy and the Economic Cycle. With English summary)." <i>Atlantic Review of Economics/Revista Atlantica de Economía</i> , 2(0): . There is nothing new about the resurfacing of the debate of the expansion of the underground economy in times of crisis. It is a reiterated topic claiming that irregular practices in the economy are cushioning the social effects in times of economic depression. However, the extensive literature related to the issue, for almost half a century, is not conclusive about the possible countercyclical effect of unregistered activities. This paper reviews relationships between the submerged and the regular sides of economic system, in order to know if they evolve in the same direction or, on the contrary, you can see a counter-cyclical behaviour on the hidden side of the economy. It aims, therefore, to analyse this relationship, first reviewing the academic literature on this subject. Second, establish a set of rational conjectures about the dynamics of both sides of the economic system, registered and hidden, in an autonomous way and interacting between them, from the perspective of developed countries. This develops a line of research that relies on the definition of a function of cost-benefit, little used in academic literature, trying to draw any conclusion on the convergent or divergent dynamics of both, on a widespread basis. And here a function containing the different benefits that might be expected, dipping subjects obtain from all or part of its business activity, as well as costs arising from this (economic, criminal, or other nature) is built to identify the dynamics of both sectors at different stages of the cycle. The outcome is very difficult to evaluate quantitatively and it defines the economic incentive for breaching the barrier of the formality or regularity at each point in time and according to the situation. This function involves certain facts assessable in monetary form, and others difficult to estimate, but that, no doubt, contributes to define the profile of the transgression to the informal economy, such as the moral pressure of the social and economic environment in which the offender lives or the intensity of auditing for compliance with the rules made by the tax, labour, and other authorities, etc. And, finally it comes to an empirical estimate that allows us to compare, through an estimated model of structural equations similar to the one developed by the Austrian Professor Schneider, the dynamics of the hidden sector of the economy in major European Union countries in the last decade, and it also allows us to observe the dissimilar behaviour in times of expansion and in moments of recession of the world economy. After that analysis, it can be observed a counter-cyclical behaviour of the underground economy. The direction of the relationship of the hidden economy with the economic growth, in principle reverse--which confirms its counter-cyclical nature--and the intensity of such a relationship are variables in the comparative analysis among countries, depending the outcome in each country on their economic, institutional, and cultural characteristics. Such a conclusion updates some of the most relevant work carried out in the field of estimation of the underground economy at the international level. And in spite of this, it is noted the low contribution of the economy submerged to the dynamics of growth of the whole economic system.
2013	D78 O50	Schneider, Friedrich, and Andreas Buhn. 2013. <i>Estimating the Size of the Shadow Economy: Methods, Problems and Open Questions</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4448. This paper presents the various methods to estimate the size of the shadow economy, their strengths and weaknesses. The purpose of the paper is twofold. Firstly, it demonstrates that no ideal method to estimate the size and development of the shadow economy exists. Because of its flexibility, the MIMIC method used to get macro-estimates of the size of the shadow economy is discussed in greater detail. Secondly, the paper focuses on the definition and causal factors of the shadow economy as well as on a comparison of the size of the shadow economy using different estimation methods.
2013	D78	Suntsova, A. O. 2013. "Updating the National Policy on Counteracting Money Laundering. (In Ukrainian. With English summary)." <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i> , 144(6): 95-102. The article analyzes the level of financial development of various countries to estimate the possibility and the applicability of the previously suggested model for updating the national policy on counteracting money laundering. The study is based on the theoretical results of the proposed model concerning the transformation of national financial monitoring.
2013	F10 F53	CV: Walker, John, and Brigitte Unger. 2013. "Measuring Global Money Laundering: "The Walker Gravity Model"." In <i>Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Finance: Past and Current Challenges</i> , ed. Navin Beekarry, 478-510. Elgar Research Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	F43	Birinci, Serdar. 2013. "Trade Openness, Growth, and Informality: Panel VAR Evidence from OECD Economies." <i>Economics Bulletin</i> , 33(1): 694-705. This paper analyzes empirically the linkages between trade openness, economic growth, and the size of the informal economy. I employ panel VAR techniques in a quarterly panel data set composed of 12 advanced economies over the period from 1964:1 to 2010:4 allowing bi-directional interaction between the variables in the system in order to address the endogeneity problem. The results provide evidence that there is a positive bi-directional relationship between GDP growth and trade openness. Second, fluctuations of GDP growth are explained by the size of the informal economy, while the impact of GDP growth on the size of the informal economy is not found to be robust with respect to change in VAR order. Moreover, the size of the informal economy affects GDP growth more than openness, and the causality from openness to GDP growth is slightly stronger than the causality from GDP growth to openness. Finally, there is no conclusive, robust evidence regarding the interaction between the size of the informal economy and trade openness.
2013	F43	Malešević-Perović, Lena, Vladimir Simić, and Vinko Mustra. 2013. "Investigating the Influence of Economic and Socio-political Openness on Growth." <i>International Journal of Economic Sciences and Applied Research</i> , 6(3): 35-59. This paper investigates the influence of international openness on economic growth in a sample of 32 European economies. The usual approach in the literature on the topic is to observe the impact of trade openness on growth. We, however, broaden this standard approach and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		analyse not only economic aspect of openness but also socio-political aspect. In our empirical analysis we use the TSLS (two stage least squares) estimator, whereby in the first step we use the standard growth regression that includes, among other variables, openness, and in the second step we include different determinants to instrument openness. Our research, in general, shows that openness is an important determinant of growth in a set of investigated countries. Trade openness and financial openness influence growth positively. The influence of institutions on growth is manifested mainly indirectly--through its influence on trade and financial openness.
2013	F53	CV: Reuter, Peter, and Edwin M. Truman. 2013. "How Much Money Is Laundered?." In <i>Combating Money Laundering and Terrorism Finance: Past and Current Challenges</i> , ed. Navin Beekarry, 460-77. Elgar Research Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	F53	THE SAME AS F10 CV: Walker, John, and Brigitte Unger. 2013. "Measuring Global Money Laundering: "The Walker Gravity Model"."
2013	F55	Christiansen, Thomas, and Christine Neuhold. 2013. "Informal Politics in the EU." <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i>, 51(6): 1196-1206. Traditionally, much of the focus of the study of politics has been on formal arrangements and formal institutions. In recent years, however, this dominant focus has given way to an increasing concern with informal aspects of politics. This can be said for both the study of comparative politics and international relations more generally and for research on governance within the European Union in particular. Against this background, the aim of this research note is, first, to review the findings of research on informal governance and, second, to explore whether analytical concepts can be applied to the EU, with the aim of bringing greater conceptual clarity to the field and identifying future research agendas in this area. In a final section, the article also addresses the normative dimension of informal governance in the EU, discussing both the benefits and the risks of such arrangements from the perspective of transparency, efficiency, and democratic accountability.
2013	G23	Agresti, Anna, Jean-Marc Israel, and Clive Jackson. 2013. "Non-bank Financial Intermediation in the Euro Area: Current Challenges for Harmonized Statistics." <i>Banks and Bank Systems</i>, 8(4): 62-66. Structural changes and innovation in the financial sector present challenges for statisticians in keeping statistics fit for purpose, and capable of meeting the needs of policy makers. Much of this innovation has been materialized in the non-bank financial sector. Non-bank financial intermediaries have then also become the focus for the work being carried out on "shadow banking", although the shadow banking is by no means to be identified with the full non-bank financial sector. This paper provides an overview of the financial sector statistics which are collected by the European Central Bank and national central banks in Europe and which are an important source of information on non-bank financial intermediation. Some upcoming developments in the collection and publication of statistics are also presented.
2013	I14	Avendano Castro, William Rodrigo, and Luisa Stella Paz Montes. 2013. "Rebusque y mendicidad: Muestra de desigualdad y pobreza en Cucuta, Norte de Santander, Colombia. (Odd Jobs, and Beggars: Permanent Sample of Inequality and Poverty in the City of Cucuta, North Santander, Colombia. With English summary.)." <i>Apuntes del CENES</i>, 32(55): 165-88. This paper makes a theoretical and reflexive approach to inequality and poverty in San Jose de Cucuta, North Santander, border between Colombia and Venezuela. It presents factors associated with unemployment, which contribute to begging, alms and odd jobs from a socio-economic environment, collects basic information applying a semi-structured survey (random) to a specific population: determining agents of a permanent practice of informal economy in the city. The results refer to a population sample from, for the most part, different regions of the country, associated with such aspects of not only economic, but social and forced displacement because of internal armed conflict and violence (IDPs: Internally Displaced Persons), leading to their establishment in the city which has generated health, education, security problems, among others.
2013	I25	Buehn, Andreas, and Mohammad Reza Farzanegan. 2013. "Impact of Education on the Shadow Economy: Institutions Matter." <i>Economics Bulletin</i>, 33(3): 2052-63. Using panel data for more than 80 countries from 1999-2007 this paper studies the marginal effect of education on the shadow economy, particularly considering the quality of institutions. The results show that higher levels of education fuel the shadow economy in an environment of weak political institutions.
2013	J33	Commander, Simon, Natalia Isachenkova, and Yulia Rodionova. 2013. "Informal Employment Dynamics in Ukraine: An Analytical Model of Informality in Transition Economies." <i>International Labour Review</i>, 152(3-4): 445-67. The transition economies of the former Soviet Union have experienced a surge of informal employment since the 1990s. This trend, the authors argue, is driven by the structure of labour compensation inherited from central planning. Their innovative theoretical model centres on worker choices of full-time and/or part-time employment across formal, informal, and mixed formal-informal sectors. Factoring in the probability of payroll tax evasion detection and the non-monetary benefits provided by state-owned/privatized firms, it suggests that such benefits incentivize workers to combine formal and informal employment. This is confirmed empirically by panel data evidence from the Ukraine Longitudinal Monitoring Surveys.
2013	J44	Diss: Abdulloev, Ilhom. 2013. Impact of Migration on Job Satisfaction, Professional Education and the Informal Sector. PhD diss. Rutgers University. This dissertation focuses on three aspects of the economic life of migrants' relatives who remained in the source country. In the second chapter, we argue that migration increases the job dissatisfaction of migrants' relatives who work in the source country. The family's migration experience allows its members to construct expectations on earnings from migration using information either from the size of remittances or directly from migrants. If their expected earnings from migration greatly exceed their current wages in the source country, migrants' relatives become more dissatisfied with their current jobs. In the third chapter, we argue that migration has both positive and negative effects on education. In estimating the positive impact of remittances we suggest controlling for migration's side effects by including a dummy variable indicating whether there is a migrant in the household. This way, holding remittances constant, the coefficient on the dummy variable captures other negative side effects of migration as a change in the intercept between households with migrants and households without migrants. In the fourth chapter, we discuss how migration reduces informality in the source country: migrants' incomes in new locations and income earned in the home informal economy become an imperfect trade-off. It is also because professional workers have more opportunities to engage in informal activities enabling them to forgo migration, but low-skilled non-professionals do not. We offer concluding comments in the final chapter.
2013	J48	Williams, Colin C. 2013. "Beyond the Formal Economy: Evaluating the Level of Employment in Informal Sector Enterprises in Global Perspective." <i>Journal of Developmental Entrepreneurship</i>, 18(4): 1-21. The aim of this paper is to evaluate the varying level of employment in informal sector enterprises across the globe and to undertake an exploratory analysis of the wider economic and social conditions associated with greater levels of informalization. Examining International Labor Organization surveys conducted in 43 countries, the finding is that the main job of just under one in three (31.5 percent) non-agricultural workers is in an informal sector enterprise. Conducting an exploratory analysis of the correlation between countries with higher levels of employment in informal sector enterprises and economic under-development ('modernization' thesis), higher taxes, corruption and state interference ('neo-liberal' thesis) and inadequate state intervention to protect workers from poverty ('structuralist' thesis), the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		finding is that there is a need to synthesize various tenets from all three perspectives. The outcome is a tentative call for a 'neo-modernization' perspective, which posits that higher levels of employment in informal sector enterprises are associated with economic under-development, public sector corruption and inadequate state intervention to protect workers from poverty.
2013	K21	Baumann, Florian, and Tim Friehe. 2013. "Tax Evasion and Tacit Collusion." <i>Public Finance Review</i>, 41(5): 633-57. This article analyzes the interaction between tax evasion and tacit collusion. We show that the possibility of evading taxes generally influences the incentives to form a cartel. We establish that whether tax evasion increases or decreases the set of circumstances allowing stable collusion depends on (1) the relation between the benefits of tax evasion and legal after-tax profits and (2) effective enforcement of antitrust laws. In considering variations in tax enforcement and antitrust enforcement, we find that stricter tax enforcement may actually increase the level of tax evasion, as it may promote the cartelization of industries. In contrast, stricter antitrust enforcement lowers incentives for cartelization, thereby possibly reducing tax evasion at the same time.
2013	L21 M10	Chen, Katherine K. 2013. "Storytelling: An Informal Mechanism of Accountability for Voluntary Organizations." <i>Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly</i>, 42(5): 902-22. Using observations, interviews, and archival research of an organization that coordinates the annual Burning Man event, I argue that storytelling is a mechanism by which stakeholders can demand accountability to their needs for recognition and voice. I identify particular frames, or perspectives and guides to action, articulated in members' stories. Deploying a personalistic frame, storytellers recounted individuals' contributions toward a collective endeavor. Such storytelling commemorated efforts overlooked by official accounts and fostered bonds among members. Other storytellers identified problems and organizing possibilities for consideration under the civic society or anarchist frames. By familiarizing organizations with members' perspectives and interests, stories facilitate organizational learning that can better serve stakeholders' interests. Additional research could explore whether (1) consistent face-to-face relations (2) within a bounded setting, such as an organization, and (3) practices that encourage participation in organizing decisions and activities are necessary conditions under which storytelling can enable accountability to members' interests.
2013	L80	Bansal, Sandeep. 2013. "Service Sector in India: Impact on Growth and Employment." <i>International Journal of Research in Finance and Marketing</i>, 3(0): 30-38.
2013	M10	THE SAME AS L21 Chen, Katherine K. 2013. "Storytelling: An Informal Mechanism of Accountability for Voluntary Organizations." <i>Nonprofit and Voluntary Sector Quarterly</i>, 42(5): 902-22.
2013	N23 N63 N93	De Luca, Giuseppe. 2013. "Informal Credit and Economic Modernization in Milan (1802-1840)." <i>Journal of European Economic History</i>, 42(1): 211-34.
2013	O50	Maftעי, Loredana. 2013. <i>A BRIEF ANALYSIS OF THE SHADOW ECONOMY IN EUROPE</i>. Centre for European Studies, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, CES Working Papers. Shadow economy affects all country around the world. European countries are affected by undeclared work, under-reporting and tax evasion. This phenomenon increases from West to East, the most affected being the Balkan area. The size of shadow economy is growing due to government actions, such as regulation and tax implementation. From a macroeconomic perspective, the economic cycle sustain the shadow economy levels. To combat this phenomenon it is necessary to adopt electronic payments, to reduce tax implementations and social contributions, to bring encouragement in cash deposits use and broaden credit cards.
2013	O50	THE SAME AS D78 Schneider, Friedrich, and Andreas Buhn. 2013. <i>Estimating the Size of the Shadow Economy: Methods, Problems and Open Questions</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4448.
2013	Q55	Chaudhuri, Sarbajit, and Ujjaini Mukhopadhyay. 2013. "Foreign Direct Investment, Environmentally Sound Technology and Informal Sector." <i>Economic Modelling</i>, 31(0): 206-13. The paper examines the linkages between foreign direct investment, informal sector and transfer of environmentally sound technology (EST) in a developing economy in terms of a three-sector, full-employment general equilibrium model with an informal sector that produces a non-traded input for the formal final good producing sector. The same input is produced by another division of the formal sector, which generates less pollution than the informal sector since the former uses a different type of capital that embodies EST. The formal sector has to pay a penalty for using the output of the excessively polluting informal sector. In this scenario, the analysis finds that foreign capital inflow in the formal sector may accentuate pollution, even if it involves transfer of EST. This result can at least question the favorable environmental impact of FDI in a developing economy even if it involves transfer of EST.
2013	Q57	Goel, Rajeev K., Risto Herrala, and Ummad Mazhar. 2013. "Institutional Quality and Environmental Pollution: MENA Countries versus the Rest of the World." <i>Economic Systems</i>, 37(4): 508-21. Using data for over 100 nations over the years 2004-2007, this study examines the effect, of institutional quality on environmental pollution, focusing primarily on influences of corruption, and the shadow economy, and paying special attention to MENA countries. Controlling for a number of factors, results show that both more corrupt nations and nations with large shadow sectors have qualitatively and quantitatively similar effects in yielding fewer (recorded) emissions; however, MENA nations have higher pollution rates. Policy implications are noted.

Table E26.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college*
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D81	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E17	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F32	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F35	Foreign Aid
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G12	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L93	Air Transportation
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M59	Personnel Economics: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E26: Balance of Links

178	Links in 2005
172	New links in 2006-2013
472	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E26 is equal to 5.44 AS.

Общий объем раздела E26 — 5,44 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E26.E.

E27 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications ¹

Table E27.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	General Economics and Teaching
B	5	7	2	1.4	0.39	0.13	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	166	889	723	5.36	13.01	16.24	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	36	89	53	2.47	2.82	1.63	Microeconomics
E	809	3,566	2,757	4.41	63.40	65.13	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	29	164	135	5.66	2.27	3.00	International Economics
G	11	83	72	7.55	0.86	1.52	Financial Economics
H	18	65	47	3.61	1.41	1.19	Public Economics
I	8	19	11	2.38	0.63	0.35	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	86	149	63	1.73	6.74	2.72	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	20	37	17	1.85	1.57	0.68	Industrial Organization
M	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.04	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	3	21	18	7	0.24	0.38	Economic History
O	53	236	183	4.45	4.15	4.31	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	7	57	50	8.14	0.55	1.04	Economic Systems
Q	9	46	37	5.11	0.71	0.84	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	14	43	29	3.07	1.10	0.79	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	1,276	5,475	4,199	4.29	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E27.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General Economics
A2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.05	Economic Methodology
B5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	5	7	2	1.4	0.39	0.13	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
C1	3	11	8	3.67	0.24	0.20	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	23	83	60	3.61	1.80	1.52	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	4	29	25	7.25	0.31	0.53	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	11	29	18	2.64	0.86	0.53	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	113	688	575	6.09	8.86	12.57	Econometric Modeling
C6	7	25	18	3.57	0.55	0.46	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	5	23	18	4.6	0.39	0.42	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	166	889	723	5.36	13.01	16.24	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
D1	12	15	3	1.25	0.94	0.27	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.07	Production and Organizations
D3	6	13	7	2.17	0.47	0.24	Distribution
D4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.05	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	9	24	15	2.67	0.71	0.44	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	Welfare Economics
D7	1	5	4	5	0.08	0.09	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	17	17	N	0.00	0.31	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	4	6	2	1.5	0.31	0.11	Intertemporal Choice
D	36	89	53	2.47	2.82	1.63	Microeconomics
E0	2	22	20	11	0.16	0.40	General
E1	52	172	120	3.31	4.08	3.14	General Aggregative Models
E2	609	2,312	1,703	3.8	47.73	42.23	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	100	637	537	6.37	7.84	11.63	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	22	156	134	7.09	1.72	2.85	Money and Interest Rates
E5	7	131	124	18.71	0.55	2.39	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	17	136	119	8	1.33	2.48	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	809	3,566	2,757	4.41	63.40	65.13	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	2	16	14	8	0.16	0.29	General
F1	13	43	30	3.31	1.02	0.79	Trade
F2	3	11	8	3.67	0.24	0.20	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	8	53	45	6.63	0.63	0.97	International Finance
F4	3	39	36	13	0.24	0.71	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	29	164	135	5.66	2.27	3.00	International Economics
G0	0	19	19	N	0.00	0.35	General
G1	4	38	34	9.5	0.31	0.69	General Financial Markets
G2	1	16	15	16	0.08	0.29	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	6	10	4	1.67	0.47	0.18	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	11	83	72	7.55	0.86	1.52	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	5	8	3	1.6	0.39	0.15	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	4	6	2	1.5	0.31	0.11	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	5	14	9	2.8	0.39	0.26	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	2	34	32	17	0.16	0.62	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Miscellaneous Issues
H	18	65	47	3.61	1.41	1.19	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health
I2	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.07	Education and Research Institutions
I3	5	15	10	3	0.39	0.27	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	8	19	11	2.38	0.63	0.35	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	15	40	25	2.67	1.18	0.73	Demographic Economics
J2	53	78	25	1.47	4.15	1.42	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	4	6	2	1.5	0.31	0.11	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.05	Particular Labor Markets
J5	3	5	2	1.67	0.24	0.09	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	10	17	7	1.7	0.78	0.31	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	86	149	63	1.73	6.74	2.72	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	3	5	2	1.67	0.24	0.09	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	14	20	6	1.43	1.10	0.37	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Industry Studies: Services
L9	1	5	4	5	0.08	0.09	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	20	37	17	1.85	1.57	0.68	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Business Economics
M3	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.04	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	General
N1	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.15	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.05	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.05	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.05	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	3	21	18	7	0.24	0.38	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	16	106	90	6.63	1.25	1.94	Economic Development
O2	3	9	6	3	0.24	0.16	Development Planning and Policy
O3	6	8	2	1.33	0.47	0.15	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	19	79	60	4.16	1.49	1.44	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	9	34	25	3.78	0.71	0.62	Economywide Country Studies
O	53	236	183	4.45	4.15	4.31	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Capitalist Systems
P2	6	53	47	8.83	0.47	0.97	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	7	57	50	8.14	0.55	1.04	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	Agriculture
Q2	4	4	0	1	0.31	0.07	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	3	27	24	9	0.24	0.49	Energy
Q5	1	11	10	11	0.08	0.20	Environmental Economics
Q	9	46	37	5.11	0.71	0.84	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	8	17	9	2.13	0.63	0.31	General Regional Economics
R2	3	16	13	5.33	0.24	0.29	Household Analysis
R3	1	8	7	8	0.08	0.15	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.04	Regional Government Analysis
R	14	43	29	3.07	1.10	0.79	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	1,276	5,475	4,199	4.29	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E27.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B22	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B31	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.05	Economic Methodology
C10	2	6	4	3	0.16	0.11	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C14	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C21	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.04	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	19	69	50	3.63	1.49	1.26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	2	7	5	3.5	0.16	0.13	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C32	4	26	22	6.5	0.31	0.47	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C43	6	15	9	2.5	0.47	0.27	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	5	13	8	2.6	0.39	0.24	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	5	6	1	1.2	0.39	0.11	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	17	47	30	2.76	1.33	0.86	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	3	27	24	9	0.24	0.49	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	88	599	511	6.81	6.9	10.94	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C63	4	8	4	2	0.31	0.15	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C67	2	3	1	1.5	0.16	0.05	Input-Output Models
C68	1	14	13	14	0.08	0.26	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C82	3	12	9	4	0.24	0.22	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C87	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Econometric Software
C88	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
D12	12	14	2	1.17	0.94	0.26	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D24	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.05	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	1	4	3	4	0.08	0.07	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	5	9	4	1.8	0.39	0.16	Factor Income Distribution
D57	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.05	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	8	21	13	2.63	0.63	0.38	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D64	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Altruism; Philanthropy
D74	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D91	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.07	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E01	2	17	15	8.5	0.16	0.31	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	16	18	2	1.13	1.25	0.33	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	1	20	19	20	0.08	0.37	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	1	12	11	12	0.08	0.22	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	34	122	88	3.59	2.66	2.23	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	2	10	8	5	0.16	0.18	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	44	96	52	2.18	3.45	1.75	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	31	67	36	2.16	2.43	1.22	Capital; Investment; Capacity

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E23	55	582	527	10.58	4.31	10.63	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	105	245	140	2.33	8.23	4.47	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E26	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.07	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	369	1,307	938	3.54	28.92	23.87	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E31	24	160	136	6.67	1.88	2.92	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	18	175	157	9.72	1.41	3.2	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	58	298	240	5.14	4.55	5.44	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E41	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Demand for Money
E43	7	54	47	7.71	0.55	0.99	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	6	43	37	7.17	0.47	0.79	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	8	57	49	7.13	0.63	1.04	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E52	6	81	75	13.5	0.47	1.48	Monetary Policy
E58	1	39	38	39	0.08	0.71	Central Banks and Their Policies
E61	1	7	6	7	0.08	0.13	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	4	49	45	12.25	0.31	0.89	Fiscal Policy
E66	12	70	58	5.83	0.94	1.28	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	1	9	8	9	0.08	0.16	Global Outlook
F02	1	7	6	7	0.08	0.13	International Economic Order
F13	3	8	5	2.67	0.24	0.15	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	3	14	11	4.67	0.24	0.26	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Economic Integration
F16	3	6	3	2	0.24	0.11	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	3	13	10	4.33	0.24	0.24	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F21	2	10	8	5	0.16	0.18	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Multinational Firms; International Business
F31	2	16	14	8	0.16	0.29	Foreign Exchange
F32	1	6	5	6	0.08	0.11	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F36	2	6	4	3	0.16	0.11	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	3	17	14	5.67	0.24	0.31	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F41	2	4	2	2	0.16	0.07	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F47	1	20	19	20	0.08	0.37	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
G12	2	17	15	8.5	0.16	0.31	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G15	2	3	1	1.5	0.16	0.05	International Financial Markets
G28	1	6	5	6	0.08	0.11	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G31	6	9	3	1.5	0.47	0.16	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
H11	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H21	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Tax Evasion
H30	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.05	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.04	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H55	3	7	4	2.33	0.24	0.13	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	2	4	2	2	0.16	0.07	National Security and War
H60	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.05	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H63	1	13	12	13	0.08	0.24	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
I21	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.05	Analysis of Education
I32	5	14	9	2.8	0.39	0.26	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J11	7	26	19	3.71	0.55	0.47	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J13	1	4	3	4	0.08	0.07	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	6	7	1	1.17	0.47	0.13	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J21	28	45	17	1.61	2.19	0.82	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	5	6	1	1.2	0.39	0.11	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.04	Labor Demand
J24	17	21	4	1.24	1.33	0.38	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	1	4	3	4	0.08	0.07	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J31	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.07	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J38	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Labor Contracts
J52	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J58	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J61	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.04	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J63	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	4	8	4	2	0.31	0.15	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J68	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.07	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
L16	3	5	2	1.67	0.24	0.09	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L25	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L60	6	11	5	1.83	0.47	0.2	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L62	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.04	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	4	5	1	1.25	0.31	0.09	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L71	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L95	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
M21	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Business Economics
M31	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Marketing
N43	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
O10	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	Economic Development: General
O11	5	71	66	14.2	0.39	1.3	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	1	4	3	4	0.08	0.07	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O15	7	16	9	2.29	0.55	0.29	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	6	5	6	0.08	0.11	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O19	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O21	2	3	1	1.5	0.16	0.05	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	1	5	4	5	0.08	0.09	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O30	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O33	5	6	1	1.2	0.39	0.11	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O40	2	6	4	3	0.16	0.11	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	3	6	3	2	0.24	0.11	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	14	62	48	4.43	1.1	1.13	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O52	3	11	8	3.67	0.24	0.2	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	4	13	9	3.25	0.31	0.24	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O55	1	4	3	4	0.08	0.07	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O57	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.05	Comparative Studies of Countries
P21	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P24	5	42	37	8.4	0.39	0.77	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P43	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
Q10	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.04	Agriculture: General
Q20	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q25	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q28	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Energy: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q41	1	12	11	12	0.08	0.22	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q48	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Energy: Government Policy
Q58	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.05	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	1	5	4	5	0.08	0.09	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R15	5	8	3	1.6	0.39	0.15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.04	General Regional Economics: Other
R21	1	6	5	6	0.08	0.11	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	2	7	5	3.5	0.16	0.13	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R32	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.02	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R58	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.04	Regional Development Planning and Policy
S	1,276	5,187	3,911	4.1	100	94.7	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E27.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A14	1	0.02	Sociology of Economics
A20	1	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
C01	1	0.02	Econometrics
C11	1	0.02	Bayesian Analysis: General
C15	1	0.02	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	2	0.04	Methodological Issues: General
C20	4	0.07	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C25	1	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	1	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	2	0.04	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C46	1	0.02	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C54	2	0.04	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C58	7	0.13	Financial Econometrics
C81	1	0.02	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	8	0.15	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
D13	1	0.02	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D21	1	0.02	Firm Behavior: Theory
D40	3	0.05	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D61	1	0.02	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D72	2	0.04	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	1	0.02	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D81	4	0.07	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	2	0.04	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	4	0.07	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	6	0.11	Expectations; Speculations
D85	1	0.02	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D90	1	0.02	Intertemporal Choice: General
E00	4	0.07	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E02	1	0.02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E25	1	0.02	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E30	4	0.07	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E42	1	0.02	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E50	2	0.04	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	9	0.16	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E60	2	0.04	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E63	2	0.04	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	6	0.11	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
F10	1	0.02	Trade: General
F33	5	0.09	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	2	0.04	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	1	0.02	Foreign Aid

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F40	1	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F42	1	0.02	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	12	0.22	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	1	0.02	International Business Cycles
F55	1	0.02	International Institutional Arrangements
F62	1	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
G00	1	0.02	Financial Economics: General
G01	18	0.33	Financial Crises
G10	1	0.02	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	2	0.04	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G13	2	0.04	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	2	0.04	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G17	10	0.18	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	1	0.02	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G21	10	0.18	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G33	1	0.02	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
H20	2	0.04	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H50	3	0.05	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H61	11	0.2	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	4	0.07	National Deficit; Surplus
H68	3	0.05	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H83	1	0.02	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I25	1	0.02	Education and Economic Development
I31	1	0.02	General Welfare; Well-Being
J10	1	0.02	Demographic Economics: General
J18	1	0.02	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J30	1	0.02	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J40	2	0.04	Particular Labor Markets: General
J51	2	0.04	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J60	1	0.02	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
L20	1	0.02	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L43	1	0.02	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L50	1	0.02	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L84	1	0.02	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L90	1	0.02	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L93	1	0.02	Air Transportation
L96	1	0.02	Telecommunications
L98	1	0.02	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
N00	2	0.04	Economic History: General
N12	4	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	3	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N15	1	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N22	3	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	3	0.05	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N71	1	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N75	1	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
O12	2	0.04	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	3	0.05	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O24	1	0.02	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O43	5	0.09	Institutions and Growth
O51	2	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O54	1	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
P11	1	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P16	1	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P26	1	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	7	0.13	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	1	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P33	1	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q31	1	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q38	1	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q43	9	0.16	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	4	0.07	Energy Forecasting
Q51	2	0.04	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q54	4	0.07	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	2	0.04	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R12	2	0.04	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R20	1	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R28	2	0.04	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R31	6	0.11	Housing Supply and Markets
R38	1	0.02	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
S	288	5.3	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(18), F43(12), H61(11), G17(10), G21(10), E51(9), Q43(9), C83(8), C58(7), P27(7), D84(6), E65(6), R31(6), F33(5), O43(5), C20(4), D81(4), D83(4), E00(4), E30(4), H62(4), N12(4), Q47(4), Q54(4), D40(3), H50(3), H68(3), N13(3), N22(3), N33(3), O14(3), C18(2), C38(2), C54(2), D72(2), D82(2), E50(2), E60(2), E63(2), F34(2), G11(2), G13(2), G14(2), H20(2), J40(2), J51(2), N00(2), O12(2), O51(2), Q51(2), Q56(2), R12(2), R28(2), A14(1), A20(1), C01(1), C11(1), C15(1), C25(1), C36(1), C46(1), C81(1), D13(1), D21(1), D61(1), D73(1), D85(1), D90(1), E02(1), E25(1), E42(1), F10(1), F35(1), F40(1), F42(1), F44(1), F55(1), F62(1), G00(1), G10(1), G18(1), G33(1), H83(1), I25(1), I31(1), J10(1), J18(1), J30(1), J60(1), L20(1), L43(1), L50(1), L84(1), L90(1), L93(1), L96(1), L98(1), N15(1), N71(1), N75(1), O24(1), O54(1), P11(1), P16(1), P26(1), P28(1), P33(1), Q31(1), Q38(1), R20(1), R38(1).

Table E27.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C81	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C83	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	8
D61	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E60	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
F43	2	5	0	0	1	1	2	1	12
H50	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
H61	4	0	0	1	0	1	0	5	11
L43	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L90	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N00	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
N12	1	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
N71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q43	1	0	1	2	1	1	0	3	9
R12	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
D84	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	2	6
E25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F33	0	2	0	0	0	2	0	1	5
F34	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
G14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
H62	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	4
J51	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
L20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N22	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
D40	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	0	3
D81	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D82	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
D83	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
E63	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
E65	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	6
G10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
G21	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	3	10
N13	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
N33	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
O14	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
O54	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
R31	0	0	2	1	1	1	1	0	6
A14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C20	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
E00	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
E30	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4
E42	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
E51	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	1	9
F42	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	1	9	2	2	4	18
G13	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
G17	0	0	0	1	4	1	3	1	10
G18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H20	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
L84	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O12	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
O51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Q54	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4
Q56	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
R20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	7
D13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F44	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H68	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
J10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J40	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
J60	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R28	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
A20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C01	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C54	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
D72	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
E02	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
I31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L93	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L96	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L98	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	5
P27	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	5	7
Q47	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
C18	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
C25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C46	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D73	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D90	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
D85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL(J)	15	9	15	21	9	15	10	17	111

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E27.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C81	Annabi, Nabil, John Cockburn, and Bernard Decaluwe. 2006. <i>Functional Forms and Parametrization of CGE Models</i> . PEP-MPIA, Cahiers de recherche MPIA. This study focused on the choice of functional forms and their parametrization (estimation of free parameters and calibration of other parameters) in the context of CGE models. Various types of elasticities are defined, followed by a presentation of the functional forms most commonly used in these models and various econometric methods for estimating their free parameters. Following this presentation of the theoretical framework, we review parameter estimates used in

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the literature. This brief literature review was carried out to be used as a guideline for the choice of parameters for CGE models of developing countries.
2006	C83	Engelberg, Joseph, Charles F. Manski, and Jared Williams. 2006. <i>Comparing the Point Predictions and Subjective Probability Distributions of Professional Forecasters</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 11978. We use data from the Survey of Professional Forecasters to compare point forecasts of GDP growth and inflation with the subjective probability distributions held by forecasters. We find that SPF forecasters summarize their underlying distributions in different ways and that their summaries tend to be favorable relative to the central tendency of the underlying distributions. We also find that those forecasters who report favorable point estimates in the current survey tend to do so in subsequent surveys. These findings, plus the inescapable fact that point forecasts reveal nothing about the uncertainty that forecasters feel, suggest that the SPF and similar surveys should not ask for point forecasts. It seems more reasonable to elicit probabilistic expectations and derive measures of central tendency and uncertainty, as we do here.
2006	C83	Croushore, Dean. 2006. "Consumer Confidence Surveys: Can They Help Us Forecast Consumer Spending in Real Time?" <i>Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Business Review</i>, 0(0): 1-9. In 1993, the Philadelphia Fed undertook a project to develop a real-time data set for macroeconomists, who can use these data in many ways--for example, when analyzing indexes of consumer confidence. Existing research indicates that consumer-confidence measures, though highly correlated with future spending, do not improve forecasts of future spending. But these studies used revised data that were not available to forecasters at the time they made their forecasts. In this article, the author uses the real-time data set to investigate an important question: does using data available to forecasters at the time--that is, real-time data--make measures of consumer confidence more valuable for forecasting?
2006	D61 L43 L90	van der Linden, Jan. 2006. <i>Working Paper 10-06--Network Industry Reform in Belgium: Macroeconometric versus General Equilibrium Analyses</i>. Federal Planning Bureau, Belgium, Working Papers.
2006	E60	Cournede, Boris, and Frederic Gonand. 2006. <i>Restoring Fiscal Sustainability in the Euro Area: Raise Taxes or Curb Spending?</i> OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 520. With population ageing, fiscal consolidation has become of paramount importance for euro area countries. Consolidation can be pursued in various ways, with different effects on potential growth, which itself will be dragged down by ageing. A dynamic general equilibrium model with overlapping generations and a public finance block (including a pay-as-you-go pension regime, a health care system, non ageing-related public spending and a stock of debt to be repaid) is used to compare the macroeconomic impact of four scenarios: a) increasing taxes to finance unchanged pensions and repay public debt, b) lowering future pension replacement rates and repaying public debt through a lower ratio of non ageing-related outlays to GDP, c) raising the retirement age by 1.25 years per decade and repaying increasing taxes only to pay off debt, and d) increasing the retirement age by 1.25 years per decade and paying off debt through a lower ratio of non ageing-related expenditure to GDP. This last scenario is the one where growth is strongest: with gradual increases in the retirement age and spending restraint, average GDP growth in the 2010s would be 0.34 percentage point stronger than in a scenario where fiscal consolidation is achieved exclusively through tax hikes. The appropriate conclusion from the model is not that public spending is bad per se, but that cuts to lower-priority spending items can deliver surprisingly large income gains compared with the alternative of raising taxes.
2006	F43	Tyers, Rod, Jane Golley, Bu Yongxiang, and Ian Bain. 2006. <i>China's Economic Growth and its Real Exchange Rate</i>. Australian National University, College of Business and Economics, School of Economics, ANUCBE School of Economics Working Papers. The recent influx of financial capital to China implies expectations of continued real appreciation and, indeed, rapid expansion had previously led to real appreciations elsewhere in East Asia. In a world of open economies and differentiated traded goods, however, development-related productivity and endowment growth shocks tend to cause real depreciations, the principal exception being the Balassa case where non-traded service sectors are large and productivity shocks are restricted to traded sectors. China is a special case amongst developing countries in that its labour force is likely to decline in future and this will place upward pressure on real wages and its real exchange rate. This paper assesses the magnitudes of the various links between China's growth performance and its real exchange rate using an adaptation of the GTAP-Dynamic global economic model in which a full demographic sub-model is incorporated. A baseline "business as usual" simulation is constructed to 2030, wherein China's growth rate slows considerably due to ageing and slower labour force growth. Comparator simulations are then constructed for cases in which fertility policy is changed, sectoral factor productivity is higher and financial reform reduces the investment interest premium. China's real exchange rate realignments are examined in each case, the results suggesting the current appreciating trend may be temporary, with depreciating forces appearing to dominate in the long term.
2006	F43	Golley, Jane, and Rod Tyers. 2006. <i>Demographic Change and the Labour Supply Constraint</i>. Australian National University, College of Business and Economics, School of Economics, ANUCBE School of Economics Working Papers. China's economic growth has, hitherto, depended on its relative abundance of production labour and its increasingly secure investment environment. Within the next decade, however, China's labour force will begin to contract. This will set its economy apart from other developing Asian countries where relative labour abundance will increase, as will relative capital returns. Unless there is a substantial change in population policy, the retention of China's large share of global FDI will require further improvements in its investment environment, in its factor productivity and/or in its labour force participation rates. The links between demographic change, labour participation rates and growth performance are explored here using a new global demographic model that is integrated with an adaptation of the GTAP-Dynamic global economic model in which regional households are disaggregated by age and gender. China's share of global investment, and hence its growth rate in per capita terms, is found to depend sensitively on its labour force growth and this, in turn, depends on both fertility and labour force participation. Rates of aged participation are low in China but likely to increase and this could offset the growth-retarding effects of fertility decline and ageing.
2006	H50	CV: Tiseno, Andrea. 2006. "Synchronization of Responses to Cyclical Demand Shocks in France, Germany and Italy: Evidence from Central Banks Macro-models." In <i>Convergence or Divergence in Europe? Growth and Business Cycles in France, Germany and Italy</i>, ed. Olivier de Bandt, Heinz Herrmann and Giuseppe Parigi, 251-87. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	H61	Jonung, Lars, and martin Larch. 2006. "Improving Fiscal Policy in the EU: The Case for Independent Forecasts." <i>Economic Policy</i>, 0(47): 493-529. We point out that official forecasts of output dynamics are crucial to the assessment of cyclically adjusted budget balances, and provide evidence that in some euro-area countries biased forecasts have played a thus far neglected role in generating excessive deficits. We suggest that the forecast bias may be politically motivated, and that forecasts produced by an independent authority would be better than in-house Ministry of Finance forecasts for the purpose of monitoring budget formation and budget outcomes.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	H61	Favero, Carlo A. 2006. "Improving Fiscal Policy in the EU: The Case for Independent Forecasts: Discussion." <i>Economic Policy</i> , 0(47): 529-31.
2006	H61	Martin, Philippe. 2006. "Improving Fiscal Policy in the EU: The Case for Independent Forecasts: Discussion." <i>Economic Policy</i> , 0(47): 531-32.
2006	H61	2006. "Improving Fiscal Policy in the EU: The Case for Independent Forecasts: Panel Discussion." <i>Economic Policy</i> , 0(47): 533.
2006	L43	THE SAME AS D61 van der Linden, Jan. 2006. <i>Working Paper 10-06--Network Industry Reform in Belgium: Macroeconomic versus General-Equilibrium Analyses</i> . Federal Planning Bureau, Belgium, Working Papers.
2006	L90	THE SAME AS D61 van der Linden
2006	N00	Murtin, Fabrice. 2006. <i>American Economic Development Since the Civil War or the Virtue of Education</i> . Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers. This paper is the first empirical framework that explains the phenomenon of fast growth combined with the demographic transition occurring in the United States since 1860. I propose a structural model that unifies those events through the role of education: the key feature is that parental education determines simultaneously fertility, mortality and children's education, so that the accumulation of education from one generation to another explains both fast growth and the reduction of fertility and mortality rates. Using original data, the model is estimated and fits in a remarkable way income, the distribution of education and age pyramids. Moreover, some historical data on Blacks, assumed to constitute the bottom of the distribution of education, show that the model predicts correctly the joint distribution of fertility and education, and that of mortality and education. Comparisons with the PSID suggest that the intergenerational correlation of income is also well captured. Thus, this microfounded growth model based on human capital accumulation accounts for many traits of American economic development since 1860. In a second step, I investigate the long-run influence of income inequality on growth. Because children's human capital is a concave function of parental income, income inequality slows down the accumulation of human capital across generations and hence growth. Simulations show that this effect is large.
2006	N12 N71 Q43	Malik, Farooq, and Mahdi Nasereddin. 2006. "Forecasting Output Using Oil Prices: A Cascaded Artificial Neural Network Approach." <i>Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 58(2): 168-80. Recent evidence suggests that oil prices affect output of the economy in a non-linear complex fashion. However, there is no clear agreement on the unknown functional form. An application of artificial neural network for short-term forecasting of GDP using oil prices and utilizing cascaded learning is proposed. We find that the mean absolute forecasting error and the mean square forecasting error is reduced by applying cascaded neural network relative to conventional artificial neural networks and popular linear models. Results also indicate that the developed forecasting approach is useful and point to the potential of this methodology for other economic applications. Our results are important for improving economic forecasts and introduce oil prices as a strong candidate for future forecasting exercises.
2006	O24	Cororaton, Caesar B., and Erwin L. Corong. 2006. <i>Agriculture-sector Policies and Poverty in the Philippines: a Computable General-Equilibrium (CGE) Analysis</i> . PEP-MPIA, Cahiers de recherche MPIA. The Philippines has undertaken substantial trade-policy reforms since the 1980s. However, the poverty impact is not very clear and has been the subject of intense debate, most crucial of which is the likely poverty effects of liberalizing the highly protected agricultural sector. A CGE micro-simulation model is employed to estimate and explain these impacts. Tariff reduction induces consumers to substitute cheaper imported agricultural products for domestic goods, thereby resulting in a contraction in agricultural output. In contrast, the prevalence of cheap, imported inputs reduces the domestic cost of production, benefiting the outward-oriented and import-dependent industrial sector as their output and export increases. The national poverty headcount decreases marginally as lower consumer prices outweigh the income reduction experienced by the majority of households. However, both the poverty gap and severity of poverty worsens, implying that the poorest of the poor become even poorer.
2006	Q43	THE SAME AS N12 Malik, Farooq, and Mahdi Nasereddin. 2006. "Forecasting Output Using Oil Prices: A Cascaded Artificial Neural Network Approach." <i>Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 58(2): 168-80.
2006	R12	Patuelli, Roberto, Aura Reggiani, Peter Nijkamp, and Uwe Blien. 2006. <i>New Neural Network Methods for Forecasting Regional Employment: An Analysis of German Labour Markets</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 06-020/3. In this paper, a set of neural network (NN) models is developed to compute short-term forecasts of regional employment patterns in Germany. NNs are modern statistical tools based on learning algorithms that are able to process large amounts of data. NNs are enjoying increasing interest in several fields, because of their effectiveness in handling complex data sets when the functional relationship between dependent and independent variables is not explicitly specified. The present paper compares two NN methodologies. First, it uses NNs to forecast regional employment in both the former West and East Germany. Each model implemented computes single estimates of employment growth rates for each German district, with a 2-year forecasting range. Next, additional forecasts are computed, by combining the NN methodology with Shift-Share Analysis (SSA). Since SSA aims to identify variations observed among the labour districts, its results are used as further explanatory variables in the NN models. The data set used in our experiments consists of a panel of 439 German districts. Because of differences in the size and time horizons of the data, the forecasts for West and East Germany are computed separately. The out-of-sample forecasting ability of the models is evaluated by means of several appropriate statistical indicators.
2007		
2007	D84	Claveria, Oscar, Ernest Pons, and Raul Ramos. 2007. "Business and Consumer Expectations and Macroeconomic Forecasts." <i>International Journal of Forecasting</i> , 23(1): 47-69. Business and consumer surveys have become an essential tool for gathering information about different economic variables. While the fast availability of the results and the wide range of variables covered have made them very useful for monitoring the current state of the economy, there is no consensus on their usefulness for forecasting macroeconomic developments. The objective of this paper is to analyse the possibility of improving forecasts for selected macroeconomic variables for the euro area using the information provided by these surveys. After analyzing the potential presence of seasonality and the issue of quantification, we tested whether these indicators provide useful information for improving forecasts of the macroeconomic variables. With this aim, different sets of models have been considered (AR, ARIMA, SETAR, Markov switching regime models and VAR) to obtain forecasts for the selected macroeconomic variables. Then, information from surveys has been considered for forecasting these variables in the context of the following models: autoregressive, VAR, Markov switching regime and leading indicator models. In all cases, the root mean square error (RMSE) has been computed for different forecast horizons. The comparison of the forecasting performance of the two sets of models permits us to conclude that, in most cases, models that include information from the surveys have lower RMSEs than the best model without survey information. However, this reduction is only significant in a limited number of cases. In this sense, the results obtained extend the results of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		previous research that has included information from business and consumer surveys to explain the behaviour of macroeconomic variables, but are not conclusive about its role.
2007	E25	Griffiths, David T. 2007. "Forecasting Income Shares: Are Mean-Reversion Assumptions Appropriate?" <i>Applied Economics</i> , 39(19-21): 2699-2711. The article examines some statistical evidence that supports the view that US labour and capital shares of income return to some long-run historical values. We estimate the long-run share values and the length of time it takes to converge to them. We account for the interdependence of the shares by using a vector error-correction model, and this specification is tested against a VAR alternative using Johansen's method to characterize the properties of the cointegrating vector. We find support for the idea that labour and capital shares have historically been mean reverting, in spite of the fairly restrictive assumptions implied when invoking the Cobb-Douglas production function as the rationale. The cumulative impulse response functions indicate that for capital and labour shares, the time required to revert back to long run levels is in the order of thirty quarters.
2007	F33	Rosnick, David, and Mark Weisbrot. 2007. <i>Political Forecasting? The IMF's Flawed Growth Projections for Argentina and Venezuela</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This report examines the International Monetary Fund's (IMF) projections for economic growth for Argentina and Venezuela in recent years. It shows that the IMF consistently made large errors in overestimating Argentina's GDP growth for the years 2000, 2001 and 2002, during the country's 1998-2002 depression, and large underestimates for the years 2003-2006, as Argentina's economy grew rapidly. The paper also notes the IMF's repeated large errors in underestimating Venezuela's GDP growth for the years since 2004.
2007	F33 F34	CV: Faruquee, Hamid, Douglas Laxton, Dirk Muir, and Paolo A. Pesenti. 2007. "Smooth Landing or Crash? Model-Based Scenarios of Global Current Account Rebalancing." In <i>G7 Current Account Imbalances: Sustainability and Adjustment</i> , ed. Richard H. Clarida, 377-451. National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	G14	Raunig, Burkhard. 2007. "Are Economic Tracking Portfolios Useful for Forecasting Output and Inflation in Austria?" <i>Applied Financial Economics</i> , 17(13-15): 1043-49. We construct economic tracking portfolios from Austrian stock market returns, euro/dollar exchange rate changes and changes in the oil price to extract revisions of market expectations about future industrial production growth and inflation in Austria. The forecasting ability of the portfolios is evaluated in-sample and in a pseudo out-of-sample forecasting experiment. It turns out that the tracking portfolios track both target variables in-sample. The portfolios also help to forecast annual industrial production growth out-of-sample. The predictive ability of the tracking portfolios for inflation is rather low.
2007	H62	Departement analyse et prevision de l'OFCE. 2007. "France: Relance isolee: Perspectives 2007-2008 pour l'economie francaise. (Isolated Revival: Forecasts for the French Economy for 2007 and 2008. With English summary)." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i> , 0(103): 31-102. The economic rebound experienced since 2006 in the euro zone would maintain in 2008, despite recent bad news (financial crisis, strength of the euro). In addition to an expansionary fiscal policy, the constraints that impeded French growth would disappear in 2008. German competitive disinflation may stop, and we expect oil prices to slow down. The recovery will be mainly driven by domestic demand. A decline in unemployment, a slight decrease in the saving rate and Tax cuts should lead to a dynamic consumption. The safe financial situation of companies should allow an increase in the private investment. Then, GDP growth would reach 2.6% in 2008, after 1.9% in 2007. However, France will be isolated in the euro zone concerning the fiscal stance, since most of European partners would lead restrictive fiscal policies. Thus, we expect the public deficit to widen in 2008 and to exceed the Maastricht criteria of 3% of GDP.
2007	J51 N22	Ebell, Monique, and Albrecht Ritschl. 2007. <i>Real Origins of the Great Depression: Monopolistic Competition, Union Power, and the American Business Cycle in the 1920s</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2007-006. Most treatments of the Great Depression have focused on its onset and its aftermath. In contrast, we take a unified view of the interwar period. We look at the slide into and the emergence from the 1920-21 recession and the roaring 1920s boom, as well as the slide into the Great Depression after 1929, and attempt to explain these phenomena in a unified framework. The model framework combines monopolistic product market competition with search frictions and bargaining in the labor market, allowing for both individual and collective (unionized) wage bargaining. We attribute the extraordinary macroeconomic and financial volatility of this period to two factors: Shifts in the wage bargaining regime and in the degree of monopoly power in the economy. The pro-union provisions of the Clayton Act of 1914 contributed to the slide in asset prices and the depression of 1920-21, while a series of tough anti-union Supreme Court decisions in late 1921 and 1922 coupled with the lax anti-trust enforcement of the Coolidge and Hoover administrations enabled a major rise in corporate profits and stock market valuations throughout the 1920s. Landmark court decisions in favor of trade unions in the late 1920s, as well as political pressure on firms to adopt the welfare capitalism model of high wages, made the economy increasingly susceptible to collapsing profit expectations. We model the onset of the great depression as an equilibrium switch from individual wage bargaining to (actual or mimicked) collective wage bargaining. The general equilibrium effects of this regime change are consistent with large decreases in output, employment, and stock prices.
2007	L20	Abberger, Klaus. 2007. "Qualitative Business Surveys and the Assessment of Employment--A Case Study for Germany." <i>International Journal of Forecasting</i> , 23(2): 249-58. Business tendency surveys are a commonly accepted instrument for the assessment of the current business cycle course. Most of these surveys rely on qualitative questions about the current situation of the firms and about their expectations for the coming months. This paper analyzes whether qualitative questions about employment expectations are useful to assessing actual employment changes. In Germany the Ifo Institute specialises in business surveys. The German Ifo data are investigated using three different approaches: smoothing techniques are used to help in dating turning points in the course of the series; error correction models are used to analyze the general lead/lag relationships and Probit models are used to estimate a threshold for the survey-based indicator which helps to differentiate between an increase and a decrease in employment. All three methods indicate that the employment expectations are a leading indicator of actual employment changes.
2007	N22	THE SAME AS J51 Ebell, Monique, and Albrecht Ritschl. 2007. <i>Real Origins of the Great Depression: Monopolistic Competition, Union Power, and the American Business Cycle in the 1920s</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2007-006.
2008		
2008	D40	Deaton, Angus, and Alan Heston. 2008. <i>Understanding PPPs and PPP-based national accounts</i> . Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Research Program in Development Studies., Working Papers: 1120. PPP-based national accounts have become an important part of the database for macroeconomists, development economists, and economic

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		historians. Frequently used global data come from the Penn World Table (PWT) and the World Bank's World Development Indicators; a substantial fraction of the world is also covered in the PPP accounts produced by the OECD and the European Union. This paper provides an overview of how these data are constructed, and discusses both the theory and the practical problems of implementing it. All of these data are underpinned by the International Comparison Program (ICP), which collects data on prices worldwide. The most recent round of the ICP was for 2005 with final results published in early 2008; version 7.0 of the Penn World Table will soon incorporate these results. The 2005 ICP, like earlier rounds, involved substantial revisions to previous data, most notably revising downwards the size of the Chinese (40 percent smaller) and Indian (36 percent) economies. We discuss the reasons for the revisions, and assess their plausibility. We focus on four important areas: how to handle international differences in quality, the treatment of urban and rural areas of large countries such as China, India, and Brazil, how to estimate prices for government services, health, and education, and the effects of the regional structure of the ICP. All of these affect the interpretation of previous data, as well as the current revisions. We discuss previous revisions of the PWT, and their effects on various kinds of econometric analysis. The paper concludes with health warnings that should be kept in mind when using these data, which are not always suitable for the purposes to which they are put. Some international comparisons are close to impossible, even in theory, and in others, the practical difficulties make comparison exceedingly hazardous.
2008	D81 G10 G11	Rengifo, Erick, and Emanuela Trifan. 2008. <i>How Investors Face Financial Risk Loss Aversion and Wealth Allocation</i> . Fordham University, Department of Economics, Fordham Economics Discussion Paper Series. We study how the wealth-allocation decisions and the loss aversion of non-professional investors change subject to behavioral factors. The optimal wealth assignment between risky and risk-free assets results within a VaR portfolio model, where risk is individually assessed according to an extended prospect-theory framework. We show how the past performance and the portfolio evaluation frequency impact investor behavior. Myopic loss aversion holds at different evaluation frequencies. One year is the optimal frequency at which, under practical constraints, risky holdings are maximized. Previous research using standard VaR-significance levels may underestimate the loss aversion of individual investors.
2008	D82	Baghestani, Hamid. 2008. "Federal Reserve versus Private Information: Who Is the Best Unemployment Rate Predictor?" <i>Journal of Policy Modeling</i> , 30(1): 101-10. This paper shows that the Federal Reserve and private forecasts of the unemployment rate for 1983-2000 have much in common: they produce very similar mean errors and mean squared errors, and, while biased, they are efficient and accurately predict the direction of change in the actual series. However, the private forecasts encompass those of the Federal Reserve and are thus more informative. In light of these findings, we first address several questions related to the unemployment forecasts and then discuss such policy issues as the Federal Reserve's credibility, accountability, and transparency.
2008	D83 E63	Preston, Bruce. 2008. "Adaptive Learning and the Use of Forecasts in Monetary Policy." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 32(11): 3661-81. This paper investigates monetary policy design when central bank and private-sector expectations differ. Private agents learn adaptively; the central bank has a possibly misspecified model of the economy. Successful implementation of optimal policy using inflation targeting rules requires the central bank to have complete knowledge of private agents' learning behavior. If the central bank mistakenly assumes private agents to have rational expectations when in fact they are learning, then policy rules frequently lead to divergent learning dynamics. However, if the central bank does not correctly understand agents' behavior, stabilization policy is best implemented by controlling the path of the price level rather than the inflation rate.
2008	E65	Soto, Raimundo. 2008. <i>Dollarization, Economic Growth, and Employment</i> . Instituto de Economía, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile., Documentos de Trabajo: 338. Dollarization brought economic stability to Ecuador and higher economic growth. The labor market has not reacted accordingly and unemployment rates remain stubbornly around 10%. I use a simple econometric model of the labor market to disentangle the impact on employment of GDP growth, real wages, the cost of capital, and the real exchange rate. I found two opposing effects at work. On one hand, vigorous economic growth has led to a substantial expansion of labor demand (scale effect). On the other hand, changes in relative factor prices brought about by the dollarization process have played against employment creation (substitution effects): real minimum wages have increased while at the same time the real price of imported intermediate goods and the cost of capital have declined steadily. Together, these price changes indicate that labor is becoming a more expensive factor of production and, thus, signal for substituting labor away.
2008	G10	THE SAME AS D81 Rengifo, Erick, and Emanuela Trifan. 2008. <i>How Investors Face Financial Risk Loss Aversion and Wealth Allocation</i> . Fordham University, Department of Economics, Fordham Economics Discussion Paper Series.
2008	G11	Blaskowitz, Oliver, and Helmut Herwartz. 2008. <i>Testing directional forecast value in the presence of serial correlation</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2008-073. Common approaches to test for the economic value of directional forecasts are based on the classical Chi-square test for independence, Fisher's exact test or the Pesaran and Timmerman (1992) test for market timing. These tests are asymptotically valid for serially independent observations. Yet, in the presence of serial correlation they are markedly oversized as confirmed in a simulation study. We summarize serial correlation robust test procedures and propose a bootstrap approach. By means of a Monte Carlo study we illustrate the relative merits of the latter. Two empirical applications demonstrate the relevance to account for serial correlation in economic time series when testing for the value of directional forecasts.
2008	G11	THE SAME AS D81 Rengifo, Erick, and Emanuela Trifan. 2008. <i>How Investors Face Financial Risk Loss Aversion and Wealth Allocation</i> . Fordham University, Department of Economics, Fordham Economics Discussion Paper Series.
2008	G21	Jakubik, Petr, and Jaroslav Hermanek. 2008. "Stress Testing of the Czech Banking Sector." <i>Prague Economic Papers</i> , 17(3): 195-212. The results of stress tests of the Czech banking sector based on credit risk and credit growth models, applied to the household and corporate sector are presented in the paper. The use of these newly developed models enables the stress tests to be linked to the CNB's official quarterly macroeconomic forecast. In addition, the article updates the stress scenarios, including simple sensitivity analyses of credit risk for individual sectors. Based on the analysis, an answer is sought to the question of whether the observed credit growth to corporate sector and households poses any threat to the stability of the banking sector. The analyses conclude that the banking sector as a whole seems to be resilient to the macroeconomic shocks under consideration.
2008	N13 N33 O14	Voigtlander, Nico, and Joachim Voth. 2008. <i>How the West "invented" fertility restriction</i> . Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. Europeans restricted their fertility long before other parts of the world did so. By raising the marriage age of women, and ensuring that a substantial proportion remained celibate, the "European Marriage Pattern" (EMP) reduced childbirths by up to 40%. We analyze the rise of this first socio-economic institution in history that limited fertility through delayed marriage. Our model emphasizes changes in agricultural production following the Black Death. The production of meat, wool, and dairy (pastoral products) increased, while grain production declined. Women had a comparative advantage producing pastoral goods. They often worked as servants in husbandry, where they remained unmarried long after they had left the parental household. In a Malthusian world, this translated into lower population pressure, raising average wages by up

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		to a quarter. The Black Death thus set into motion a virtuous circle of higher wages and fertility decline that underpinned Europe's high per capita incomes. We demonstrate the importance of this effect in a calibration of our model.
2008	N13 N33 O14	Voigtlander, Nico, and Joachim Voth. 2008. <i>The Three Horsemen of Growth: Plague, War and Urbanization in Early Modern Europe</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. How did Europe overtake China? We construct a simple Malthusian model with two sectors, and use it to explain how European per capita incomes and urbanization rates could surge ahead of Chinese ones. That living standards could exceed subsistence levels at all in a Malthusian setting should be surprising. Rising fertility and falling mortality ought to have reversed any gains. We show that productivity growth in Europe can only explain a small fraction of rising living standards. Population dynamics - changes of the birth and death schedules - were far more important drivers of the longrun Malthusian equilibrium. The Black Death raised wages substantially, creating important knock-on effects. Because of Engel's Law, demand for urban products increased, raising urban wages and attracting migrants from rural areas. European cities were unhealthy, especially compared to Far Eastern ones. Urbanization pushed up aggregate death rates. This effect was reinforced by more frequent wars (fed by city wealth) and disease spread by trade. Thus, higher wages themselves reduced population pressure. Without technological change, our model can account for the sharp rise in European urbanization as well as permanently higher per capita incomes. We complement our calibration exercise with a detailed analysis of intra-European growth in the early modern period. Using a panel of European states in the period 1300-1700, we show that war frequency can explain a good share of the divergent fortunes within Europe.
2008	O54	Klein, Lawrence R., Fyodor I. Kushnirsky, and Alejandro Delgado Mercado. 2008. "Econometric Forecasting at Mixed Frequencies: Application to Mexico's Economy: Part I: Mexican High Frequency and Low Frequency Econometric Models." <i>Journal of Economic and Social Measurement</i>, 33(2-3): 179-217. In a two-part paper, we apply to the Mexican economy the methodology of forecasting at mixed frequencies developed by Klein and Kushnirsky (2005). We construct two macroeconomic models for Mexico--high frequency, with monthly observations, and low frequency, with annual observations. For each model we provide a description of the data, their sources, and methods of computation. The equations of the high frequency model follow the stages of the calculation of Mexico's GDP using two parallel approaches, output and expenditure, and averaging the results. The equations of the low frequency model are grouped into three blocks: production, consumption, and investment; foreign direct investment and trade; and wages, prices, and finance. Our methodology demonstrates how the high frequency model can be used for periodic adjustments of selected key indicators in the low frequency model, especially fixing initial conditions for the dynamics of the low frequency model so that it may be extrapolated a few years into the future. The methodology includes a theoretical foundation, methods for the adjustment of model structures and properties, procedures for achieving mutually consistent solutions, and step-by-step applications.
2008	P16	Matthews, Kent, Patrick Minford, and Ruthira Naraidoo. 2008. <i>Vicious and Virtuous Circles--The Political Economy of Unemployment in Interwar UK and USA</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6839. This paper develops a political economy model of multiple unemployment equilibria to provide a theory of an endogenous natural rate of unemployment. This model is applied to the UK and the US interwar period which is remembered as the decade of mass unemployment. The theory here sees the natural rate and the associated path of unemployment as a reaction to shocks (mainly demand in nature) and the institutional structure of the economy. The channel through which these two forces feed on each other is a political economy process whereby voters with limited information on the natural rate react to shocks by demanding more or less social protection. The reduced form results obtained confirm a pattern of unemployment behaviour in which unemployment moves between high and low equilibria in response to shocks.
2008	R31	2008. "Forecast in Detail." <i>Economic Outlook</i>, 32(1): 51-67.
2008	R31	Tkacz, Greg, and Carolyn Wilkins. 2008. "Linear and Threshold Forecasts of Output and Inflation Using Stock and Housing Prices." <i>Journal of Forecasting</i>, 27(2): 131-51. This study examines whether simple measures of Canadian equity and housing price misalignments contain leading information about output growth and inflation. Previous authors have generally found that the information content of asset prices in general, and equity and housing prices in particular, are unreliable in that they do not systematically predict future economic activity or inflation. However, earlier studies relied on simple linear relationships that would fail to pick up the potential nonlinear effects of asset price misalignments. Our results suggest that housing prices are useful for predicting GDP growth, even within a linear context. Meanwhile, both stock and housing prices can improve inflation forecasts, especially when using a threshold specification. These improvements in forecast performance are relative to the information contained in Phillips-curve type indicators for inflation and IS-curve type indicators for GDP growth.
2009		
2009	A14	Gunnel, Stefan, and Karl-Heinz Todter. 2009. "Does Benford's Law Hold in Economic Research and Forecasting?" <i>Empirica</i>, 36(3): 273-92. First and higher order digits in data sets of natural and socio-economic processes often follow a distribution called Benford's law. This phenomenon has been used in business and scientific applications, especially in fraud detection for financial data. In this paper, we analyse whether Benford's law holds in economic research and forecasting. First, we examine the distribution of regression coefficients and standard errors in research papers, published in <i>Empirica</i> and <i>Applied Economics Letters</i> . Second, we analyse forecasts of GDP growth and CPI inflation in Germany, published in <i>Consensus Forecasts</i> . There are two main findings: the relative frequencies of the first and second digits in economic research are broadly consistent with Benford's law and in sharp contrast, the second digits of <i>Consensus Forecasts</i> exhibit a massive excess of zeros and fives, raising doubts on their information content.
2009	C11	Schorfheide, Frank, Keith Sill, and Maxym Kryshko. 2009. <i>DSGE Model-Based Forecasting of Non-modelled Variables</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14872. This paper develops and illustrates a simple method to generate a DSGE model-based forecast for variables that do not explicitly appear in the model (non-core variables). We use auxiliary regressions that resemble measurement equations in a dynamic factor model to link the non-core variables to the state variables of the DSGE model. Predictions for the non-core variables are obtained by applying their measurement equations to DSGE model-generated forecasts of the state variables. Using a medium-scale New Keynesian DSGE model, we apply our approach to generate and evaluate recursive forecasts for PCE inflation, core PCE inflation, the unemployment rate, and housing starts along with predictions for the seven variables that have been used to estimate the DSGE model.
2009	C20	Heim, John J. 2009. <i>Does Consumer Confidence, As Measured By U. Of Michigan Indices, Affect Demand For Consumer And Investment Goods (Or Just Proxy For Things That Do)?</i>. Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics. Declining consumer confidence is cited as a cause of declining consumer demand, independent of changes income, wealth, etc. If so, it may also affect demand for investment goods, as businesses adjust production to reflect changes in consumer confidence and its anticipated effect on demand. This paper examines the University of Michigan's Index of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Consumer Sentiment (ICS), and the Index of Consumer Expectations (ICE), a subcomponent of ICS also used in the Index of Leading Economic Indicators Index. Using simple two variable regressions ICS lagged one year explained considerable variance in current consumption (but not vice versa). Both the ICS and ICE lagged one year were found systematically related to consumer demand for nondurable goods, but not durable goods, services, or total consumer demand when an extensive list of other factors affecting demand such as income, wealth, interest rates, credit availability and the exchange rate were controlled for. Neither ICS nor ICE was found related to any component of investment.
2009	C20	Heim, John J. 2009. <i>Does Consumer Confidence, As Measured By The Conference Board's Index Of Consumer Confidence, Affect Demand For Consumer And Investment Goods(Or Just Proxy For Things That Do)?</i> . Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics. Declining consumer confidence is cited as a cause of declining consumer demand. If so, it may also affect business spending on investment goods, as businesses adjust production in response to changes in consumer confidence that will affect demand. This paper examines effects on consumption and investment of changes in the conference Board's Index of Consumer Confidence (ICC), and its subcomponent Index of Consumer Expectations (ICE). Using simple two variable regressions prior year values of ICS were found significantly related to current year consumption (but not vice versa). Using more sophisticated models, in which other variables that influence consumer demand are controlled for, the ICC, again lagged one period, was found also found systematically related to total consumer spending and spending on each of its parts: durable and nondurable goods, and services. Control variables included income, wealth, interest rates, consumer credit availability and exchange rates. No ICE relationship with any kind of consumer demand was found. With controls for other factors affecting investment, including the accelerator, depreciation allowances, interest rates, profits and stock market levels, the ICC was not found related to any type of investment. However but the 3 year average value of ICE (current and past two years) was found related to both inventory investment and housing investment. The magnitude of the impact of 2008 changes in ICC was found to be very large, capable of explaining the entirety of the estimated decline in GDP during 2009.
2009	C20 E00	Heim, John J. 2009. <i>The Real Exchange Rate And The U. S. Economy 2000-2008</i> . Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics. This paper is a revision of Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's Working Papers in Economics Series, No. 803, entitled "How Falling Exchange Rates 2000-2007 Have Affected the U.S. Economy and Trade Deficit (Evaluated Using the Federal Reserve's Real Broad Exchange Rate)". It expands the analysis to measure exchange rate effects on the U.S. economy through 2008. It also utilizes a significantly improved method for assessing the meaning of the regression coefficient on the exchange rate variable in consumption and investment functions, removing ambiguity as to whether they should be interpreted as income or substitution effects. The paper attempts econometrically, using a seven behavioral equation model, to determine the total impact during 2000-2008 of the U.S. real exchange rate's 13.8% decline. Using projections based on an econometric model of the U.S. economy 1960-2000, the paper suggests that the effect on demand for domestically produced consumer goods (and exports) is positive, but strongly negative for investment goods. The estimated overall negative effect of declining real exchange rates on the GDP is 1.9% over the eight years, or about a quarter percent decline a year. This revised estimate is less than half the estimated impact reported Working Paper 803. It is estimated the decline reduced the trade deficit \$189 billion from what it otherwise would have been, down from \$244 billion reported Working Paper 803.
2009	C20 E00	Heim, John J. 2009. <i>Demand For Durable Goods, Nondurable Goods And Services</i> . Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Department of Economics, Rensselaer Working Papers in Economics. Separate macroeconomic consumption demand functions are developed and tested for (1) durable goods, (2) nondurable goods and (3) services. These are compared for consistency with econometric studies of total consumer demand. Key factors determining demand for these goods are tested using U.S. 1960-2000 data. The econometric method used was 2SLS with heteroskedasticity controls. Data in first differences are used to reduce multicollinearity, non stationarity and autocorrelation. The models explain 94% of the variance in demand for consumer durables, 86% of demand for nondurable consumer goods and 81% of services demand. Demand for durables like autos and appliances, was found to be driven by the disposable income, wealth, the exchange rate, availability of consumer credit, interest rates on consumer credit, demand for new housing, which affects appliance demand, and population growth. Demand for nondurable goods, such as groceries and clothes, was driven by the same factors, except for new housing demand and the exchange rate. Demand for consumer services such as laundry, restaurant, and entertainment services was found to be related to disposable income, wealth, and population growth, but not related to consumer credit availability, or consumer credit interest rates. However, mortgage interest rates paid by households did seem to affect the demand for services.
2009	E30 E50 H20 O51 R20	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper makes the case for a third stimulus package to in the face of economic indicators signaling that the economy is in a deeper downturn than was expected based on previous projections. Specifically, the report calls for an employer tax-credit for extending health care coverage and another per worker employer tax credit for increasing paid time off from work. The author also makes the case for a housing policy centered on the stabilization of prices in non-bubble and deflated markets rather than applying the same efforts on markets that remain at bubble inflated levels. Finally, the paper argues that the dollar must be allowed to fall in one effort to adjust trade imbalances that are compounding the U.S. economic crisis caused by the collapse of the housing market.
2009	E42 F42	McKibbin, Warwick, and Waranya Pim Chanthapun. 2009. <i>Exchange Rate Regimes in the Asia-Pacific Region and the Global Financial Crisis</i> . Australian National University, Centre for Applied Macroeconomic Analysis, CAMA Working Papers. Rising economic integration in Asia and periodic volatility in global and national financial markets raise the issue of the optimal degree and form of monetary cooperation among Asian economies. There is a large literature on the benefits and costs of monetary cooperation, however, less can be found with a specific focus on Asia. A number of studies have explored whether Asia might form an optimal currency area, although these have focused on the nature of shocks, in particular business cycle correlations, as well as the extent of trade linkages among economies. Less has been done on the impact of portfolio shifts and financial shocks, and how these shocks impact on financial cooperation. This paper has two goals. The first is to explore the impacts of the current global financial crisis on Asian economies under existing monetary and exchange rate arrangements. The second is to explore how alternative forms of cooperation and exchange rate regimes might change the economic outcomes in Asia. In particular, the paper explores the impact of current regimes compared to one of three hypothetical regimes: (i) all countries peg to the US dollar, (ii) all Asian economies are in an Asian Currency Union with an Asian Central Bank setting policy, or (iii) floating exchange rates with each central bank in Asia independently choosing optimal time-consistent, close-loop policy rules to target a loss function consisting of deviation in inflation and output growth from desired levels.
2009	E50	THE SAME AS E30 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	E51	Beaton, Kimberly. 2009. <i>Credit Constraints and Consumer Spending</i> . Bank of Canada, Working Papers. This paper examines the relationship between aggregate consumer spending and credit availability in the United States. The author finds that consumer

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		spending falls (rises) in response to a reduction (increase) in credit availability. Moreover, she provides a formal assessment of the possibility that credit availability is particularly important for consumer spending when it undergoes large changes. In this respect, she estimates a consumption function in which only large expansions and contractions in credit affect spending. She concludes that large changes in credit availability are particularly important for consumers' spending decisions. As should be expected, these periods tend to be associated with periods of high economic uncertainty. These results show that credit availability should be taken into account when modeling and forecasting consumer spending.
2009	F42	THE SAME AS E42 McKibbin, Warwick, and Waranya Pim Chanthapun. 2009. <i>Exchange Rate Regimes in the Asia-Pacific Region and the Global Financial Crisis</i> . Australian National University, Centre for Applied Macroeconomic Analysis, CAMA Working Papers.
2009	G01 G13 G18 R38	Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. <i>Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect</i> . Harvard Business School, Harvard Business School Working Papers: 10-023. The confluence of three trends in the U.S. residential housing market—rising home prices, declining interest rates, and near-frictionless refinancing opportunities—led to vastly increased systemic risk in the financial system. Individually, each of these trends is benign, but when they occur simultaneously, as they did over the past decade, they impose an unintentional synchronization of homeowner leverage. This synchronization, coupled with the indivisibility of residential real estate that prevents homeowners from deleveraging when property values decline and homeowner equity deteriorates, conspire to create a "ratchet" effect in which homeowner leverage is maintained or increased during good times without the ability to decrease leverage during bad times. If refinancing-facilitated homeowner-equity extraction is sufficiently widespread—as it was during the years leading up to the peak of the U.S. residential real-estate market—the inadvertent coordination of leverage during a market rise implies higher correlation of defaults during a market drop. To measure the systemic impact of this ratchet effect, we simulate the U.S. housing market with and without equity extractions, and estimate the losses absorbed by mortgage lenders by valuing the embedded put-option in non-recourse mortgages. Our simulations generate loss estimates of \$1.5 trillion from June 2006 to December 2008 under historical market conditions, compared to simulated losses of \$280 billion in the absence of equity extractions.
2009	G17	Blaskowitz, Oliver, and Helmut Herwartz. 2009. <i>On economic evaluation of directional forecasts</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2009-052. It is commonly accepted that information is helpful if it can be exploited to improve a decision making process. In economics, decisions are often based on forecasts of up or downward movements of the variable of interest. We point out that directional forecasts can provide a useful framework to assess the economic forecast value when loss functions (or success measures) are properly formulated to account for realized signs and realized magnitudes of directional movements. We discuss a general approach to evaluate (directional) forecasts which is simple to implement, robust to outlying or unreasonable forecasts and which provides an economically interpretable loss/success functional framework. As such, the measure of directional forecast value is a readily available alternative to the commonly used squared error loss criterion.
2009	G18	THE SAME AS G01 Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. <i>Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect</i> . Harvard Business School, Harvard Business School Working Papers: 10-023.
2009	H20	THE SAME AS E30 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	L84	Ashiya, Masahiro. 2009. "Strategic Bias and Professional Affiliations of Macroeconomic Forecasters." <i>Journal of Forecasting</i> , 28(2): 120-30. This paper investigates strategic motives of macroeconomic forecasters and the effect of their professional affiliations. The 'wishful expectations hypothesis' suggests that a forecaster predicts what his employer wishes. The 'publicity hypothesis' argues that forecasters are evaluated by both accuracy and ability to generate publicity, and that forecasters in industries that emphasize publicity most will make most extreme and least accurate predictions. The 'signaling hypothesis' asserts that an extreme forecast signals confidence in own ability, because incompetent forecasters would mimic others to avoid public notice. Empirical evidence from a 26-year panel of annual GDP forecasts is consistent with the publicity hypothesis. This indicates that conventional tests of rationality are biased toward rejecting the rational expectations hypothesis.
2009	O12 Q54 Q56	Eboli, Fabio, Ramiro Parrado, and Roberto Roson. 2009. <i>Climate Change Feedback on Economic Growth: Explorations with a Dynamic General Equilibrium Model</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2009.43. Human-generated greenhouse gases depend on the level of economic activity. Therefore, most climate change studies are based on models and scenarios of economic growth. Economic growth itself, however, is likely to be affected by climate change impacts. These impacts affect the economy in multiple and complex ways: changes in productivity, resource endowments, production and consumption patterns. We use a new dynamic, multi-regional Computable General Equilibrium (CGE) model of the world economy to answer the following questions: Will climate change impacts significantly affect growth and wealth distribution in the world? Should forecasts of human-induced greenhouse gases emissions be revised, once climate change impacts are taken into account? We found that, even though economic growth and emission paths do not change significantly at the global level, relevant differences exist at the regional and sectoral level. In particular, developing countries appear to suffer the most from climate change impacts.
2009	O51	THE SAME AS E30 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	Q54	THE SAME AS O12 Eboli, Fabio, Ramiro Parrado, and Roberto Roson. 2009. <i>Climate Change Feedback on Economic Growth: Explorations with a Dynamic General Equilibrium Model</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2009.43.
2009	Q56	THE SAME AS O12 Eboli, Fabio, Ramiro Parrado, and Roberto Roson
2009	R20	THE SAME AS E30 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	R38	THE SAME AS G01 Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. <i>Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect</i> . Harvard Business School, Harvard Business School Working Papers: 10-023.
2010		
2010	C58	Rodriguez, Abel, and Gavino Puggioni. 2010. "Mixed Frequency Models: Bayesian Approaches to Estimation and Prediction." <i>International Journal of Forecasting</i> , 26(2): 293-311. We describe Bayesian models for economic and financial time series that use regressors sampled at higher frequencies than the outcome of interest. The models are developed within the framework of dynamic linear models, which provides a high level of flexibility and allows direct interpretation of the results. The

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		problem of the collinearity of intraperiod observations is solved using model selection and model averaging approaches. Bayesian approaches to model selection automatically adjust for multiple comparisons, while predictions based on model averaging allow us to account for both model and parameter uncertainty when predicting future observations. A novel aspect of the models presented here is the introduction of new formulations for the prior distribution on the model space that allow us to favor sparse models where the significant coefficients cluster on adjacent lags of the high frequency predictor. We illustrate our approach by predicting the gross national product of the United States using the term structure of interest rates.
2010	D13 J10	Boersch-Supan, Axel H., and Alexander Ludwig. 2010. <i>Old Europe ages: Reforms and Reform Backlashes</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15744. The extent of the demographic changes in Europe is dramatic and will deeply affect future labor, financial and goods markets. The expected strain on public budgets and especially social security has already received prominent attention, but aging poses many other economic challenges that threaten growth and living standards if they remain unaddressed. This paper focuses on three large Continental European countries: France, Germany, and Italy. These countries have large pay-as-you-go pension systems and vulnerable labor markets. At the same time, they show remarkable resistance against pension and labor market reform. While there is no shortage of reform proposals to address population aging, most of those focused on pension and labor market reform, little is known about behavioral reactions to such reforms. This paper therefore sheds light on the potential benefits of pension and labor market reform for growth and living standards, taking into account behavioral reactions to specific reforms. Which behavioral reactions will strengthen, which will weaken reform policies? Can Old Europe maintain its standard of living even if behavioral reactions offset some of the current reform efforts?
2010	F40	Beaton, Kimberly, Rene Lalonde, and Stephen Snudden. 2010. <i>The Propagation of U.S. Shocks to Canada: Understanding the Role of Real-Financial Linkages</i> . Bank of Canada, Working Papers. This paper examines the transmission of U.S. real and financial shocks to Canada and, in particular, the role of financial frictions in affecting the transmission of these shocks. These questions are addressed within the Bank of Canada's Global Economy Model (de Resende et al. forthcoming), a dynamic stochastic general-equilibrium model with an active banking sector and a detailed role for financial frictions. We find that U.S. financial shocks, as well as real shocks, have important effects on the Canadian economy. Moreover, financial frictions on both the demand and supply sides of credit amplify the first round impact of all types of U.S. shocks on the U.S. economy, as well as the second round impact on Canada. Real-financial linkages also increase the persistence of the Canadian response to U.S. shocks. We find that the interaction between the endogenous response of commodity prices and U.S. financial frictions plays an important role in the propagation of U.S. shocks to the Canadian economy. Finally, real-financial linkages also help to generate the positive cross correlation between domestic demand in the United States and Canada observed in the data, which is difficult to explain with a model where the transmission of shocks between countries is only based only on trade.
2010	F44	Asako, Kazumi, and Katsuaki Ochiai. 2010. "Macroeconomic Adjustment to the Lehman Shock in Japan." <i>Journal of East Asian Economic Integration</i> , 14(1): 3-46. In this paper, we overview the macroeconomic adjustment to the Lehman shock in Japan. After retrospectively the Japanese economy since the Plaza Accord which led Japan to the bubble economy and the 'lost decade' we explain the business cycles in Japan and show related macroeconomic indicators since as early as the 1980s. Then we trace the macroeconomic responses of the Japanese economy to the Lehman shock by selectively looking at such aspects as the contribution of GDP growth by expenditure components, from peak to trough of the CI (composite index), production and inventory adjustment, and employment adjustment. We also supplement our analyses by observing additional factors including export, investment, consumption, exchange rate, and the stock market. The roles played by policy measures and expectations formation are also emphasized to explain why and how the Japanese economy did not develop as forecasted against the 'once in a hundred years' crisis.
2010	H68	2010. "UK Forecast in Detail." <i>Economic Outlook</i> , 34(3): 50-66.
2010	J10	THE SAME AS D13 Boersch-Supan, Axel H., and Alexander Ludwig. 2010. <i>Old Europe ages: Reforms and Reform Backlashes</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15744
2010	J40	Ashenfelter, Orley, Kirk Doran, and Bruce Schaller. 2010. <i>A Shred of Credible Evidence on the Long Run Elasticity of Labor Supply</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 199ashenfelter.pdf. The available estimates of the wage elasticity of male labor supply in the literature have varied between -0.2 and 0.2, implying that permanent wage increases have relatively small, poorly determined effects on labor supplied. The variation in existing estimates calls for a simple, natural experiment in which men can change their hours of work, and in which wages have been exogenously and permanently changed. We introduce a panel data set of taxi drivers who choose their own hours, and who experienced two exogenous permanent fare increases instituted by the New York City Taxi and Limousine Commission. Our preferred estimate suggests that their elasticity of labor supply is about -0.2.
2010	J60	D'Amuri, Francesco, and Juri Marcucci. 2010. "Google it!" <i>Forecasting the US Unemployment Rate with a Google Job Search index</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2010.31. We suggest the use of an Internet job-search indicator (the Google Index, GI) as the best leading indicator to predict the US unemployment rate. We perform a deep out-of-sample forecasting comparison analyzing many models that adopt both our preferred leading indicator (GI), the more standard initial claims or combinations of both. We find that models augmented with the GI outperform the traditional ones in predicting the monthly unemployment rate, even in most state-level forecasts and in comparison with the Survey of Professional Forecasters.
2010	R28	Aron, Janine, and John Muellbauer. 2010. <i>Modelling and Forecasting UK Mortgage Arrears and Possessions</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7986. This paper presents new models for aggregate UK data on mortgage possessions (foreclosures) and mortgage arrears (payment delinquencies). The innovations include the treatment of difficult to observe variations in loan quality and shifts in forbearance policy by lenders, by common latent variables estimated in a system of equations for arrears and possessions, for quarterly data over 1983-2009. A second innovation is the theory-justified use of an estimate of the proportion of mortgages in negative equity, based on an average debt to equity ratio, as one of the key drivers of possessions and arrears. A third is the systematic treatment of measurement bias in the months in arrears measures. Finally, the paper does not impose a proportional long-run relationship between possessions and arrears assumed in the previous UK literature. A range of economic forecast scenarios for forecasts to 2013 reveals the sensitivity of mortgage possessions and arrears to different economic conditions, highlighting potential risks faced by the UK and its mortgage lenders. A comprehensive review of data on arrears and possessions completes the paper.
2011		
2011	A20	Levy, David M., and Sandra J. Peart. 2011. "Soviet Growth and American Textbooks: An Endogenous Past." <i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i> , 78(1-2): 110-25. Between 1960 and 1980 American economics textbooks overestimated Soviet

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		growth. They held that the Soviet economy was growing faster than the US economy and yet they kept the ratio of Soviet-US output constant over two decades. The textbooks downplayed any uncertainty associated with such growth estimates. We offer evidence that the optimistic portrait of the Soviet economy in the textbooks was in part driven by an assumption of efficiency and abstraction from institutional concerns.
2011	C01	Rossi, Barbara. 2011. <i>Advances in Forecasting Under Instability</i> . Duke University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 11-20. The forecasting literature has identified two important, broad issues. The first stylized fact is that the predictive content is unstable over time; the second is that in-sample predictive content does not necessarily translate into out-of-sample predictive ability, nor ensures the stability of the predictive relation over time. The objective of this chapter is to understand what we have learned about forecasting in the presence of instabilities, especially regarding the two questions above. The empirical evidence raises a multitude of questions. If in-sample tests provide poor guidance to out-of-sample forecasting ability, what should researchers do? If there are statistically significant instabilities in the Granger-causality relationships, how do researchers establish whether there is any Granger-causality at all? And if there is substantial instability in predictive relationships, how do researchers establish which models is the "best" forecasting model? And finally, if a model forecasts poorly, why is that, and how should researchers proceed to improve the forecasting models? In this chapter, we will answer these questions by discussing various methodologies for inference as well as estimation that have been recently proposed in the literature. We also provide an empirical analysis of the usefulness of the existing methodologies using an extensive database of macroeconomic predictors of output growth and inflation.
2011	C54	Stanica, Cristian Nicolae. 2011. "Modeling Government Policies Used for Sustaining Economic Growth in Romania." <i>Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting</i> , 14(4): 90-105. This paper presents some government policies scenarios and proposes the appropriate policies for stimulating the economic growth in Romania. The GDP dynamics, budgetary revenues, employment and wages are forecasted using a macroeconomic model of the Romanian economy. The direct effects of the fiscal policies and the indirect effects of the economic growth changes are investigated by three alternative scenarios as compared to a baseline scenario. The baseline should meet the following requirements: update of the macroeconomic indicators and maintenance of the same fiscal policy in the forecast period 2012-2013 as to 2011.
2011	D72	Mihai-Yiannaki, Simona. 2011. "Where To?--The EU Unemployment Post Crisis." <i>Global Business and Economics Review</i> , 13(3-4): 240-56. The paper combines under a literature review, secondary and tertiary data analysis, a unique construct of three perspectives: the new classical macroeconomics theory related to unemployment, a finance approach of the relationship with exchange rates and the legal repercussions of the social policy drawn by the latest Lisbon Treaty. When comparing the strong evidence of similar reactions following the recent 2007-2010 financial crisis with the post crisis situation of 1973, EU's performance looks always unfavourable compared to the one of the US. One of the reasons presented is the EU's four-folded modular pattern in social and political policies compared to a relatively unitary one across the Atlantic. Despite evidence of similar reactions, the difference between the two worlds regards a certain degree of inability to understand the core of the problem economically, socially and politically, leading to failure to find the appropriate applicable social policies towards economic success.
2011	E02 I31 L50 L93 L96 L98 N15 N75 O43	Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth ?</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883. In recent years, India has enjoyed one of the highest growth rates worldwide, weathering the global financial crisis better than many other countries. Prudent macroeconomic policies will be critical to prolonging the current expansion, given the risks associated with high inflation and volatile capital flows. A steadfast commitment to fiscal consolidation is needed to continue to reduce the large deficit that emerged in the aftermath of the slowdown and avoid crowding out private investment. Stepping up structural reforms will also be necessary if double-digit growth rates are to be achievable over the coming decade or so. Indeed, the operating environment for private business remains challenging. While infrastructure is improving in key sectors, partly thanks to greater private investment, bottlenecks endure and efforts to intensify competition and ensure continued strong investment are required. Labour market reforms are also required to promote job creation. Rapid economic development has boosted living standards and reduced poverty but poverty remains high. There is a need to strengthen social welfare systems and access to health and education to ensure widespread benefits from continued high growth. This Working Paper relates to the 2011 OECD Economic Survey of India (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/india)
2011	O43	Barnes, Sebastian, Romain Bouis, Philippe Briard, Sean Dougherty, and Mehmet Eris. 2011. <i>The GDP Impact of Reform: A Simple Simulation Framework</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 834. This paper presents a framework to assess the impact of a wide range of structural policy reforms on GDP per capita at various horizons by linking together previous empirical studies mostly carried out by the OECD. The simple accounting framework consists of reduced-form equations and offers a more tractable and realistic alternative to an estimated general equilibrium model. This comes at the expense of several potential shortcomings including inter alia insufficient account of interrelationships between policies or spillover effects, risks of double-counting the effects of certain reforms, endogeneity issues and the omission of interactions across different policy areas. Bearing these caveats in mind, the plausible scenarios suggest that the largest long-run GDP per capita gains may be obtained from reforms that would raise the quantity and quality of education, strengthen competition in product markets, reduce the level and/or duration of unemployment benefits, cut labour tax wedges and relax employment protection legislation. Past reforms in these areas might also have contributed to as much as half of GDP per capita growth in OECD countries in the decade prior to the recent financial and economic crisis. Simulations further indicate that addressing all policy weaknesses in each OECD country by aligning policy settings on the OECD average could raise GDP per capita by as much as 25% in the typical country.
2011	O43	Bouis, Romain, and Romain Duval. 2011. <i>Raising Potential Growth After the Crisis: A Quantitative Assessment of the Potential Gains from Various Structural Reforms in the OECD Area and Beyond</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 835. This paper provides an illustrative assessment of the impacts on potential GDP over a 5 to 10-year horizon of structural reform scenarios in the areas of product and labour markets, relying on existing OECD empirical studies. Results of simulations suggest that a gradual alignment of product market regulations to best practice in a broad range of non-manufacturing sectors could boost aggregate labour productivity levels by several per cent over the next decade in many OECD countries, and by over five per cent across most of continental Europe, as well as for the BRIICS. Relaxation of job protection legislation could also raise productivity growth for a while in many OECD and non-OECD G20 countries, although the effects are estimated to be smaller than those from product market reforms. In a scenario under which they would be phased in relatively quickly, labour market reforms in the areas of unemployment benefit systems, activation policies, labour taxes and pension systems could raise employment rates by several percentage points in a number of OECD countries over a 10-year horizon. Large continental European countries would have the largest benefits to reap from reforms. The overall potential GDP gain for the average OECD country

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		from undertaking the full range of reforms considered here might come close to 10% at a 10-year horizon, indicating the presence of ample room for structural reforms to offset the permanent GDP losses from the recent crisis.
2011	P27	2011. "Forecast for 2011-2013: The Development of Industrial Sectors." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 54(2): 5-59. The section on industry from the RF Ministry of Economic Development's forecast for 2011-13 is presented here in English translation. The forecast contains two basic versions (2b--moderately optimistic and 1b--conservative) and two additional ones (1a--pessimistic and 2c--optimistic). The nature of each version is determined by the forecast of oil price dynamics. Version 2b is taken as the primary one in the forecast.
2011	P27	2011. "The Dobrescu Macromodel of the Romanian Market Economy--2005 Version--Yearly Forecast--Spring Forecast 2011, March Estimate." <i>Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting</i> , 14(1): 277-81. The macromodel estimates the short and medium-term economic implications for internal policies and changes in the international context. This version of the Romanian macromodel incorporates the experience accumulated through the utilization of its previous forms--either experimental (tested during 1991-1995) or operational (developed during 1996-2003). At the same time, it introduces some methodological and information improvements. The most significant is the structural decomposition of the economy, associated with input-output techniques. Due to the relatively advanced stage of the transitional processes in Romania, the behavioral functions were accommodated --as much as possible--to the standard relationships. Unlike the versions that used the statistical series beginning in 1980, the present one is based exclusively on information concerning the period 1989--2004. Therefore, we have considered more adequately naming this variant the macromodel of the Romanian market (not transition, as before) economy. In this article we present the Spring forecast for 2011.
2011	Q47	Mostafaei, Hamidreza, and Shaghayegh Kordnoori. 2011. "Residual Grey Markov Model for the Developments of GDP, Population and Energy Consumption in Iran." <i>Advances in Management and Applied Economics</i> , 1(2): 93-105. Grey system theory can powerfully deal with incomplete and uncertain information. In this paper, we introduced an improved grey GM(1,1) model that integrates residual modification with a Markov chain model. Using this model, we improved the forecast accuracy of the original grey forecast model and achieved the predictions and analyses of GDP, population, and energy consumption of Iran from 2009 to 2021 based on the data from 1992 to 2006. We examined development relationship between GDP, population, and energy consumption in the future.
2012		
2012	C18	Vermeulen, Philip. 2012. <i>Quantifying the qualitative responses of the output purchasing managers index in the US and the Euro area</i> . European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1417. The survey based monthly US ISM production index and Eurozone manufacturing PMI output index provide early information on industrial output growth before the release of the official industrial production index. I use the Carlson and Parkin probability method to construct monthly growth estimates from the qualitative responses of the US ISM production index and the Eurozone manufacturing PMI output index. I apply the method under different assumptions on the cross-sectional distribution of output growth using the uniform, logistic and Laplace distribution. I show that alternative distribution assumptions lead to very similar estimates. I also test the performance of the different growth estimates in an out of sample forecasting exercise of actual industrial production growth. All growth estimates beat a simple autoregressive model of output growth. Distribution assumptions again matter little most of the time except during the financial crisis when the estimates constructed using the Laplace distributional assumption perform the best. My findings are consistent with recent findings of Bottazzi and Sechi (2006) that the distribution of firm growth rates has a Laplace distribution.
2012	C25	Giovanis, Eleftherios. 2012. "Study of Discrete Choice Models and Adaptive Neuro-fuzzy Inference System in the Prediction of Economic Crisis Periods in USA." <i>Economic Analysis and Policy</i> , 42(1): 79-95. In this study two approaches are applied for the prediction of the economic recession or expansion periods in USA. The first approach includes Logit and Probit models and the second is an Adaptive Neuro-Fuzzy Inference System (ANFIS) with Gaussian and Generalized Bell membership functions. The in-sample period 1950-2006 is examined and the forecasting performance of the two approaches is evaluated during the out-of-sample period 2007-2010. The estimation results show that the ANFIS model outperforms the Logit and Probit model. This indicates that the neuro-fuzzy model provides a better and more reliable signal on whether or not a financial crisis will take place.
2012	C46	Todter, Karl-Heinz. 2012. "Risk Measurement with a Safety Belt: Pareto Meets Chebyshev." <i>Kredit und Kapital</i> , 45(2): 175-87. Risk measures based on the Gaussian distribution are prone to understate the probability of extreme events. To capture fat tails and extreme events, we combine the Pareto law with finite variance bounds of Chebyshev. This density encompasses the tail behaviour of a wide range of random variables with unknown distribution. It provides a well-defined conservative measure of risks. Applications to measurement of forecast uncertainty and to value at risk and expected shortfall illustrate the approach empirically.
2012	D21	Mitra, Shalini. 2012. <i>Does Financial Development Cause Higher Firm Volatility and Lower Aggregate Volatility?</i> . University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2012-07. The period before the financial crisis was characterized by unprecedented calm in the U.S. and other developed countries. Volatility of aggregate output growth declined in the U.S. beginning in the early 1980's until the fall of 2007 (the phenomenon has been widely called the Great Moderation). Meanwhile micro level evidence suggests increasing volatility at the firm level over the last 60 years including the period of the Great Moderation. I conduct a quantitative analysis of the role played by financial development in the divergence of firm and aggregate volatilities. In a DSGE setting based on Kiyotaki and Moore (1997) type borrowing constraints I show that financial development is associated with increasing firm growth volatility and declining aggregate volatility. The reason for the divergence is a decline in correlation of the firm with the aggregate as financial development occurs.
2012	D73	Maekawa, Satoko, and Mototsugu Fukushige. 2012. "Tax Projections and Economic Forecasts by Government Bureaucrats: Hidden Manoeuvrings behind Fiscal Reconstruction in Japan." <i>Japanese Economic Review</i> , 63(4): 528-45. This paper investigates how the hidden manoeuvrings of governments' fiscal department bureaucrats affect tax projections and economic growth forecasts. The empirical results suggest that they underestimate their tax projections when these are based on their forecasts of government debt. We also analyze the manoeuvrings of fiscal bureaucrats on economic forecasts and find that their forecasts of economic growth rates depend on their own projections of government debt and fiscal deficits.
2012	D90 F35	Corong, Erwin, Lawrence Dacuycuy, Rachel Reyes, and Angelo Taningco. 2012. <i>The Growth and Distributive Impacts of Public Infrastructure Investments in the Philippines</i> . PEP-MPIA, Working Papers MPIA. This study investigates the role of public infrastructure investment on economic growth and poverty reduction in the Philippines. Using a dynamic general equilibrium-microsimulation model that explicitly models public capital as a production input, we find that the positive supply side effects of higher public investment expenditure manifest over time, through higher capital accumulation and improved productivity. Our

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		findings reveal that higher public infrastructure investment not only positively impacts real GDP, but also reduces poverty and inequality in the short and long run. In this context, the Philippine government needs to become more proactive in finding ways to finance higher public investment expenditures. This is especially relevant with respect to international financing, given the narrow tax base in the country. Our simulation results confirm that international financing is a better alternative than tax financing when considered in terms of its ability to improve the economy's physical infrastructure in order to create job opportunities, improve productivity and complement its social protection measures.
2012	G33	Dimova, Dilyana. 2012. <i>The Role of Consumer Leverage in Generating Financial Crises</i>. University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: 631. Consumer leverage can generate financial crises characterized by increased bankruptcy, tightened credit access and reduced demand for goods. This paper embeds financial frictions in the mortgage contracts of homeowners within a two-sector economy to show that even at moderate initial levels, household indebtedness can create a lasting financial downturn such as the subprime mortgage crisis. Using two seemingly positive disturbances that triggered the subprime mortgage crisis—an increased housing supply and a relaxation of borrowing conditions—the model demonstrated that the subprime downturn was not a precedent but the natural consequence of financial frictions. The oversupply of houses lowers asset prices and reduces the value of the real estate collateral used in the mortgage. This worsens the leverage of indebted consumers and raised their bankruptcy prospects generating a pro-cyclical risk premium. A relaxation of borrowing conditions turns credit-constrained households into a potential source of disturbances themselves when market optimism allows them to overleverage with little downpayment. In both cases, the resulting excessive consumer leverage impairs household credit access for a lengthy after-shock period and diverts resources from their consumption. Their reduced demand for goods may propagate the downturn to the rest of the economy depressing output in other sectors. Adding credit constraints in the financial sector that provides housing mortgages deepens the negative impact of the shocks and makes recovery even more protracted.
2012	P11	Okali, Ivan. 2012. "K tvorbe a vyuzivaniu strategii rozvoja. (On the Creation and Implementation of Development Strategies. With English summary.)" <i>Ekonomicky Casopis/Journal of Economics</i>, 60(7): 659-80. The paper deals with development strategies as tools of structural changes in the economy. The first part discusses the experience gained in creation development strategies of the Slovak economy after 2000. In the next section, it devoted attention not only to differences between strategies, visions, and forecasts, but also to their connections. There are considered rules of strategies--their relationship to economic research, combining analytical and synthetical viewpoints, interdisciplinary approach, variability of solutions, etc. A part of the article is an explanation of cognitive and practical functions of strategies studies. The conclusions look at strategies in the regulation of market economy and justify the need of their continuous innovation.
2012	P33	Kharazishvili, Y. M., and I. M. Nazaraga. 2012. "Investments: An Approach to Their Forecast. (In Ukrainian. With English summary.)" <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i>, 135(9): 213-22. The article determines the dependence of investments upon export of goods (and services) and presents one of the approaches to investments forecast which is based on this dependence. Export of commodities and services is determined as a function of world prices for key exported goods. Forecast calculations of major macroeconomic indices of the socioeconomic development of Ukraine are carried out by means of the macroeconomic model "Alpha" for the years 2012-2013.
2013		
2013	C15	McAleer, Michael, Felix Chan, and Les Oxley. 2013. <i>Modelling and Simulation: An Overview</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 13-069/III. The papers in this special issue of Mathematics and Computers in Simulation cover the following topics: improving judgmental adjustment of model-based forecasts, whether forecast updates are progressive, on a constrained mixture vector autoregressive model, whether all estimators are born equal: the empirical properties of some estimators of long memory, characterising trader manipulation in a limit-order driven market, measuring bias in a term-structure model of commodity prices through the comparison of simultaneous and sequential estimation, modelling tail credit risk using transition matrices, evaluation of the DPC-based inclusive payment system in Japan for cataract operations by a new model, the matching of lead underwriters and issuing firms in the Japanese corporate bond market, stochastic life table forecasting: a time-simultaneous fan chart application, adaptive survey designs for sampling rare and clustered populations, income distribution inequality, globalization, and innovation: a general equilibrium simulation, whether exchange rates affect consumer prices: a comparative analysis for Australia, China and India, the impacts of exchange rates on Australia's domestic and outbound travel markets, clean development mechanism in China: regional distribution and prospects, design and implementation of a Web-based groundwater data management system, the impact of serial correlation on testing for structural change in binary choice model: Monte Carlo evidence, and coercive journal self citations, impact factor, journal influence and article influence.
2013	C36	Gallant, A. Ronald, Raffaella Giacomini, and Giuseppe Ragusa. 2013. <i>Generalized Method of Moments with Latent Variables</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9692. The contribution of generalized method of moments (Hansen and Singleton, 1982) was to allow frequentist inference regarding the parameters of a nonlinear structural model without having to solve the model. Provided there were no latent variables. The contribution of this paper is the same. With latent variables.
2013	C38	Barhouni, Karim, Olivier Darne, and Laurent Ferrara. 2013. "Testing the Number of Factors: An Empirical Assessment for a Forecasting Purpose." <i>Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics</i>, 75(1): 64-79. GDP forecasts based on dynamic factor models, applied to a large data set, are now widely used by practitioners involved in nowcasting and short-term macroeconomic forecasting. One recurrent empirical question that arises when dealing with such models is the way to determine the optimal number of factors. At the same time, statistical tests have recently been put forward in the literature in order to optimally determine the number of significant factors. In this article, we propose to reconcile both fields of interest by selecting the number of factors, through a testing procedure, to include in the forecasting equation. Through an empirical exercise on French and German GDPs, we assess the impact of a battery of recent statistical tests for the number of factors for a forecasting purpose. By implementing a rolling experience, we also assess the stability of the results overtime.
2013	C38	Ramos, Carmen, and Blanca Moreno. 2013. "Characterization of Spanish Economic Sectors from an Economic and Environmental Perspective: Evolution and Forecast of Greenhouse Gas Emissions." <i>Regional and Sectoral Economic Studies</i>, 13(2): 117-34. The aim of the Kyoto Protocol is to reduce the growth of greenhouse gases emissions. In this context, it is very important to characterize the economic sectors according to environmental indicators to properly design environmental policies. Moreover, it could be advisable to analyze the emissions that directly and indirectly are generated by economic sectors to carry out their production and meet their demand. This paper conducts such environmental characterization and analysis for Spanish industries through an input-output analysis. In addition, we forecast the effects of an increase in consumption on greenhouse gases emissions by using macroeconomic forecasts from 2011 to 2014.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	D85 Q51	Saaty, Thomas L., and Luis G. Vargas. 2013. <i>Decision Making with the Analytic Network Process: Economic, Political, Social and Technological Applications with Benefits, Opportunities, Costs and Risks</i> , Second edition. International Series in Operations Research and Management Science, vol. 195. New York and Heidelberg: Springer. Fifteen papers comprise an updated second edition that explores the Analytic Network Process (ANP)--the application of network structures with dependence and feedback in decisions. Papers discuss the ANP; forecasting the resurgence of the U.S. economy in 2001--an expert judgment approach; an ANP model for financial-crisis forecasting; outsourcing a firm's application development group; the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge--an ANP validation example; the Ford Explorer case; a synthesis of complex criteria decision making--a case toward a consensus agreement for a Middle East conflict resolution; U.S. energy security; stabilizing social security for the long term; when shall Poland enter the Eurozone?; the conflict between China and Taiwan; the U.S. response to the North Korean nuclear threat; criteria for evaluating group decision-making methods; an innovative orders-of-magnitude approach to Analytic Hierarchy Process-based multicriteria decision making--prioritizing divergent intangible humane acts; and sensitivity analysis in the Analytic Hierarchy Process.
2013	F10 F62 J18 Q38 Q51	Cheung, Calista. 2013. <i>Policies to support sustainable long-term growth in New Zealand</i> . OECD Publishing. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1076. As its workforce ages and major economies shift towards producing higher value-added goods and services, New Zealand will face increasing challenges to remain globally competitive and maintain high living standards. Future growth will need to come increasingly from productivity gains, and resources will have to shift towards activities that rely more on skills, technology and intangible assets. Strengthening international linkages will be crucial to overcoming geographic disadvantages and will require improvements in the information and communications technology infrastructure, together with innovation leveraged off the country's strong primary industry knowledge base. Continuing to raise skill levels and the pensionable age will also help counter the effects of ageing. Lifting national saving, partly by targeting a higher public saving rate, will reduce the persistently high relative real interest rates and the sustained overvaluation of the real exchange rate, which potentially harm economic activity. To improve the sustainability of growth, revenues from non-renewable resource extraction need to be invested for the benefit of future generations and greater efforts devoted to mitigate the damage to natural capital from economic activity, particularly with respect to water quality. This Working Paper relates to the 2013 OECD Economic Review of New Zealand (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/New Zealand).
2013	F55	Burghilea, Cristina, Corina Maria Ene, and Carmen Uzla. 2013. "Impact of Economic Models on European Union Economies Development." <i>Theoretical and Applied Economics</i> , 20(4): 91-102. The horizon of 2050 is projected to offer a new vision of the economy, supported by a coordination of economic policies in order to generate sustainable growth, employment levels, and social cohesion, which would contribute to the economic and financial recovery of the European Union. Challenges facing the EU are higher than before the recession, while the margin of maneuver is limited. The enhanced role of the EU demonstrates the increasing economic and political power of emerging countries.
2013	F62	THE SAME AS F10 Cheung, Calista. 2013. <i>Policies to support sustainable long-term growth in New Zealand</i> . OECD Publishing. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1076.
2013	G00	Beber, Alessandro, Michael W. Brandt, and Maurizio Luisi. 2013. <i>Distilling the Macroeconomic News Flow</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19650. We propose a simple cross-sectional technique to extract daily factors from economic news released at different times and frequencies. Our approach can effectively handle the large number of different announcements that are relevant for tracking current economic conditions. We apply the technique to extract real-time measures of inflation, output, employment, and macroeconomic sentiment, as well as corresponding measures of disagreement among economists about these indices. We find that our procedure provides more timely and accurate forecasts of future changes in economic conditions than other real-time forecasting approaches.
2013	H83 P26	Kuchukov, R. 2013. "The Public Sector and Its Role in Strategy-2020." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 55(9): 50-64. The author discusses the Russian public sector and points out that high-quality economic growth should become a priority objective of economic policy and the foundation of a government program of neoindustrial economic modernization.
2013	I25	Johansson, Asa, Yvan Guillemette, Fabrice Murtin, David Turner, Giuseppe Nicoletti, Christine de la Maisonneuve, Philip Bagnoli, Guillaume Bousquet, and Francesca Spinelli. 2013. <i>Long-Term Growth Scenarios</i> . OECD Publishing. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1000. This paper presents the results from a new model for projecting growth of OECD and major non-OECD economies over the next 50 years as well as imbalances that arise. A baseline scenario assuming gradual structural reform and fiscal consolidation to stabilise government-debt-to GDP ratios is compared with variant scenarios assuming deeper policy reforms. One main finding is that growth of the non-OECD G20 countries will continue to outpace OECD countries, but the difference will narrow substantially over coming decades. In parallel, the next 50 years will see major changes in the composition of the world economy. In the absence of ambitious policy changes, global imbalances will emerge which could undermine growth. However, ambitious fiscal consolidation efforts and deep structural reforms can both raise long-run living standards and reduce the risks of major disruptions to growth by mitigating global imbalances.
2013	J18	THE SAME AS F10 Cheung, Calista. 2013. <i>Policies to support sustainable long-term growth in New Zealand</i> . OECD Publishing. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1076.
2013	J30	Angelini, Elena, Alistair Dieppe, and Beatrice Pierluigi. 2013. <i>Learning about wage and price mark-ups in euro area countries</i> . European Central Bank. Working Paper Series: 1512. In this paper we show that higher flexibility, measured by lower wage and price mark-ups leads to reduced inflationary pressures, increase in competitiveness, and higher output. A rational expectation and a learning version of the ECB's New Multi-Country Model are used to understand plausible dynamics of labour cost and price adjustments. In the rational expectation version of the model gains are quicker but more short-lived than in a learning environment. We argue that a rational expectation model appears appropriate to describe the abrupt wage adjustment which took place in the Baltic States. By contrast, a learning model appears better suited to capture the gradual wage adjustment of Germany during the 2000s and the one that started in Spain and Italy after the 2008-09 crisis. In fact, in view of implementation lags and the need to change institutions, in the above countries the adjustment should be expected to deliver output gains less quickly than in the Baltic States. In this paper we use the linked version of the model to evaluate the aggregate impact of the imposed shocks as well as possible spillover effects within the euro area. All in all, spillover effects are relatively small.
2013	P26	THE SAME AS H83 Kuchukov, R. 2013. "The Public Sector and Its Role in Strategy-2020." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 55(9): 50-64.
2013	P28 Q31	Rautava, Jouko. 2013. "Oil Prices, Excess Uncertainty and Trend Growth: A Forecasting Model for Russia's Economy." <i>Focus on European Economic Integration</i> , 0(0): 77-87. The sharp contraction of Russian output in 2008-2009 and the country's recent poor growth performance came as a surprise to policymakers and analysts in Russia and elsewhere. In this paper, we examine the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		factors behind these developments, using a small structural error-correction (SVEC) macro model built for forecasting purposes. The estimation of the model indicates that Russia's economy is still strongly influenced by international oil prices and that there seems to be no major difference in this respect before and after the 2008-2009 crisis. However, in our linear model setup, oil prices alone cannot, for example, explain the major recession Russia faced in 2008-2009. To improve our forecasts around such particular events, we should explicitly account for increased uncertainty that is likely to have a direct impact on the real economy. Here, we estimate the impact of excess uncertainty by using exchange rate expectations. As to Russia's recent poor growth performance, the computations in this paper suggest that trend growth in Russia has halved from about 4% before 2008 to about 2% in 2013.
2013	Q38	THE SAME AS F10 Cheung, Calista. 2013. <i>Policies to support sustainable long-term growth in New Zealand</i> . OECD Publishing. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1076
2013	Q51	THE SAME AS D85 Saaty, Thomas L., and Luis G. Vargas. 2013. <i>Decision Making with the Analytic Network Process: Economic, Political, Social and Technological Applications with Benefits, Opportunities, Costs and Risks</i> , Second edition. International Series in Operations Research and Management Science, vol. 195. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	Q51	THE SAME AS F10 Cheung, Calista. 2013. <i>Policies to support sustainable long-term growth in New Zealand</i> . OECD Publishing. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1076

Table E27.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets*
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D62	Externalities
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G32	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K41	Litigation Process
K42	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L51	Economics of Regulation
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O17	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources*
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E27: Balance of Links

157	Links in 2005
111	New links in 2006-2013
554	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 14, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E27 is equal to 4.35 AS.

Общий объем раздела E27 — 4,35 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E27.E.

E29 Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other ¹

Table E29.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.86	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	2	2	0	1	8.70	5.71	Microeconomics
E	15	19	4	1.27	65.22	54.29	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Economics
G	1	7	6	7	4.35	20.00	Financial Economics
H	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Public Economics
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	2	3	1	1.5	8.70	8.57	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Economic History
O	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Economic Systems
Q	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	23	35	12	1.52	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E29.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.86	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.86	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
D1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Production and Organizations
D3	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare Economics
D7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	2	2	0	1	8.70	5.71	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	2	2	0	1	8.70	5.71	General Aggregative Models
E2	10	14	4	1.4	43.48	40.00	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	3	3	0	1	13.04	8.57	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Money and Interest Rates
E5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	15	19	4	1.27	65.22	54.29	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Economics
G0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
G1	1	5	4	5	4.35	14.29	General Financial Markets
G2	0	2	2	N	0.00	5.71	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	1	7	6	7	4.35	20.00	Financial Economics
H	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Demographic Economics
J2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	1	1	N	0.00	2.86	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	2	3	1	1.5	8.70	8.57	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Economic History
O	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Capitalist Systems
P2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
P	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Economic Systems
Q	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	23	35	12	1.52	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E29.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
D31	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D59	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
E10	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	General Aggregative Models: General
E19	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E29	9	13	4	1.44	39.13	37.14	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	2	2	0	1	8.7	5.71	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E32	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
G19	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	General Financial Markets: Other
J14	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J60	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
N10	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
P16	1	1	0	1	4.35	2.86	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
S	23	27	4	1.17	100.0	77.2	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E29.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C53	1	2.86	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
G12	2	5.71	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G17	2	5.71	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G21	2	5.71	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
J71	1	2.86	Labor Discrimination
S	8	22.8	Sums

Table E29.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E29	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	4
J14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
D59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
A12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
G19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
P16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
J60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
E20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
C53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
G17	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
G21	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
J71	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
NL(J)	0	1	0	0	3	1	0	0	5

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E29.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007		
2007	C53	Isiklar, Gultekin, and Kajal Lahiri. 2007. "How Far Ahead Can We Forecast? Evidence from Cross-Country Surveys." <i>International Journal of Forecasting</i>, 23(2): 167-87. Using monthly GDP forecasts from Consensus Economics, Inc. for 18 developed countries, reported over 24 different forecast horizons during the period 1989-2004, we find that the survey forecasts do not have much value when the horizon goes beyond 18 months. Using two alternative approaches to measure the flow of new information in fixed-target survey forecasts, we find that the biggest improvement in forecasting performance comes when the forecast horizon is around 14 months. The dynamics of information accumulation over forecast horizons can provide both the forecasters and their clients with an important clue in their selection of the timing and frequency in the use of forecasting services. The limits to forecasting that these private market forecasters exhibit are indicative of the current state of macroeconomic foresight.
2010		
2010	G12 G17 G21	de Wit, Erik R., Peter Englund, and Marc Francke. 2010. <i>Price and Transaction Volume in the Dutch Housing Market</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 10-039/2. Housing markets typically exhibit a strong positive correlation between the rate of price increase and the number of houses sold. We document this correlation on high-quality Dutch data for the period 1985-2007, and estimate a VEC-model that allows us to study the mechanism giving rise to the correlation. The data identify the flows of new houses offered for sale as well as the number of houses sold. According to the estimated model, shocks to market fundamentals (the mortgage rate) have an immediate and significant impact on the rate of sale, little impact on the rate of entry of new houses for sale, and a gradual impact on the house prices. This pattern is consistent with a search model where buyers and sellers gradually learn about changes in market conditions.
2011		
2011	J71	Biddle, Jeff, and Daniel S. Hamermesh. 2011. <i>Cycles of Wage Discrimination</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17326. Using CPS data from 1979-2009 we examine how cyclical downturns and industry-specific demand shocks affect wage differentials between white non-Hispanic males and women, Hispanics and African-Americans. Women's and Hispanics' relative earnings are harmed by negative shocks, while the earnings disadvantage of African-Americans may drop with negative shocks. Negative shocks also appear to increase the earnings disadvantage of bad-looking workers. A theory of job search suggests two opposite-signed mechanisms that affect these wage differentials. It suggests greater absolute effects among job-movers, which is verified using the longitudinal component of the CPS.

E24.G Codes of Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Codes of JEL Micro Categories
A	A00, A10, A11, A13, A14, A19, A20, A21, A22, A23, A29, A30, A31, A32, A33, A39
B	B00, B10, B11, B12, B13, B14, B15, B16, B19, B20, B21, B22, B23, B24, B25, B26, B29, B30, B31, B32, B40, B41, B49, B50, B51, B52, B53, B54, B59
C	C00, C01, C02, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C38, C39, C40, C41, C42, C43, C44, C45, C46, C49, C50, C51, C52, C54, C55, C57, C58, C59, C60, C61, C62, C63, C65, C67, C68, C69, C70, C71, C72, C73, C78, C79, C80, C81, C82, C83, C87, C88, C89, C90, C91, C92, C93, C99
D	D00, D01, D02, D03, D04, D10, D11, D12, D13, D14, D18, D19, D20, D21, D22, D23, D24, D29, D30, D33, D39, D40, D41, D42, D43, D44, D45, D46, D47, D49, D50, D51, D52, D53, D57, D58, D60, D61, D62, D63, D64, D69, D70, D71, D72, D73, D74, D78, D79, D80, D81, D82, D83, D84, D85, D86, D87, D89, D90, D91, D92, D99
E	E00, E01, E02, E03, E11, E12, E13, E16, E17, E21, E22, E23, E24, E25, E26, E27, E31, E37, E39, E40, E41, E42, E43, E44, E47, E49, E50, E51, E52, E58, E59, E60, E61, E62, E63, E64, E65, E66, E69, F00, F01, F02, F10, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, F18, F19, F20, F21,

DE	Codes of JEL Micro Categories
	F22, F23, F24, F29, F30, F31, F32, F33, F34, F35, F36, F37, F38, F39, F40, F41, F42, F43, F44, F47, F49, F50, F51, F52, F53, F54, F55, F59, F60, F61, F62, F63, F64, F65, F66, F68, F69
G	G00, G01, G02, G10, G11, G13, G14, G15, G18, G20, G22, G23, G24, G28, G29, G30, G31, G32, G33, G34, G35, G38, G39
H	H00, H10, H11, H12, H19, H20, H21, H22, H23, H24, H25, H26, H27, H29, H30, H31, H32, H39, H40, H41, H42, H43, H44, H49, H50, H51, H52, H53, H54, H55, H56, H57, H59, H60, H61, H62, H63, H68, H69, H70, H71, H72, H73, H74, H75, H76, H77, H79, H80, H81, H82, H83, H84, H87, H89
I	I00, I10, I11, I12, I13, I14, I15, I18, I19, I20, I21, I22, I23, I24, I25, I28, I29, I30, I31, I32, I38, I39
J	J00, J01, J08, J10, J11, J12, J13, J15, J16, J17, J18, J19, J20, J21, J22, J23, J24, J26, J28, J29, J30, J31, J32, J33, J38, J39, J40, J41, J42, J43, J44, J45, J46, J47, J48, J49, J50, J51, J52, J53, J54, J58, J59, J61, J62, J63, J64, J65, J68, J69, J70, J78, J79, J80, J81, J82, J83, J88, J89
K	K00, K10, K11, K12, K13, K14, K19, K20, K21, K22, K23, K29, K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, K35, K36, K37, K39, K40, K41, K42, K49
L	L00, L10, L11, L12, L13, L14, L15, L16, L17, L19, L20, L21, L22, L23, L24, L25, L26, L29, L30, L31, L32, L33, L38, L39, L40, L41, L42, L43, L44, L49, L50, L51, L52, L53, L59, L60, L61, L62, L63, L64, L65, L66, L67, L68, L69, L70, L71, L72, L73, L74, L78, L79, L80, L81, L82, L83, L84, L85, L86, L87, L88, L89, L90, L91, L92, L93, L94, L95, L96, L97, L98, L99
M	M00, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15, M16, M19, M20, M21, M29, M30, M31, M37, M38, M39, M40, M41, M42, M48, M49, M50, M51, M52, M53, M54, M55, M59
N	N00, N01, N11, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N17, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, N27, N30, N31, N32, N33, N34, N35, N36, N37, N40, N41, N42, N43, N44, N45, N46, N47, N50, N51, N52, N53, N54, N55, N56, N57, N60, N61, N62, N63, N64, N65, N66, N67, N70, N71, N72, N73, N74, N75, N76, N77, N80, N81, N82, N83, N84, N85, N86, N87, N90, N91, N92, N93, N94, N95, N96, N97
O	O00, O10, O11, O12, O13, O14, O15, O16, O17, O18, O19, O20, O21, O22, O23, O24, O25, O29, O30, O31, O32, O33, O34, O38, O39, O40, O41, O42, O43, O44, O47, O49, O50, O51, O52, O53, O54, O55, O56, O57
P	P00, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P17, P19, P20, P21, P22, P23, P24, P25, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30, P31, P32, P33, P34, P35, P36, P37, P39, P40, P41, P42, P43, P44, P45, P46, P47, P48, P49, P50, P51, P52, P59
Q	Q00, Q01, Q02, Q10, Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23, Q24, Q25, Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q30, Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34, Q37, Q38, Q39, Q40, Q41, Q42, Q43, Q47, Q48, Q49, Q50, Q51, Q52, Q53, Q54, Q55, Q56, Q57, Q58, Q59
R	R00, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R28, R29, R30, R31, R32, R33, R38, R39, R40, R41, R42, R48, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R58, R59
Y	Y10, Y20, Y30, Y40, Y50, Y60, Y70, Y80, Y90, Y91
Z	Z00, Z10, Z11, Z12, Z13, Z18, Z19

E29: Balance of Links

14	Links in 2005
5	New links in 2006-2013
803	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 14, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E29 is equal to 0.44 AS.
 Общий объем раздела E29 — 0,44 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E29.E.

E3 Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles

E30 Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General ¹

Table E30.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	4	6	2	1.5	0.18	0.13	General Economics and Teaching
B	40	58	18	1.45	1.85	1.30	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	179	361	182	2.02	8.26	8.07	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	120	226	106	1.88	5.54	5.05	Microeconomics
E	1,329	2,736	1,407	2.06	61.30	61.17	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	114	254	140	2.23	5.26	5.68	International Economics
G	49	173	124	3.53	2.26	3.87	Financial Economics
H	25	65	40	2.6	1.15	1.45	Public Economics
I	5	15	10	3	0.23	0.34	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	52	116	64	2.23	2.40	2.59	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	3	4	1	1.33	0.14	0.09	Law and Economics
L	51	77	26	1.51	2.35	1.72	Industrial Organization
M	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.11	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	55	114	59	2.07	2.54	2.55	Economic History
O	102	182	80	1.78	4.70	4.07	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	18	25	7	1.39	0.83	0.56	Economic Systems
Q	7	16	9	2.29	0.32	0.36	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	13	38	25	2.92	0.60	0.85	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Other Special Topics
S	2,168	4,473	2,305	2.06	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E30.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	3	4	1	1.33	0.14	0.09	General Economics
A2	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	4	6	2	1.5	0.18	0.13	General Economics and Teaching
B0	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.07	General
B1	4	8	4	2	0.18	0.18	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	12	19	7	1.58	0.55	0.42	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	6	9	3	1.5	0.28	0.20	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	15	17	2	1.13	0.69	0.38	Economic Methodology
B5	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	40	58	18	1.45	1.85	1.30	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	5	7	2	1.4	0.23	0.16	General
C1	16	66	50	4.13	0.74	1.48	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	10	33	23	3.3	0.46	0.74	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	15	60	45	4	0.69	1.34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	66	71	5	1.08	3.04	1.59	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	33	63	30	1.91	1.52	1.41	Econometric Modeling
C6	19	30	11	1.58	0.88	0.67	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.07	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C8	12	23	11	1.92	0.55	0.51	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.11	Design of Experiments
C	179	361	182	2.02	8.26	8.07	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	2	8	6	4	0.09	0.18	General
D1	11	22	11	2	0.51	0.49	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	18	22	4	1.22	0.83	0.49	Production and Organizations
D3	4	9	5	2.25	0.18	0.20	Distribution
D4	30	49	19	1.63	1.38	1.10	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	14	22	8	1.57	0.65	0.49	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	2	11	9	5.5	0.09	0.25	Welfare Economics
D7	2	4	2	2	0.09	0.09	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	30	68	38	2.27	1.38	1.52	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	7	11	4	1.57	0.32	0.25	Intertemporal Choice
D	120	226	106	1.88	5.54	5.05	Microeconomics
E0	14	44	30	3.14	0.65	0.98	General
E1	51	118	67	2.31	2.35	2.64	General Aggregative Models
E2	92	237	145	2.58	4.24	5.30	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	904	1,636	732	1.81	41.70	36.58	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	86	199	113	2.31	3.97	4.45	Money and Interest Rates
E5	135	327	192	2.42	6.23	7.31	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	47	175	128	3.72	2.17	3.91	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	1,329	2,736	1,407	2.06	61.30	61.17	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	4	8	4	2	0.18	0.18	General
F1	23	38	15	1.65	1.06	0.85	Trade
F2	7	8	1	1.14	0.32	0.18	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	37	98	61	2.65	1.71	2.19	International Finance
F4	43	102	59	2.37	1.98	2.28	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	114	254	140	2.23	5.26	5.68	International Economics
G0	5	32	27	6.4	0.23	0.72	General
G1	26	84	58	3.23	1.20	1.88	General Financial Markets
G2	8	32	24	4	0.37	0.72	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	10	25	15	2.5	0.46	0.56	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	49	173	124	3.53	2.26	3.87	Financial Economics
H0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	General
H1	4	4	0	1	0.18	0.09	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	2	7	5	3.5	0.09	0.16	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	2	19	17	9.5	0.09	0.42	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	6	8	2	1.33	0.28	0.18	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	5	15	10	3	0.23	0.34	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	6	7	1	1.17	0.28	0.16	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.07	Miscellaneous Issues
H	25	65	40	2.6	1.15	1.45	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	3	6	3	2	0.14	0.13	Health
I2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Education and Research Institutions
I3	2	7	5	3.5	0.09	0.16	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	5	15	10	3	0.23	0.34	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
J1	5	10	5	2	0.23	0.22	Demographic Economics
J2	8	16	8	2	0.37	0.36	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	20	39	19	1.95	0.92	0.87	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	4	4	0	1	0.18	0.09	Particular Labor Markets
J5	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	14	42	28	3	0.65	0.94	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Labor Standards: National and International
J	52	116	64	2.23	2.40	2.59	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.07	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	3	4	1	1.33	0.14	0.09	Law and Economics
L0	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	General
L1	15	36	21	2.4	0.69	0.80	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	9	9	0	1	0.42	0.20	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	16	18	2	1.13	0.74	0.40	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	6	8	2	1.33	0.28	0.18	Industry Studies: Services
L9	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.07	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	51	77	26	1.51	2.35	1.72	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Business Administration
M2	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Business Economics
M3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Marketing and Advertising
M4	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Personnel Economics
M	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.11	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.09	General
N1	33	65	32	1.97	1.52	1.45	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	2	12	10	6	0.09	0.27	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	6	13	7	2.17	0.28	0.29	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	7	7	0	1	0.32	0.16	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	5	7	2	1.4	0.23	0.16	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.09	Regional and Urban History
N	55	114	59	2.07	2.54	2.55	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	18	36	18	2	0.83	0.80	Economic Development
O2	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.11	Development Planning and Policy
O3	32	50	18	1.56	1.48	1.12	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	43	66	23	1.53	1.98	1.48	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	8	25	17	3.13	0.37	0.56	Economywide Country Studies
O	102	182	80	1.78	4.70	4.07	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	8	12	4	1.5	0.37	0.27	Capitalist Systems
P2	7	9	2	1.29	0.32	0.20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Other Economic Systems
P5	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Comparative Economic Systems
P	18	25	7	1.39	0.83	0.56	Economic Systems
Q0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
Q1	4	5	1	1.25	0.18	0.11	Agriculture
Q2	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.09	Energy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
Q5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Environmental Economics
Q	7	16	9	2.29	0.32	0.36	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
R1	6	7	1	1.17	0.28	0.16	General Regional Economics
R2	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.25	Household Analysis
R3	7	18	11	2.57	0.32	0.40	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Regional Government Analysis
R	13	38	25	2.92	0.60	0.85	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.04	Other Special Topics
S	2,168	4,473	2,305	2.06	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E30.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	General Economics: General
A12	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A20	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
B00	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.07	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B12	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B19	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	3	6	3	2	0.14	0.13	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	9	13	4	1.44	0.42	0.29	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B30	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	5	6	1	1.2	0.23	0.13	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	6	8	2	1.33	0.28	0.18	Economic Methodology: General
B41	7	7	0	1	0.32	0.16	Economic Methodology
B49	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Economic Methodology: Other
B52	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C00	5	5	0	1	0.23	0.11	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C10	11	18	7	1.64	0.51	0.4	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	3	28	25	9.33	0.14	0.63	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	1	8	7	8	0.05	0.18	Estimation: General
C22	9	25	16	2.78	0.42	0.56	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C25	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C30	8	17	9	2.13	0.37	0.38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	7	41	34	5.86	0.32	0.92	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C40	6	8	2	1.33	0.28	0.18	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C43	60	60	0	1	2.77	1.34	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C50	14	24	10	1.71	0.65	0.54	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	7	13	6	1.86	0.32	0.29	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	4	12	8	3	0.18	0.27	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	8	14	6	1.75	0.37	0.31	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	10	13	3	1.3	0.46	0.29	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	7	12	5	1.71	0.32	0.27	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C70	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C80	1	4	3	4	0.05	0.09	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C81	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.07	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	8	15	7	1.88	0.37	0.34	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C90	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	Design of Experiments: General
D00	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Microeconomics: General
D10	3	8	5	2.67	0.14	0.18	Household Behavior: General
D11	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	7	10	3	1.43	0.32	0.22	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D20	10	10	0	1	0.46	0.22	Production and Organizations: General
D21	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.11	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.11	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	2	6	4	3	0.09	0.13	Distribution: General
D31	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.07	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	24	42	18	1.75	1.11	0.94	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	5	5	0	1	0.23	0.11	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D50	11	17	6	1.55	0.51	0.38	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.07	Exchange and Production Economies
D60	1	8	7	8	0.05	0.18	Welfare Economics: General
D62	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	Externalities
D72	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D80	6	22	16	3.67	0.28	0.49	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D82	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	11	18	7	1.64	0.51	0.4	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	12	25	13	2.08	0.55	0.56	Expectations; Speculations
D90	6	9	3	1.5	0.28	0.2	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E00	13	36	23	2.77	0.6	0.8	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.11	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	40	81	41	2.03	1.85	1.81	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	5	21	16	4.2	0.23	0.47	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	3	9	6	3	0.14	0.2	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	2	4	2	2	0.09	0.09	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	70	169	99	2.41	3.23	3.78	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	7	14	7	2	0.32	0.31	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	6	21	15	3.5	0.28	0.47	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	2	7	5	3.5	0.09	0.16	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	4	18	14	4.5	0.18	0.4	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E29	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	759	1,369	610	1.8	35.01	30.61	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	79	125	46	1.58	3.64	2.79	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	53	118	65	2.23	2.44	2.64	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	9	20	11	2.22	0.42	0.45	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	4	4	0	1	0.18	0.09	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	55	125	70	2.27	2.54	2.79	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	3	6	3	2	0.14	0.13	Demand for Money
E42	5	11	6	2.2	0.23	0.25	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	6	11	5	1.83	0.28	0.25	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	14	43	29	3.07	0.65	0.96	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E47	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	81	194	113	2.4	3.74	4.34	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	7	15	8	2.14	0.32	0.34	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	35	89	54	2.54	1.61	1.99	Monetary Policy
E58	12	29	17	2.42	0.55	0.65	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	33	92	59	2.79	1.52	2.06	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	3	10	7	3.33	0.14	0.22	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	1	30	29	30	0.05	0.67	Fiscal Policy
E63	4	15	11	3.75	0.18	0.34	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	1	16	15	16	0.05	0.36	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	5	11	6	2.2	0.23	0.25	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Global Outlook
F02	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.07	International Economic Order
F10	15	23	8	1.53	0.69	0.51	Trade: General
F12	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	6	9	3	1.5	0.28	0.2	Empirical Studies of Trade
F20	4	5	1	1.25	0.18	0.11	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	17	37	20	2.18	0.78	0.83	International Finance: General
F31	14	26	12	1.86	0.65	0.58	Foreign Exchange
F32	3	7	4	2.33	0.14	0.16	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F34	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.13	International Lending and Debt Problems
F36	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.13	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.16	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F40	21	53	32	2.52	0.97	1.18	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	18	39	21	2.17	0.83	0.87	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.11	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Economic Growth of Open Economies
G00	5	14	9	2.8	0.23	0.31	Financial Economics: General
G10	14	36	22	2.57	0.65	0.8	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	8	28	20	3.5	0.37	0.63	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G14	2	8	6	4	0.09	0.18	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	International Financial Markets
G20	7	17	10	2.43	0.32	0.38	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	1	12	11	12	0.05	0.27	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G30	6	12	6	2	0.28	0.27	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G32	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	2	6	4	3	0.09	0.13	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H10	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	1	6	5	6	0.05	0.13	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H30	2	15	13	7.5	0.09	0.34	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H50	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H55	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	National Security and War
H57	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H60	3	12	9	4	0.14	0.27	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	National Budget; Budget Systems
H70	6	7	1	1.17	0.28	0.16	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
I10	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Health: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
I11	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I30	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.11	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	General Welfare; Well-Being
J10	4	8	4	2	0.18	0.18	Demographic Economics: General
J15	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J20	6	12	6	2	0.28	0.27	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J23	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Labor Demand
J30	17	27	10	1.59	0.78	0.6	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.11	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J40	4	4	0	1	0.18	0.09	Particular Labor Markets: General
J50	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J60	9	22	13	2.44	0.42	0.49	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J64	3	8	5	2.67	0.14	0.18	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
K10	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K12	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Contract Law
L00	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Industrial Organization: General
L10	6	8	2	1.33	0.28	0.18	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L12	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L16	6	12	6	2	0.28	0.27	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L22	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L50	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	5	5	0	1	0.23	0.11	Economics of Regulation
L52	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.07	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	7	8	1	1.14	0.32	0.18	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.07	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.07	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L67	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.07	Other Consumer Nondurables
L71	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L80	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	4	6	2	1.5	0.18	0.13	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Entertainment; Media
L90	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
M21	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Business Economics
M41	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Accounting
N10	24	47	23	1.96	1.11	1.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	1	3	2	3	0.05	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	3	5	2	1.67	0.14	0.11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	3	3	0	1	0.14	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N16	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N20	2	10	8	5	0.09	0.22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N30	6	11	5	1.83	0.28	0.25	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N40	4	4	0	1	0.18	0.09	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N43	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N46	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N50	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N60	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N70	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.07	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N73	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
O10	6	11	5	1.83	0.28	0.25	Economic Development: General
O11	9	17	8	1.89	0.42	0.38	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O17	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	2	4	2	2	0.09	0.09	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O23	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O30	23	40	17	1.74	1.06	0.89	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O33	9	10	1	1.11	0.42	0.22	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O40	28	45	17	1.61	1.29	1.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.07	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	13	17	4	1.31	0.6	0.38	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	2	6	4	3	0.09	0.13	Economywide Country Studies: General
O52	1	5	4	5	0.05	0.11	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O54	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.07	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P10	5	8	3	1.6	0.23	0.18	Capitalist Systems: General
P12	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Capitalist Enterprises
P16	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.07	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	4	6	2	1.5	0.18	0.13	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P24	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P27	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P41	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P51	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q10	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Agriculture: General
Q11	1	2	1	2	0.05	0.04	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q17	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q40	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Energy: General
R10	2	3	1	1.5	0.09	0.07	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	2	2	0	1	0.09	0.04	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R15	1	1	0	1	0.05	0.02	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R30	2	5	3	2.5	0.09	0.11	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	1	7	6	7	0.05	0.16	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	4	4	0	1	0.18	0.09	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
S	2,168	4,264	2,096	1.97	100	95.2	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E30.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A23	1	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B14	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
C01	2	0.04	Econometrics
C14	2	0.04	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C15	7	0.16	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C19	1	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	4	0.09	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C23	3	0.07	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C31	1	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C33	1	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C41	1	0.02	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C46	2	0.04	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C63	1	0.02	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C68	2	0.04	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C72	1	0.02	Noncooperative Games
C83	1	0.02	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C93	2	0.04	Field Experiments
D01	4	0.09	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	2	0.04	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D19	2	0.04	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D52	2	0.04	Incomplete Markets
D81	1	0.02	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
E02	3	0.07	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E27	4	0.09	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E64	1	0.02	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
F00	4	0.09	International Economics: General
F15	1	0.02	Economic Integration
F33	5	0.11	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F35	3	0.07	Foreign Aid
F39	1	0.02	International Finance: Other
F44	3	0.07	International Business Cycles
G01	18	0.4	Financial Crises
G13	2	0.04	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G18	5	0.11	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G22	1	0.02	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G28	2	0.04	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G38	4	0.09	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H00	2	0.04	Public Economics: General
H31	4	0.09	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H62	1	0.02	National Deficit; Surplus
H80	3	0.07	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
I12	1	0.02	Health Production
I18	1	0.02	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	2	0.04	Analysis of Education
J00	1	0.02	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J11	1	0.02	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J21	1	0.02	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	1	0.02	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J31	4	0.09	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J33	1	0.02	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	2	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J61	1	0.02	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	2	0.04	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	3	0.07	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J80	1	0.02	Labor Standards: General
K20	1	0.02	Regulation and Business Law: General
L11	12	0.27	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L93	1	0.02	Air Transportation
M10	1	0.02	Business Administration: General
M30	1	0.02	Marketing and Advertising: General
M50	1	0.02	Personnel Economics: General
N00	4	0.09	Economic History: General
N15	3	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N17	1	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N23	1	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	1	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N37	2	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N72	1	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N90	4	0.09	Regional and Urban History: General
O13	1	0.02	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O16	2	0.04	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O20	3	0.07	Development Planning and Policy: General
O24	1	0.02	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O42	1	0.02	Monetary Growth Models
O51	3	0.07	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	3	0.07	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O57	1	0.02	Comparative Studies of Countries
P45	1	0.02	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
Q02	1	0.02	Global Commodity Markets
Q30	1	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q33	1	0.02	Resource Booms
Q43	3	0.07	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q54	1	0.02	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	1	0.02	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R00	1	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R20	4	0.09	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	5	0.11	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	1	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	1	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R33	1	0.02	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	1	0.02	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R51	1	0.02	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
Z13	2	0.04	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	209	4.8	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(18), L11(12), C15(7), F33(5), G18(5), R21(5), C20(4), D01(4), E27(4), F00(4), G38(4), H31(4), J31(4), N00(4), N90(4), R20(4), C23(3), E02(3), F35(3), F44(3), H80(3), J63(3), N15(3), O20(3), O51(3), O53(3), Q43(3), C01(2), C14(2), C46(2), C68(2), C93(2), D03(2), D19(2), D52(2), G13(2), G28(2), H00(2), I21(2), J38(2), J62(2), N37(2), O16(2), Z13(2), A23(1), B14(1), B15(1), C19(1), C31(1), C33(1), C41(1), C63(1), C72(1), C83(1), D81(1), E64(1), F15(1), F39(1), G22(1), H62(1), I12(1), I18(1), J00(1), J11(1), J21(1), J22(1), J33(1), J61(1), J80(1), K20(1), L93(1), M10(1), M30(1), M50(1), N17(1), N23(1), N24(1), N72(1), O13(1), O24(1), O42(1), O57(1), P45(1), Q02(1), Q30(1), Q33(1), Q54(1), Q56(1), R00(1), R23(1), R28(1), R33(1), R38(1), R51(1).

Table E30.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C15	1	0	1	2	0	0	0	3	7
C20	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	4
C72	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C83	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D01	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
G13	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
H00	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
J00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L11	1	1	0	1	3	3	1	2	12
O24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
Z13	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
C23	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
C68	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
D52	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
G22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G28	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
J63	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	3
N72	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q33	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q43	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
C41	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H80	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
J11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O16	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
O51	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	3
Q56	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C01	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
C14	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
C19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C93	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
D19	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
E27	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2	4
E64	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F33	0	0	0	2	1	2	0	0	5
F35	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
G01	0	0	0	4	3	5	4	2	18
H31	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	4
J38	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
N00	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	0	4
N90	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
O20	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
O42	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R20	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	4
R21	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	0	5
C46	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
E02	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
F00	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
G18	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	5
G38	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	4
J31	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0	4
M10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N15	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
P45	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D03	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
D81	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J61	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J62	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
J80	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
A23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
H62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
N37	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Q02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L93	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
O57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	12	9	6	19	10	14	9	15	94

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E30.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C15	Meyermans, Eric, and Patrick Van Brusselen. 2006. <i>Working Paper 02-06--An Evaluation of the Risks Surrounding the 2006-2012 NIME Economic Outlook: Illustrative Stochastic Simulations</i> . Federal Planning Bureau, Belgium, Working Papers. In this Working Paper, we describe how we used stochastic simulation to evaluate the risks surrounding the January 2006 NIME Economic Outlook (neo) for the world economy. We summarise the main results by showing confidence intervals around the baseline projection as well as probabilities that certain events will occur. The results presented in this Working Paper are of an illustrative nature and do not constitute an update of the January 2006 NIME Economic Outlook.
2006	C20	Marcellino, Massimiliano. 2006. <i>A Simple Benchmark for Forecasts of Growth and Inflation</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6012. A theoretical model for growth or inflation should be able to reproduce the empirical features of these

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		variables better than competing alternatives. Therefore, it is common practice in the literature, whenever a new model is suggested, to compare its performance with that of a benchmark model. However, while the theoretical models become more and more sophisticated, the benchmark typically remains a simple linear time series model. Recent examples are provided, e.g., by articles in the real business cycle literature or by new-keynesian studies on inflation persistence. While a time series model can provide a reasonable benchmark to evaluate the value added of economic theory relative to the pure explanatory power of the past behavior of the variable, recent developments in time series analysis suggest that more sophisticated time series models could provide more serious benchmarks for economic models. In this paper we evaluate whether these complicated time series models can really outperform standard linear models for GDP growth and inflation, and should therefore substitute them as benchmarks for economic theory based models. Since a complicated model specification can over-fit in sample, i.e. the model can spuriously perform very well compared to simpler alternatives, we conduct the model comparison based on the out of sample forecasting performance. We consider a large variety of models and evaluation criteria, using real time data and a sophisticated bootstrap algorithm to evaluate the statistical significance of our results. Our main conclusion is that in general linear time series models can be hardly beaten if they are carefully specified, and therefore still provide a good benchmark for theoretical models of growth and inflation. However, we also identify some important cases where the adoption of a more complicated benchmark can alter the conclusions of economic analyses about the driving forces of GDP growth and inflation. Therefore, comparing theoretical models also with more sophisticated time series benchmarks can guarantee more robust conclusions.
2006	C72	Angeletos, George-Marios, and Alessandro Pavan. 2006. <i>Socially Optimal Coordination: Characterization and Policy Implications</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12778. In recent years there has been a growing interest in macro models with heterogeneity in information and complementarity in actions. These models deliver promising positive properties, such as heightened inertia and volatility. But they also raise important normative questions, such as whether the heightened inertia and volatility are socially undesirable, whether there is room for policies that correct the way agents use information in equilibrium, and what are the welfare effects of the information disseminated by the media or policy makers. We argue that a key to answering all these questions is the relation between the equilibrium and the socially optimal degrees of coordination. The former summarizes the private value from aligning individual decisions, whereas the latter summarizes the value that society assigns to such an alignment once all externalities are internalized.
2006	C83	Boero, Gianna, Jeremy Smith, and Kenneth F. Wallis. 2006. <i>Uncertainty and disagreement in economic prediction : the Bank of England Survey of External Forecasters</i>. University of Warwick, Department of Economics, The Warwick Economics Research Paper Series (TWERPS). This article introduces a new source of survey data, namely the Bank of England Survey of External Forecasters. The survey collects point and density forecasts of inflation and GDP growth, and hence offers the opportunity of constructing direct measures of uncertainty. We present a simple statistical framework in which to define and interrelate measures of uncertainty and disagreement. The resulting measures are compared with other direct measures of uncertainty, nationally and internationally. A significant, sustained reduction in inflation uncertainty followed the 1997 granting of operational independence to the Bank of England to pursue a monetary policy of inflation targeting.
2006	D01	Hommes, Cars. 2006. <i>Interacting Agents in Finance</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 06-029/1. Interacting agents in finance represent a behavioral, agent-based approach in which financial markets are viewed as complex adaptive systems consisting of many boundedly rational agents interacting through simple heterogeneous investment strategies, constantly adapting their behavior in response to new information, strategy performance and through social interactions. An interacting agent system acts as a noise filter, transforming and amplifying purely random news about economic fundamentals into an aggregate market outcome exhibiting important stylized facts such as unpredictable asset prices and returns, excess volatility, temporary bubbles and sudden crashes, large and persistent trading volume, clustered volatility and long memory.
2006	G13	Snowberg, Erik, Justin Wolfers, and Eric Zitzewitz. 2006. <i>Partisan Impacts on the Economy: Evidence from Prediction Markets and Close Elections</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12073. Political economists interested in discerning the effects of election outcomes on the economy have been hampered by the problem that economic outcomes also influence elections. We sidestep these problems by analyzing movements in economic indicators caused by clearly exogenous changes in expectations about the likely winner during election day. Analyzing high frequency financial fluctuations on November 2 and 3 in 2004, we find that markets anticipated higher equity prices, interest rates and oil prices and a stronger dollar under a Bush presidency than under Kerry. A similar Republican-Democrat differential was also observed for the 2000 Bush-Gore contest. Prediction market based analyses of all Presidential elections since 1880 also reveal a similar pattern of partisan impacts, suggesting that electing a Republican President raises equity valuations by 2-3 percent, and that since Reagan, Republican Presidents have tended to raise bond yields.
2006	H00	Buitier, Willem H. 2006. <i>How Robust is the New Conventional Wisdom? The Surprising Fragility of the Theoretical Foundations of Inflation Targeting and Central Bank Independence</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5772. Flexible inflation targeting cannot be rationalised using conventional welfare economic criteria, except in a single, practically uninteresting special case. New-Keynesian DSGE models imply that optimal monetary policy implements the Bailey-Friedman Optimal Quantity of Money rule and that actual inflation fully validates or accommodates core inflation. Flexible inflation targeting is also inconsistent with the mandates of leading inflation targeters like the Bank of England and the ECB. These mandates are lexicographic in price stability and therefore does not permit a trade-off between inflation volatility and output gap volatility in the monetary policy maker's objective function. Operational independence of the central bank is limited by the central bank's intertemporal budget constraint. Price stability, or an externally imposed inflation target, may not be independently financeable by the central bank. In that case, active budgetary support from the Treasury is necessary to make the inflation target financeable. Independent monetary policy is fully compatible with coordinated and cooperative monetary and fiscal policy. Central bank operational independence precludes substantive accountability; it is compatible only with a weak form of formal accountability: reporting obligations. Central bank independence will only survive if it is viewed as legitimate by the polity and its citizens. A necessary condition for this is that the central bank restricts its activities and public discourse to its natural core mandate: price stability and the capacity and willingness to act as lender of last resort. The Protocol on the Statute of the ESCB and the ECB has given the ECB a mandate that goes beyond this natural core mandate. Such behaviour represents a threat to its continued independence.
2006	J00	Oreopoulos, Philip, Till von Wachter, and Andrew Heisz. 2006. <i>The Short- and Long-Term Career Effects of Graduating in a Recession: Hysteresis and Heterogeneity in the Market for College Graduates</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12159. The standard neo-classical model of wage setting predicts short-term effects of temporary labor market shocks on careers and low costs of recessions for both more and less advantaged workers. In contrast, a vast range of alternative career models based on frictions in the labor market suggests that labor market shocks can have persistent effects on the entire earnings profile. This paper analyzes the long-term effects of graduating in a recession on earnings, job mobility, and employer characteristics for a large sample of Canadian college graduates with different predicted earnings using matched

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		university-employer-employee data from 1982 to 1999, and uses its results to assess the importance of alternative career models. We find that young graduates entering the labor market in a recession suffer significant initial earnings losses that eventually fade, but after 8 to 10 years. We also document substantial heterogeneity in the costs of recessions and important effects on job mobility and employer characteristics, but small effects on time worked. These adjustment patterns are neither consistent with a neo-classical spot market nor a complete scarring effect, but could be explained by a combination of time intensive search for better employers and long-term wage contracting. All results are robust to an extensive sensitivity analysis including controls for correlated business cycle shocks after labor market entry, endogenous timing of graduation, permanent cohort differences, and selective labor force participation.
2006	J22	Ham, John, and Kevin Reilly. 2006. <i>Using Micro Data to Estimate the Intertemporal Substitution Elasticity for Labor Supply in an Implicit Contract Model</i>. Institute of Economic Policy Research (IEPR), IEPR Working Papers: 06.54. Economists have devoted substantial resources to estimating the intertemporal substitution elasticity for labor supply because this elasticity plays a crucial role in the real business cycle literature. Generally, the estimates of the elasticity have been too low to explain business cycles. Economists have responded by trying to modify real business cycle models to allow for smaller elasticities, but they have experienced mixed success at best. However, the standard intertemporal substitution model has not done well when tested, and if this model is incorrect, so will be the estimated labor supply elasticities based upon it. An equilibrium alternative to the standard intertemporal labor supply model is the implicit contract model. In this latter model firms and workers bargain over state-contingent contracts denominated in terms of consumption and hours of work. Further, the price of leisure is the marginal product of labor or the shadow wage, which differs from the observed wage. A number of studies have found that the data are compatible with an implicit contract model; in particular in Ham and Reilly (2002) we found that we could reject a separable (within period) implicit contract model but not a non-separable one. If an implicit contract model is appropriate, this is the context in which we should try to estimate the intertemporal labor supply elasticity. However this estimation is potentially quite difficult with micro data since the shadow wage (marginal product of labor) is unobserved. In this paper we first develop a procedure that allows one to estimate the intertemporal substitution elasticity in an implicit contract model from micro data. We then implement this procedure using the Panel Study of Income Dynamics (PSID) and the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CES). We obtain statistically significant elasticities of 0.9 with the PSID and 1.0 with the CES. The consistency of the estimate across the data sets is impressive given that we use different estimation approaches (micro data versus synthetic cohorts) and different consumption measures (food consumption versus total nondurable consumption) in the two data sets. These results are three times larger than existing estimates based on the standard intertemporal supply elasticity from this data set and thus offer more hope that equilibrium perspectives on the labor market are capable of tracking the data. Given that the implicit contract model is less likely to be rejected than the standard model in our work and other research, we believe that our approach should prove to be quite useful.
2006	L11	Amirault, David, Carolyn Kwan, and Gordon Wilkinson. 2006. <i>Survey of Price-Setting Behaviour of Canadian Companies</i>. Bank of Canada, Working Papers. In many mainstream macroeconomic models, sticky prices play an important role in explaining the effects of monetary policy on the economy. Various theories have been set forth to explain why prices are sticky. This study takes a firm-level survey approach, in a spirit similar to Blinder et al. (1998), to shed some light on the question of why prices are sticky. In particular, the Bank of Canada's regional offices surveyed 170 Canadian firms for their views on price dynamics. The authors find that the most important motivators of price changes are price changes by competitors, changes in domestic input costs, and changes in demand. Surprisingly, but consistent with the results reported in Bils and Klenow (2002), the survey evidence suggests that more than 50 per cent of firms change their prices more than four times a year. Moreover, the survey indicates that prices change more frequently than they did ten years ago, because of more intense competition and advances in information technology.
2006	O24	Pahlavani, Mosayeb, Ed Wilson, and Abbas Valadkhani. 2006. "Structural Changes in the Iranian Economy: An Empirical Analysis with Endogenously Determined Breaks." <i>International Journal of Applied Business and Economic Research</i>, 4(1): 1-8. This paper employs annual time series data (1960-2003) and the ZA (Zivot and Andrews, 1992) and the LP (Lumsdaine and Papell, 1997) approaches to determine endogenously the more likely time of major structural breaks in various macroeconomic variables of the Iranian economy. We have considered the presence of one and two unknown structural breaks in the data. The results obtained from these two approaches are consistent in that the time of one structural break in eight out of the ten variables examined in the paper is the same. The resulting structural breaks coincide with important phenomena in the economy such as the 1974 oil shock, the 1979 Islamic revolution, the Iraqi war, or the implementation of the exchange rate unification policy in 1993 in the case of the official exchange rate.
2006	Z13	Salvadori, Neri, ed. 2006. <i>Economic Growth and Distribution: On the Nature and Causes of the Wealth of Nations</i>, Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Sixteen papers, resulting from a conference held in Lucca in the summer of 2004, explore different approaches to the issues of economic growth and distribution and their theoretical, empirical, historical, and methodological implications. Papers discuss inequality and the process of development; the role of income distribution in long-run endogenous growth; the competition-of-capitals doctrine and the wage-profit relationship; a heterodox growth and distribution model; distribution and growth in a post-Keynesian stock-flow consistent model; technological progress, income distribution, and capacity utilization; demand-led growth and the classical approach to value and distribution--whether they are compatible; macroeconomic volatility and income inequality in a stochastically growing economy; the saving-investment nexus in the debate on pension reforms; income distribution and output change--a macro multiplier approach; a dynamic applied general equilibrium model from a classical-Keynesian-Schumpeterian approach; heterodox business cycles; technological innovation, financial fragility, and complex dynamics; growth, history, and institutions; religious culture, institutions, and growth; and trade, poverty, and growth--two perspectives, one message.
2007		
2007	C23	Cimadomo, Jacopo. 2007. <i>Fiscal Policy in Real Time</i>. CEPR research center, Working Papers. In this paper we argue that any assessment on the intentional stance of fiscal policy should be based upon all the information available to policymakers at the time of fiscal planning. In particular, real-time data on the discretionary fiscal policy "instrument", the structural primary balance, should be used in the estimation of fiscal policy reaction functions. In fact, the ex-post realization of discretionary fiscal measures may end up to be drastically different from what intentionally planned by fiscal authorities in the budget law. If this is the case, and if revision errors in the policy indicator are correlated with the ones in the regressors, it is shown that commonly used estimators become biased possibly inducing a misleading judgement on the policy stance. We derive the functional form of that bias and, based on empirical second-order moments, we are able to accurately predict the potential impact of using revised data in the evaluation of the ex-ante stance of fiscal policy. When fiscal policy rules are estimated on real-time data, our results indicate a counter-cyclical stance in OECD countries, especially during economic expansions. This contrasts with conventional findings based on revised data, which point to fiscal policy acyclicity or pro-cyclicity, and with Forni and Momigliano (2005) who

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		employ real-time data for the output gap and find countercyclicality, but just in recessions. Further, we test whether threshold effects might be at play in the reaction of fiscal policy to the economic cycle and to debt accumulation. It emerges that the intentional cyclical behavior of fiscal policy is characterized by two regimes, and that the switch between them is likely to occur when output is close to its equilibrium level. On the other hand, the use of revised data does not allow to identify any threshold effect.
2007	C68 N72 Q33 Q43	Dissou, Yazid. 2007. <i>Energy Prices and Real Economic Activity in Canada: A Multi-Sector Dynamic General Equilibrium Analysis</i> . University of Ottawa, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 0707E. As a net exporter of oil, the recent upward trend in the world prices of energy products represents both an opportunity and a challenge for Canada. This study investigates the aggregate and sectoral effects of a sustained increase in these prices on the Canadian economy using a multi-sector forward-looking dynamic general equilibrium model. Counterfactual simulation results suggest that these price shocks would be beneficial to the Canadian economy on an aggregate basis, as real GDP would increase during most periods and households would increase their consumption profile during all periods and would thereby improve their well being. Nevertheless, the price increases would also shift resources toward export booming sectors and would lead to an appreciation of the real exchange rate that would not be beneficial to traditional manufacturing export industries.
2007	D52	Donaldson, John, and Rajnish Mehra. 2007. <i>Risk Based Explanations of the Equity Premium</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13220. This essay reviews the family of models that seek to provide aggregate risk based explanations for the empirically observed equity premium. Theories based on non-expected utility preference structures, limited financial market participation, model uncertainty and the small probability of enormous losses are detailed. We impose the additional requirements that candidate models yield consistent inter temporal portfolio choice and that a representative agent can be constructed which is independent of the underlying heterogeneous economy's initial wealth distribution. While many models are able to replicate a wide variety of financial statistics including the premium, few satisfy these latter criteria as well.
2007	G22 G28	Caballero, Ricardo J., and Arvind Krishnamurthy. 2007. <i>Collective Risk Management in a Flight to Quality Episode</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12896. We present a model of optimal intervention in a flight to quality episode. The reason for intervention stems from a collective bias in agents' expectations. Agents in the model make risk management decisions with incomplete knowledge. They understand their own shocks, but are uncertain of how correlated their shocks are with systemwide shocks, treating the latter uncertainty as Knightian. We show that when aggregate liquidity is low, an increase in uncertainty leads agents to a series of protective actions--decreasing risk exposures, hoarding liquidity, locking-up capital--that reflect a flight to quality. However, the conservative actions of agents leave the aggregate economy over-exposed to negative shocks. Each agent covers himself against his own worst-case scenario, but the scenario that the collective of agents are guarding against is impossible. A lender of last resort, even if less knowledgeable than private agents about individual shocks, does not suffer from this collective bias and finds that pledging intervention in extreme events is valuable. The intervention unlocks private capital markets.
2007	J63	Pissarides, Christopher A. 2007. <i>The Unemployment Volatility Puzzle: Is Wage Stickiness the Answer?</i> . Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers. I study the cyclical behavior of an equilibrium search model with endogenous job creation and destruction, with focus on the model's failure to match the observed cyclical volatility of unemployment. Job creation in the model is influenced by wages in new matches. I summarize microeconomic evidence on wages in new matches and show that the key model elasticities are consistent with the evidence. Therefore explanations of the unemployment volatility puzzle have to preserve the cyclical volatility of wages. I discuss some extensions of the model that can increase cyclical unemployment volatility through mechanisms other than wage stickiness.
2007	N72	THE SAME AS C68 Dissou, Yazid. 2007. <i>Energy Prices and Real Economic Activity in Canada: A Multi-Sector Dynamic General Equilibrium Analysis</i> . University of Ottawa, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 0707E.
2007	Q33	THE SAME AS C68 Dissou
2007	Q43	THE SAME AS C68 Dissou
2008		
2008	C41	Hoeberichts, Marco, Maarten van Rooij, and Arjen Siegmans. 2008. <i>Market Thinness, List Price Revisions and Time to Sell: Evidence from a large-scale housing dataset</i> . Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Working Papers. This paper uses a large dataset, covering more than 70% of the Dutch housing market, to analyze the relationship between market thinness, price setting behavior and time to sell. Our findings confirm the typical result that overpricing increases the time on market. In addition, we find evidence of quicker list price reductions suggesting that overpricing is part of a strategy to search for the opportunity of high revenues and to learn about the market. Moreover, we are able to confirm the theory put forward by Lazear (1986) on the relation between atypical goods and the speed of price adjustments. Sellers of atypical houses are more uncertain about the price buyers want to pay and take time to learn about the market, thereby increasing the expected time on market and the time to price revisions. Market liquidity has a positive, i.e. shortening, effect on the time to sale and leads to quicker price revisions due to the increased opportunities for learning.
2008	H80	Badinger, Harald. 2008. <i>Cyclical Fiscal Policy, Output Volatility, and Economic Growth</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2268. This paper provides a comprehensive empirical assessment of the relation between the cyclicity of fiscal policy, output volatility, and economic growth, using a large cross-section of 88 countries over the period 1960 to 2004. Identification of the effects of (endogenous) cyclical fiscal policy is achieved by exploiting the exogeneity of countries' political and institutional characteristics, which we find to be relevant determinants of fiscal cyclicity. There are three main results: First, both pro- and countercyclical fiscal policy amplify output volatility, much in a way like pure fiscal shocks that are unrelated to the cycle. Second, output volatility, due to variations in cyclical and discretionary fiscal policy, is negatively associated with economic growth. Third, there is no direct effect of cyclicity of economic growth other than through output volatility. These findings advocate the introduction of fiscal rules that limit the use of (discretionary and) cyclical fiscal policy to improve growth performance by reducing volatility.
2008	J11 Q56	Di Tella, Rafael, and Robert MacCulloch. 2008. "Gross National Happiness as an Answer to the Easterlin Paradox?" <i>Journal of Development Economics</i> , 86(1): 22-42. The Easterlin Paradox refers to the fact that happiness data are typically stationary in spite of considerable increases in income. This amounts to a rejection of the hypothesis that current income is the only argument in the utility function. We find that the happiness responses of around 350,000 people living in the OECD between 1975 and 1997 are positively correlated with the level of income, the welfare state and (weakly) with life expectancy; they are negatively correlated

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		with the average number of hours worked, environmental degradation (measured by SOx emissions), crime, openness to trade, inflation and unemployment; all controlling for country and year dummies. These effects separate across groups in a pattern that appears broadly plausible (e.g., the rich suffer environmental degradation more than the poor). Based on actual changes from 1975 to 1997, small contributions to happiness can be attributed to the increase in income in our sample. Interestingly, the actual changes in several of the 'omitted variables' such as life expectancy, hours worked, inflation and unemployment also contribute to happiness over this time period since life expectancy has risen and the others have, on average, fallen. Consequently the unexplained trend in happiness is even bigger than would be predicted if income was the only argument in the utility function. In other words, introducing omitted variables worsens the income-without-happiness paradox.
2008	O16	Snieska, Vytautas, Daiva Laskiene, and Irena Pekarskiene. 2008. "Stock Returns and the Macroeconomic Environment: The Case of the Vilnius Stock Exchange." <i>Transformations in Business and Economics</i>, 7(2): 115-29. This paper investigates the relationship between domestic macroeconomic variables and surplus returns of stocks in Lithuanian stock market. How macroeconomic factors influence dynamics of stock index, were studied by using correlation-regressive analysis method. Dependence between share rates and macroeconomic indexes is analyzed globally both by academics and practitioners. When investigating this dependence, up to now the biggest securities markets--USA, Great Britain, Japan, and Italy and so on, received the greatest attention. In growing stock markets, like the Lithuanian one, such researches are insufficient. Lack of research determines that it is not only important to estimate existing relation between separate macroeconomic indexes and stock prices in definite period, but also the stability of the relation relatively to time and changing economic indicators. The aim of this article is to determine and to evaluate the relation between Lithuanian enterprises' stock rates and economic indicators, and herewith to develop already existing researches about securities prices dependence on macroeconomic factors. The research findings disclosed, that during the considered period most of Lithuania's macroeconomic factors were correlating with shares' prices fairly strong, and it is possible to forecast the direction of these effects.
2008	O51	Turner, Laure, and Herve Boulhol. 2008. <i>Recent Trends and Structural Breaks in US and EU15 Labour Productivity Growth</i>. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 628. This paper examines shifts in labour productivity growth in the United States and in Europe between 1970 and 2007 based on econometric tests of structural breaks. Additionally, it makes use of time-series-based projected labour productivity growth up to 2009 in order to detect any recent break according to a central scenario as well as high and low scenarios, both derived from a 95% confidence interval. The identification of structural breaks in US labour productivity growth is far from obvious. A statistically significant break date is found in the late 1990s only if the upper scenario materialises in the future, which means that despite a clear pick-up in productivity growth in the second half of the 1990s, the size of the hump is not still large enough compared with past variation to make this change a statistically significant break. However, a significant breakpoint is detected in the mid-1990s for the difference in labour productivity growth between the United States and the EU15 based on observed data, which seems to be due to both the initial catch-up of Europe and the halt of the convergence process in the mid-1990s. Finally, European ICT-intensive countries are shown to have structurally performed better in terms of productivity growth than non-ICT-intensive countries.
2008	Q56	THE SAME AS J11 Di Tella, Rafael, and Robert MacCulloch. 2008. "Gross National Happiness as an Answer to the Easterlin Paradox?" <i>Journal of Development Economics</i>, 86(1): 22-42.
2009		
2009	C01 C93 D19 H31	Spears, Dean. 2009. <i>Bounded Rationality as Deliberation Costs: Theory and Evidence from a Pricing Field Experiment in India</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 195spears.pdf. How might bounded rationality shape decisions to spend? A field experiment verifies a theory of bounded rationality as deliberation costs that can explain findings from previous experiments on pricing in developing countries. The model predicts that (1) eliminating deliberation costs will increase purchasing at a higher price without impacting behavior at a lower price, (2) bounded rationality has certain greater effects on poorer people, and (3) deliberation costs can suppress screening by prices. Each prediction is confirmed by an experiment that sold soap in rural Indian villages. The experiment interacted assignment to different subsidized prices with a treatment that eliminated marginal deliberation costs. The results suggest implications of bounded rationality for theory and social policy.
2009	C14 C19	BOUEZMARNI, Taoufik, Jeroen ROMBOUTS, and Abderrahim TAAMOUTI. 2009. <i>A nonparametric copula based test for conditional independence with applications to Granger causality</i>. Universite catholique de Louvain, Center for Operations Research and Econometrics (CORE), CORE Discussion Papers: 2009041.
2009	C31	Longford, Nicholas. 2009. <i>A house price index defined in the potential outcomes framework</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. Current methods for constructing house price indices are based on comparisons of sale prices of residential properties sold two or more times and on regression of the sale prices on the attributes of the properties and of their locations. The two methods have well recognised deficiencies, selection bias and model assumptions, respectively. We introduce a new method based on propensity score matching. The average house prices for two periods are compared by selecting pairs of properties, one sold in each period, that are as similar on a set of available attributes (covariates) as is feasible to arrange. The uncertainty associated with such matching is addressed by multiple imputation, framing the problem as involving missing values. The method is applied to a register of transactions of residential properties in New Zealand and compared with the established alternatives.
2009	C93	THE SAME AS C01 Spears, Dean. 2009. <i>Bounded Rationality as Deliberation Costs: Theory and Evidence from a Pricing Field Experiment in India</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 195spears.pdf.
2009	D19	THE SAME AS C01 Spears
2009	E27 R20 R21	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper makes the case for a third stimulus package to in the face of economic indicators signaling that the economy is in a deeper downturn than was expected based on previous projections. Specifically, the report calls for an employer tax-credit for extending health care coverage and another per worker employer tax credit for increasing paid time off from work. The author also makes the case for a housing policy centered on the stabilization of prices in non-bubble and deflated markets rather than applying the same efforts on markets that remain at bubble inflated levels. Finally, the paper argues that the dollar must be allowed to fall in order to adjust trade imbalances that are compounding the U.S. economic crisis caused by the collapse of the housing market.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	E64 J38	Baker, Dean, and John Schmitt. 2009. <i>The \$1 Trillion Wage Deficit</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The strong rise in the U.S. stock market since the spring and the return to positive economic growth in the third quarter of this year have created a consensus among economists that the Great Recession is very likely over. Unfortunately, the end of the official recession will have little visible impact on U.S. labor markets until almost 2012. Within that time, this paper estimates that U.S. workers will have lost over \$1 trillion in wages and salaries, \$150 billion more than the 10-year costs of proposed health care reform legislation.
2009	F33 F35 O20	Weisbrot, Mark. 2009. <i>CEPR Responds to the IMF's Reply and Defense of Its Policies During the World Recession</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper is part of a discussion between CEPR and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) regarding CEPR's paper, "IMF-Supported Macroeconomic Policies and the World Recession: A Look at Forty-One Borrowing Countries." An IMF representative presented a response to that paper at an October 15, 2009 event in Washington D.C., in remarks and a power point presentation. The earlier CEPR paper examined IMF agreements with 41 countries during the current global recession and found that 31 of the 41 countries had implemented pro-cyclical policies--for example cutting spending or tightening monetary policy--that would be expected to exacerbate an economic downturn. This new discussion paper responds to the IMF's defense of its policies.
2009	F33 F35 O20	Weisbrot, Mark, Rebecca Ray, Jake Johnston, and Jose Antonio Cordero. 2009. <i>IMF-Supported Macroeconomic Policies and the World Recession: A Look at Forty-One Borrowing Countries</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper finds that 31 of 41 of countries with current International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreements have been subjected to pro-cyclical macroeconomic policies that, during the current global recession, would be expected to have exacerbated economic slowdowns.
2009	G01	Geanakoplos, John. 2009. <i>The Leverage Cycle</i> . Cowles Foundation, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1715. Equilibrium determines leverage, not just interest rates. Variations in leverage cause fluctuations in asset prices. This leverage cycle can be damaging to the economy, and should be regulated.
2009	G01	Jagannathan, Ravi, Mudit Kapoor, and Ernst Schaumburg. 2009. <i>Why are we in a recession? The Financial Crisis is the Symptom not the Disease!</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15404. Globalization has brought a sharp increase in the developed world's labor supply. Labor in developing countries--countries with vast pools of underemployed people--can now more easily augment labor in the developed world, without having to relocate, in ways not thought possible only a few decades ago. We argue that the large increase in the developed world's labor supply, triggered by geo-political events and technological innovations, is the major underlying cause of the global macro economic imbalances that led to the great recession. The inability of existing institutions in the US and the rest of the world to cope with this shock set the stage for the great recession: The inability of emerging economies to absorb savings through domestic investment and consumption due to inadequate national financial markets and difficulties in enforcing financial contracts; the currency controls motivated by immediate national objectives; and the inability of the US economy to adjust to the perverse incentives caused by huge money inflows leading to a breakdown of checks and balances at various financial institutions. The financial crisis in the US was but the first acute symptom that had to be treated. A sustainable recovery will only occur when the natural flow of capital from developed to developing nations is restored.
2009	G01	Mian, Atif R., and Amir Sufi. 2009. <i>House Prices, Home Equity-Based Borrowing, and the U.S. Household Leverage Crisis</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15283. Using individual-level data on homeowner debt and defaults from 1997 to 2008, we show that borrowing against the increase in home equity by existing homeowners is responsible for a significant fraction of both the sharp rise in U.S. household leverage from 2002 to 2006 and the increase in defaults from 2006 to 2008. Employing land topology-based housing supply elasticity as an instrument for house price growth, we estimate that the average homeowner extracts 25 to 30 cents for every dollar increase in home equity. Money extracted from increased home equity is not used to purchase new real estate or pay down high credit card balances, which suggests that borrowed funds may be used for real outlays (i.e., consumption or home improvement). Home equity-based borrowing is stronger for younger households, households with low credit scores, and households with high initial credit card utilization rates. Homeowners in high house price appreciation areas experience a relative decline in default rates from 2002 to 2006 as they borrow heavily against their home equity, but experience very high default rates from 2006 to 2008. Our estimates suggest that home equity-based borrowing is equal to 2.8% of GDP every year from 2002 to 2006, and accounts for at least 34% of new defaults from 2006 to 2008.
2009	H31	THE SAME AS C01 Spears, Dean. 2009. <i>Bounded Rationality as Deliberation Costs: Theory and Evidence from a Pricing Field Experiment in India</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 195spears.pdf.
2009	H31	Goldberg, Pinelopi, and Rebecca Hellerstein. 2009. <i>How Rigid Are Producer Prices?</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 193goldberg.pdf. How rigid are producer prices? Conventional wisdom is that producer prices are more rigid than and so play less of an allocative role than do consumer prices. In the 1987-2008 micro data collected by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the PPI, we find that producer prices for finished goods and services in fact exhibit roughly the same rigidity as do consumer prices that include sales, and substantially less rigidity than do consumer prices that exclude sales. Large firms change prices two to three times more frequently than do small firms, and by smaller amounts, particularly for price decreases. Longer price durations are associated with larger price changes, though there is considerable heterogeneity in this relationship. Long-term contracts are associated with somewhat greater price rigidity for goods and services, though the differences are not dramatic. The size of price decreases plays a key role in inflation dynamics, while the size of price increases does not. The frequencies of price increases and decreases tend to move together, and so cancel one another out.
2009	J38	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean, and John Schmitt. 2009. <i>The \$1 Trillion Wage Deficit</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	N00	Landon-Lane, John, Hugh Rockoff, and Richard H. Steckel. 2009. <i>Droughts, Floods and Financial Distress in the United States</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15596. The relationships among the weather, agricultural markets, and financial markets have long been of interest to economic historians, but relatively little empirical work has been done. We push this literature forward by using modern drought indexes, which are available in detail over a wide area and for long periods of time to perform a battery of tests on the relationship between these indexes and sensitive indicators of financial stress. The drought indexes were devised by climate historians from instrument records and tree rings, and because they are unfamiliar to most economic historians and economists, we briefly describe the methodology. The financial literature in the area can be traced to William Stanley Jevons, who connected his sun spot theory to rainfall patterns. The Dust bowl of the 1930s

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		brought the climate-finance link to the attention of the general public. Here we assemble new evidence to test various hypotheses involving the impact of extreme swings in moisture on financial stress.
2009	N90	Gaffney, Mason. 2009. <i>Review of Philip Anderson, 2008, The Secret Life of Real Estate</i> . University of California at Riverside, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 200905. Anderson establishes the reality of an 18-year cycle in real estate prices, 1800 to date, emphasizing the land element, mainly urban land and subsoil resources. He relates this to privatization, which he calls "enclosure", although he does not trace the history back to the 16th Century enclosure movement in England, nor recommend undoing privatization. He supports his thesis with a wealth of data, surveying a wide literature of secondary sources. He finds the same sequence of leading and lagging indicators in each cycle. Other dips are trivial relative to those based on the real estate cycle, and he faults other economists for failing to notice this. The work is flawed in some particulars, but on the whole persuasive.
2009	O20	THE SAME AS F33 Weisbrot, Mark. 2009. <i>CEPR Responds to the IMF's Reply and Defense of Its Policies During the World Recession</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	O20	THE SAME AS F33 Weisbrot, Mark, Rebecca Ray, Jake Johnston, and Jose Antonio Cordero. 2009. <i>IMF-Supported Macroeconomic Policies and the World Recession: A Look at Forty-One Borrowing Countries</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	O42	Zhang, Wei-Bin. 2009. <i>Monetary Growth Theory: Money, Interest, Prices, Capital, Knowledge, and Economic Structure over Time and Space</i> . Routledge International Studies in Money and Banking. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Presents a proposal for a monetary growth theory that integrates economic growth, monetary, and value theory by a general-equilibrium analysis of the commodity and bonds markets over time and space. Discusses money and growth theory; money as a store of value; money in utility and production functions; money-in-advance approaches; unemployment and money; preference change and habit formation; monetary growth with urban structure; money in multiregional and growth economies; money, growth, and international trade; and money and economic complexity.
2009	R20	THE SAME AS E27 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	R21	THE SAME AS E27 Baker
2010		
2010	C46	Hannsgen, Greg. 2010. <i>Infinite-variance, Alpha-stable Shocks in Monetary SVAR</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. The process of constructing impulse-response functions (IRFs) and forecast-error variance decompositions (FEVDs) for a structural vector autoregression (SVAR) usually involves a factorization of an estimate of the error-term variance-covariance matrix V. Examining residuals from a monetary VAR, this paper finds evidence suggesting that all of the variances in V are infinite. Specifically, this study estimates alpha-stable distributions for the reduced-form error terms. The ML estimates of the residuals' characteristic exponents "alpha" range from 1.5504 to 1.7734, with the Gaussian case lying outside 95 percent asymptotic confidence intervals for all six equations of the VAR. Variance-stabilized P-P plots show that the estimated distributions fit the residuals well. Results for subsamples are varied, while GARCH(1,1) filtering yields standardized shocks that are also all likely to be non-Gaussian alpha stable. When one or more error terms have infinite variance, V cannot be factored. Moreover, by Proposition 1, the reduced-form DGP cannot be transformed, using the required nonsingular matrix, into an appropriate system of structural equations with orthogonal, or even finite-variance, shocks. This result holds with arbitrary sets of identifying restrictions, including even the null set. Hence, with one or more infinite-variance error terms, structural interpretation of the reduced-form VAR within the standard SVAR model is impossible.
2010	E02	Christiano, Lawrence J., Mathias Trabandt, and Karl Walentin. 2010. <i>Involuntary Unemployment and the Business Cycle</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15801. We propose a monetary model in which the unemployed satisfy the official US definition of unemployment: they are people without jobs who are (i) currently making concrete efforts to find work and (ii) willing and able to work. In addition, our model has the property that people searching for jobs are better off if they find a job than if they do not (i.e., unemployment is 'involuntary'). We integrate our model of involuntary unemployment into the simple New Keynesian framework with no capital and use the resulting model to discuss the concept of the 'non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment'. We then integrate the model into a medium sized DSGE model with capital and show that the resulting model does as well as existing models at accounting for the response of standard macroeconomic variables to monetary policy shocks and two technology shocks. In addition, the model does well at accounting for the response of the labor force and unemployment rate to the three shocks.
2010	F00	Bacchetta, Philippe, Cedric Tille, and Eric van Wincoop. 2010. <i>Self-Fulfilling Risk Panics</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7920. Recent crises have seen very large spikes in asset price risk without dramatic shifts in fundamentals. We propose an explanation for these risk panics based on self-fulfilling shifts in risk made possible by a negative link between the current asset price and risk about the future asset price. This link implies that risk about tomorrow's asset price depends on uncertainty about risk tomorrow. This dynamic mapping of risk into itself gives rise to the possibility of multiple equilibria and self-fulfilling shifts in risk. We show that this can generate risk panics. The impact of the panic is larger when the shift from a low to a high risk equilibrium takes place in an environment of weak fundamentals. The sharp increase in risk leads to a large drop in the asset price, decreased leverage and reduced market liquidity. We show that the model can account well for the developments during the recent financial crisis.
2010	G18 G38	Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2010. <i>The Next Financial Crisis</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. The examination of U.S. crises reveals that the current financial crisis follows past patterns. An investment bubble creates excess demand for new financing instruments. During the railroad bubbles of the nineteenth century loans were issued at a pace higher than many companies could pay back. The current housing bubble originated from issuing sub-prime mortgages that assume that housing prices would only rise. The increased demand for credit induces financial innovations and instruments that circumvent existing regulations. Inevitably, the bubble bursts. The history of financial crises teaches that policy reforms and new regulations cannot prevent future financial crises.
2010	J31	Avouyi-Dovi, Sanvi, Denis Fougere, and Erwan Gautier. 2010. <i>Wage Rigidity, Collective Bargaining and the Minimum Wage: Evidence from French Agreement Data</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7932. Using several unique data sets on wage agreements at both the firm- and the industry-levels in France, we examine the impact of typical European wage-setting institutions on the form and the degree of wage rigidity. We highlight different stylized facts concerning wage stickiness. First, in France, the typical duration of a wage agreement is one year. Consequently, a Taylor (1980) -type model appears to

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		reproduce appropriately the distribution of agreement durations. Some 30 percent of settlements stipulate several predetermined wage changes during the year following the date of signature of the agreement. The frequency of wage agreements is highly seasonal, but the dates at which agreements take effect are more staggered. The date at which the national minimum wage level is revised each year has a significant impact on the timetable of wage agreements, both at the firm- and at the industry-levels. Wage increases negotiated at these two levels mainly depend on the inflation regime, the firm profitability and the proportion of minimum-wage workers in the same industry.
2010	J31	Dhyne, Emmanuel, and Martine Druant. 2010. <i>Wages, labor or prices: how do firms react to shocks?</i>. European Central Bank Working Paper Series: 1224. Survey results in 15 European countries for almost 15,000 firms reveal that Belgian firms react more than the average European firm to adverse shocks by reducing permanent and temporary employment. On the basis of a firm-level analysis, this paper confirms that the different reaction to shocks is significant and investigates what factors explain this difference. Although the explanatory value of the variables is limited, most of the explanatory power of the model being associated with the dummy variables coding for firm size, sector and country, the variables investigated provide valuable information. The importance of wage bargaining above the firm level, the automatic system of index-linking wages to past inflation, the limited use of flexible pay, the high share of low-skilled blue-collar workers, the labor intensive production process as well as the less stringent legislation with respect to the protection against dismissal are at the basis of the stronger employment reaction of Belgian firms. On the contrary, employment is safeguarded by the presence of many small firms and a wage cushion.
2010	M10 M50	Alexopoulos, Michelle, and Trevor Tombe. 2010. <i>Management Matters</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. New indications of managerial innovations are created and then used to show that changes in organizational technologies are an important source of economic growth. Specifically, the analysis demonstrates that, first, in response to a positive managerial technology shock, output, productivity and hours significantly increase in the short run, second, these types of innovations are as important as non-managerial ones in explaining movements in these variables at business cycle frequencies, and, third, product and process innovations promote the development of new managerial techniques.
2010	N15	Chow, Gregory. 2010. <i>Will China Have Serious Inflation?</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 205chow.pdf There has been much concern about inflation in China recently. The People's Bank in the last few months has raised the reserve requirement several times to control the money supply to slow down inflation. In 1985 when I was organizing a summer workshop on macroeconomics in cooperation with the Ministry of Education, Premier Zhao Ziyang asked me to forecast inflation in 1985-1986 because in 1984 the supply of money in the form of currency in circulation increased by 50 percent. I estimated an equation using data from 1952 to 1984 to explain inflation and used the equation to project forward to forecast an inflation rate for 1985 of no more than 9 percent which turned out to be correct. This equation was published in Chow (1987, equation 18) and updated using data up to 2004 in Chow (2007, pp. 34-5).
2010	P45	Shelburne, Robert. 2010. <i>The Global Financial Crisis and Its Impact on Trade: The World and the European Emerging Economies</i>. UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2010_2. This paper describes how the global financial crisis of 2007-2010 impacted trade both globally and more specifically for the European emerging economies, which in terms of GDP decline, were the most negatively impacted economies in the world. Just as with GDP, the trade of the European emerging economies was more severely impacted by the crisis than the trade for other regions of the world; exports for over one half of these economies declined by more than 50 per cent between the third quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009. Despite these large declines, the geographical and sectoral distribution of their trade remained relatively stable. Most of these economies adjusted to the shock with a currency depreciation of about 20 per cent. The current account deficits of many of these economies which were quite large prior to the crisis were reduced significantly. Although there were some increases in protectionist measures and they did have a beggarthy-neighbor component, in many cases these measures reflected macroeconomic policy failures, especially regarding the coordination of fiscal stimulus programs, and may have been welfare improving second best policies. The crisis is unlikely to result in major design changes in the world trading system, although the opposite is true for the world financial system.
2011		
2011	B14 B15	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>"The Financial Crisis Viewed from the Perspective of the "Social Costs" Theory"</i>. Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper examines the causes and consequences of the current global financial crisis. It largely relies on the work of Hyman Minsky, although analyses by John Kenneth Galbraith and Thorstein Veblen of the causes of the 1930s collapse are used to show similarities between the two crises. K.W. Kapp's "social costs" theory is contrasted with the recently dominant "efficient markets" hypothesis to provide the context for analyzing the functioning of financial institutions. The paper argues that, rather than operating "efficiently," the financial sector has been imposing huge costs on the economy-costs that no one can deny in the aftermath of the economy's collapse. While orthodox approaches lead to the conclusion that money and finance should not matter much, the alternative tradition-from Veblen and Keynes to Galbraith and Minsky-provides the basis for developing an approach that puts money and finance front and center. Including the theory of social costs also generates policy recommendations more appropriate to an economy in which finance matters.
2011	D03	Deaton, Angus, and Olivier Dupriez. 2011. <i>Spatial price differences within large countries</i>. Princeton University, Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs, Research Program in Development Studies., Working Papers: 1321. National and international statistical systems are strangely reticent on differences in price levels within countries. Nations as diverse as India and the United States publish inflation rates for different areas, but provide nothing that allows comparisons of price levels across places at a moment of time. The International Comparison Project, which at each round collects prices and calculates price indexes for most of the countries of the world, publishes nothing on within country differences, and in some important cases including China, Brazil, and India, rural prices are either not collected or are underrepresented, which potentially distorts the comparison between large and small countries, Deaton and Heston (2010). Yet spatial price indexes are required if we are to compare real incomes across areas, and both national and global poverty estimates require intra-as well as inter-national price indexes. There are also good grounds for suspecting that price levels differ across regions. Several large Indian states are larger than most countries, and consumption patterns are sharply different across the subcontinent. And for the same reasons that we expect price levels to be lower in poorer countries the Balassa-Samuelsson theorem we would expect prices to be lower in poorer areas within countries, at least if people are not completely mobile across space.
2011	D81	Cukierman, Alex, and Yehuda Izhakian. 2011. <i>Bailout Uncertainty in a Microfounded General Equilibrium Model of the Financial System</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8453. This paper develops a micro-founded general equilibrium model of the financial system composed of ultimate borrowers, ultimate lenders and financial intermediaries. The model is used to investigate the impact of uncertainty about the likelihood of governmental bailouts on leverage, interest rates, the volume of defaults and the real economy. The distinction between risk and uncertainty is implemented by applying the Gilboa-

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Schmeidler maxmin with multiple priors framework to lenders' beliefs about the probability of bailout. Events like Lehman's collapse are conceived of as 'black swan' events that led lenders to put a positive mass on bailout probabilities that were previously assigned zero mass. Results of the analysis include: (i) An unanticipated increase in bailout uncertainty raises interest rates, the volume of defaults in both the real and financial sectors and may lead to a total drying up of credit markets. (ii) Lower ex ante bailout uncertainty is conducive to higher leverage--which raises moral hazard and makes the economy more vulnerable to ex post increases in bailout uncertainty. (iii) Bailout uncertainty raises the likelihood of bubbles, the amplitude of booms and busts as well as the banking and the credit spreads. (iv) Bailout uncertainty is associated with higher returns' variability in diversified portfolios and systemic risks. (v) Expansionary monetary policy reinforces those effects by inducing higher aggregate leverage levels.
2011	J21 J33 J62 J80	Schmitt, John. 2011. <i>Labor Market Policy in the Great Recession: Some Lessons from Denmark and Germany</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper reviews the recent labor-market performance of 21 rich countries, with a focus on Denmark and Germany. Denmark, which was widely seen as one of the world's most successful labor markets before the downturn, has struggled in recent years. Germany, however, has outperformed the rest of the world's rich countries since 2007, despite earlier labor-market difficulties. Labor-market institutions seem to explain the different developments in the two economies. Danish institutions--which include extensive opportunities for education, training, and placement of unemployed workers--appear to perform well when the economy is at or near full employment, but have not been effective during the downturn. German labor-market institutions, which emphasize job security by keeping workers connected to their current employers, may have drawbacks when the economy is operating at or near full employment, but have performed well in the Great Recession. The paper also discusses lessons for U.S. labor-market policy.
2011	J61	Schmitt, John, and Kris Warner. 2011. <i>Deconstructing Structural Unemployment</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Some economic observers argue "structural unemployment" has increased in the wake of the Great Recession, but in this paper we find little support for either of two arguments that suggest that structural unemployment has been on the rise. The first argument focuses on the large increase in unemployment among construction workers. The second argument is that falling house prices have reduced the mobility of unemployed workers--creating a "housing lock" in which unemployed workers, who would otherwise relocate to regions with jobs, are stuck in high unemployment areas.
2011	J62	THE SAME AS J21 Schmitt, John. 2011. <i>Labor Market Policy in the Great Recession: Some Lessons from Denmark and Germany</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2011	J80	THE SAME AS J21 Schmitt
2011	K20	Kowalski, Tadeusz, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. <i>An Historical Walk Through Recent Financial Crises</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. This paper analyzes the causes and implications of recent financial crises. Financial crises in general lead to changes in both theory and practice of economics. The paper takes an historical overview. The global consensus of economic theory during the 20th century is discussed. The paper describes the Bretton Woods regime after World War II, details the era of adaptive expectations and motivates the emerging of the rational expectations school of thoughts. Various perspectives on the causes of the financial crisis are incorporated. The paper provides some policy suggestions and remarks on the consequences of ever-changing capital markets.
2011	O13	Foldvari, Peter, Bas van Leeuwen, and Jan Luiten van Zanden. 2011. <i>Long-run patterns in market efficiency and the genesis of the market economy: Markets around the Mediterranean from Nebuchadnezzar to Napoleon (580 BC and 1800AD)</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8521. Price volatility, reflecting the ability to absorb exogenous supply-or demand shocks, is an important dimension of market performance. In this paper we present a model to study the factors determining the price volatility of markets of basic foodstuffs in pre industrial societies. This model is used to explain the development of price volatility on markets in countries around the Mediterranean between 580 BC and 1800 AD. This is the region for which we have the oldest evidence of functioning markets (from Mesopotamia), so that we can track their development in time over a period of more than 2000 years. We find a break in market performance: medieval markets had a much lower level of volatility than ancient markets--a fact we try to explain within our model. Moreover, we suggest that this reduction in price volatility may have had important consequences for the economic behavior of farmers: price variability had to be reduced to the level that we find for the post-1000 period to induce farmers to specialize.
2011	R00 R51	Bayer, Patrick, Christopher Geissler, and James W. Roberts. 2011. <i>Speculators and Middlemen: The Role of Flippers in the Housing Market</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16784. In thinly traded markets for heterogenous, durable goods, such as housing, intermediaries may play especially important roles. Using a unique micro-level dataset of housing transactions in Los Angeles from 1988-2008 and a novel research design, we identify and measure the importance of two very distinct types of intermediaries, also known as "flippers". The first type act as middlemen who quickly match sellers and buyers, operate throughout housing market cycles and earn above average returns when they buy and sell. The second type act as speculators who attempt to time markets by holding assets for longer periods of time, perform relatively poorly when buying and selling and are strongly associated with price instability in their targeted areas. The presence of these unsophisticated speculators and positive feedback trading contribute the first pieces of evidence from the housing market to a growing body of work in other financial markets that questions whether speculators always act to stabilize prices.
2011	R33	Barr, Jason, Bruce Mizrach, and Kusum Mundra. 2011. <i>Skyscraper Height and the Business Cycle: International Time Series Evidence</i> . Department of Economics, Rutgers University, Newark, Working Papers Rutgers University, Newark. This paper is the first to rigorously test how height and output co-move. Because builders can use their buildings for non-rational or non-pecuniary gains, it is widely believed that (a) the most severe forms of height competition occur near the business cycle peaks and (b) that extreme height are examples of developers "gone wild." We find virtually no support for either of these popularly held claims. First we look at both the announcement and completion dates for record breaking buildings and find there is very little correlation with the business cycle. Second, cointegration and Granger causality tests show that height and output are cointegrated and that height does not Granger cause output. These results are robust for the United States, Canada, China and Hong Kong.
2011	R51	THE SAME AS R00 Bayer, Patrick, Christopher Geissler, and James W. Roberts. 2011. <i>Speculators and Middlemen: The Role of Flippers in the Housing Market</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16784.
2012		
2012	A23	Brunnermeier, Markus K., Thomas M. Eisenbach, and Yuliy Sannikov. 2012. <i>Macroeconomics with Financial Frictions: A Survey</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18102. This article surveys the macroeconomic implications of financial frictions. Financial frictions lead to persistence and when combined with illiquidity to non-linear

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		amplification effects. Risk is endogenous and liquidity spirals cause financial instability. Increasing margins further restrict leverage and exacerbate downturns. A demand for liquid assets and a role for money emerges. The market outcome is generically not even constrained efficient and the issuance of government debt can lead to a Pareto improvement. While financial institutions can mitigate frictions, they introduce additional fragility and through their erratic money creation harm price stability.
2012	F44	Yao, Wen. 2012. <i>International Business Cycles and Financial Frictions</i>. Bank of Canada, Working Papers. This paper builds a two-country DSGE model to study the quantitative impact of financial frictions on business cycle co-movements when investors have foreign asset exposure. The investor in each country holds capital in both countries and faces a leverage constraint on her debt. I show quantitatively that financial frictions along with foreign asset exposure give rise to a multiplier effect that amplifies the transmission of shocks between countries. The key mechanism is that a negative shock in the home country reduces the wealth of investors in both countries, which tightens their leverage constraints, leading to a fall in investment, consumption, and hours worked in the foreign country. Compared to the existing literature, which tends to produce either negative or positive but small cross-country correlations, this model produces positive and sizable correlations that are consistent with the data. The model can account for most of the investment, employment and consumption correlations and predicts more than half of the output correlation. In addition, the model shows that, consistent with empirical findings, when investors have more foreign asset exposure to the other country, the output correlation between the two countries increases.
2012	H62	Baker, Dean. 2012. <i>Attacking the Treasury View, Again</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper considers the case for and against 'the treasury view'--the idea that in a downturn, government spending has no effect on economic activity or unemployment. The report covers three areas: the evidence for expansionary fiscal contraction--the idea that somehow cutting budget deficits will lead to an increase in growth, even in the middle of a downturn; the logic of expansionary contraction; and finally, a more sustainable path for the economy that is not designed to generate inequality in the same way that the pre-crisis economy was.
2012	I21 N37	Park, Hyunjoon, Jere Behrman, and Jaesung Choi. 2012. <i>Do Single-Sex Schools Enhance Students' STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics) Outcomes?</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. Despite women's significant improvement in educational attainment, underrepresentation of women in Science, Technology, Engineering, and Mathematics (STEM) college majors persists in most countries. We address whether one particular institution--single-sex schools--may enhance female--or male--students' STEM careers. Exploiting the unique setting in Korea where assignment to all-girls, all-boys or coeducational high schools is random, we move beyond associations to assess causal effects of single-sex schools. We use administrative data on national college entrance mathematics examination scores and a longitudinal survey of high school seniors that provide various STEM outcomes (mathematics and science interest and self-efficacy, expectations of a four-year college attendance and a STEM college major during the high school senior year, and actual attendance at a four-year college and choice of a STEM major two years after high school). We find significantly positive effects of all-boys schools consistently across different STEM outcomes, whereas the positive effect of all-girls schools is only found for mathematics scores.
2012	I21 N37	Hyder, Asma, Jere Behrman, and Hans-Peter Kohler. 2012. <i>Negative Economic Shocks and Child Schooling: Evidence from Rural Malawi</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. This study investigates the impacts of negative economic shocks on child schooling in households of rural Malawi, one of the poorest countries in Sub-Saharan Africa (SSA). Two waves of household panel data for years 2006 and 2008 from the Malawi Longitudinal Study of Families and Health (MLSFH) are used to examine the impact of negative shocks on child schooling. Both individually-reported and community-level shocks are investigated. A priori the impact of negative shocks on schooling may be negative (if income effects dominate) or positive (if price effects dominate). Also the effects may be larger for measures of idiosyncratic shocks (if there is considerable within-community variation in experiencing shocks) or for aggregate shocks (if community support networks buffer better idiosyncratic than aggregate shocks). Finally there may be gender differences in the relevance for child schooling of shocks reported by men versus those reported by women with, for example, the former having larger effects if resource constraints have strong effects on schooling and if because of gender roles men perceive better than women shocks that affect household resources. The study finds that negative economic shocks have significant negative impacts on child school enrollment and grade attainment, with the estimated effects of the community shocks larger and more pervasive than the estimated effects of idiosyncratic shocks and with the estimated effects of shocks reported by men as large or larger than the estimated effects of shocks reported by women.
2012	Q02	Erten, Bilge. 2012. <i>Super-cycles of commodity prices since the mid-nineteenth century</i>. United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers. Decomposition of real commodity prices suggests four super-cycles during 1865-2009 ranging between 30-40 years with amplitudes 20-40 percent higher or lower than the long-run trend. Non-oil price super-cycles follow world GDP, indicating they are essentially demand-determined; causality runs in the opposite direction for oil prices. The mean of each super-cycle of non-oil commodities is generally lower than for the previous cycle, supporting the Prebisch-Singer hypothesis. Tropical agriculture experienced the strongest and steepest long-term downward trend through the twentieth century, followed by non-tropical agriculture and metals, while real oil prices experienced a long-term upward trend, interrupted temporarily during the twentieth century.
2012	R23 R28 R38	Geanakoplos, John, Robert Axtell, Dooyne J. Farmer, Peter Howitt, Benjamin Conlee, Jonathan Goldstein, Matthew Hendrey, Nathan M. Palmer, and Chun-Yi Yang. 2012. <i>Getting at Systemic Risk via an Agent-Based Model of the Housing Market</i>. Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1852. Systemic risk must include the housing market, though economists have not generally focused on it. We begin construction of an agent-based model of the housing market with individual data from Washington, DC. Twenty years of success with agent-based models of mortgage prepayments give us hope that such a model could be useful. Preliminary analysis suggests that the housing boom and bust of 1997-2007 was due in large part to changes in leverage rather than interest rates.
2013		
2013	C33 N17	Romain, Houssa, Jan Mohimont, and Chris Otrok. 2013. <i>Credit Shocks and Macroeconomic Fluctuations in Emerging Markets</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4281. In this paper, we examine the role of global and domestic credit supply shocks in macroeconomic fluctuations for Emerging Markets. For this purpose, we impose a set of zero and sign restrictions within a medium-scale Bayesian Vector Auto-Regression model. Quarterly data from South Africa and G-7 countries in 1985-2010 show that credit supply shocks impact significantly on macroeconomic aggregates in these economies. However, credit supply shocks have played, on average, a less important role than credit demand shocks. Moreover, shocks originating from G7-

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		countries are the main drivers of real activity in South Africa, although they played a marginal role in the 1996-1999 South African recession.
2013	C63	Lan, Hong, and Alexander Meyer-Gohde. 2013. <i>Pruning in Perturbation DSGE Models—Guidance from Nonlinear Moving Average Approximations</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2013-024. We derive recursive representations of nonlinear moving average (NLMA) perturbations of DSGE models. As the stability of higher order NLMA representations follows directly from stability at first order, these recursive representations provide rigorous support for the practice of pruning that is becoming widespread. Our recursive representation differs from pruned perturbations in that it centers the approximation and its coefficients at the approximation of the stochastic steady state consistent with the order of approximation. We compare our algorithm with six different pruning algorithms at second and third order, documenting the differences between these six algorithms and standard (non pruned) state space perturbations at first, second, and third order in a unified notation compatible with the popular software package Dynare. While our third order algorithm is the most accurate, the gains over two alternate algorithms are modest, suggesting that this choice is unlikely to be a potential source of error.
2013	F15	Burstein, Ariel, and Gita Gopinath. 2013. <i>International Prices and Exchange Rates</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18829. We survey the recent empirical and theoretical developments in the literature on the relation between prices and exchange rates. After updating some of the major findings in the empirical literature we present a simple framework to interpret this evidence. We review theoretical models that generate insensitivity of prices to exchange rate changes through variable markups, both under flexible prices and nominal rigidities, first in partial equilibrium and then in general equilibrium.
2013	F39	Aron, Janine, Kenneth Creamer, John Muellbauer, and Neil Rankin. 2013. <i>Exchange Rate Pass-Through to Consumer Prices in South Africa: Evidence from Micro-Data</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9735. A sizeable literature examines exchange rate pass-through to disaggregated import prices but very few micro-studies focus on consumer prices. This paper explores exchange rate pass-through to consumer prices in South Africa during 2002-2007, using a unique data set of highly disaggregated data at the product and outlet level. The paper adopts an empirical approach that allows pass-through to be calculated over various horizons, including controls for domestic and foreign costs. It studies how pass-through differs across types of consumption goods and services and draws some aggregate implications about pass-through, using actual weights from the CPI basket. The heterogeneity of pass-through for different food sub-components and the role of switches between import and export parity pricing of maize is investigated and found significant for five out of ten food sub-components. Overall pass-through to the almost 63 percent of the CPI covered is estimated at about 30 percent after two years, but is higher for food.
2013	I12 I18	Ruhm, Christopher J. 2013. <i>Recessions, Healthy No More?</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19287. Using data from multiple sources, over the 1976-2009 period, I show that total mortality has shifted over time from strongly procyclical to being essentially unrelated to macroeconomic conditions. The relationship also shows some instability over time and is likely to be poorly measured when using short (less than 15 or 20 year) analysis periods. The secular change in the association between macroeconomic conditions and overall mortality primarily reflects trends in effects for specific causes of death, rather than changes in the composition of total mortality across causes. Deaths due to cardiovascular disease and transport accidents continue to be procyclical (although possibly less so than in the past), whereas strong countercyclical patterns of cancer fatalities and some external sources of death (particularly those due to accidental poisoning) have emerged over time. The changing effect of macroeconomic conditions on cancer deaths may partially reflect the increasing protective influence of financial resources, perhaps because these can be used to obtain sophisticated (and expensive) treatments that have become available in recent years. That observed for accidental poisoning probably has occurred because declines in mental health during economic downturns are increasingly associated with the use of prescribed or illicitly obtained medications that carry risks of fatal overdoses.
2013	L93	Lucier, John L., and William J. Page III. 2013. "Scheduled Passenger Air Transportation in the Producer Price Index: Improvements and Trends." <i>Monthly Labor Review</i> , 136(7): . In response to airlines' increasingly complex and variable airfare pricing regimes in recent decades, the Bureau of Labor Statistics moved from an individual fare code approach to tracking prices to an average-pricing approach; as a result, the Producer Price Index for scheduled passenger air transportation is better able to capture true airline pricing behavior.
2013	M30	Anderson, Eric, Emi Nakamura, Duncan Simester, and Jon Steinsson. 2013. <i>Informational Rigidities and the Stickiness of Temporary Sales</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19350. Frequent price changes do not imply a rapid response of prices to economic shocks if the price changes are based on old information. We study the extent of such information "stickiness" for temporary sales. Institutionally, we describe how and why temporary sales are "sticky plans" that are updated infrequently, despite the occurrence of frequent price changes. We then study the empirical characteristics of sales and regular price changes using a unique dataset from a large retailer, containing direct measures of both regular prices and sales, in addition to wholesale prices. The timing and magnitude of regular price changes respond strongly to wholesale price changes and to aggregate economic shocks, while temporary sales are unresponsive. Finally, we show that sales account for the majority of the observed cross-sectional heterogeneity in the frequency of price changes, as well as the downward sloping hazard of retail price changes.
2013	N17	THE SAME AS C33 Romain, Houssa, Jolan Mohimont, and Chris Otrok. 2013. <i>Credit Shocks and Macroeconomic Fluctuations in Emerging Markets</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4281
2013	O53	Cosgel, Metin M., Bogac A. Ergene, and Atabey Kaygun. 2013. <i>A temporal analysis of wealth in eighteenth-century Ottoman Kastamonu</i> . University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2013-03. This article studies temporal variations in wealth levels and distribution in an Ottoman context during the eighteenth century. By analysing the probate estate inventories of the Muslim deceased in Kastamonu, located in north-central Anatolia, we demonstrate that real wealth levels generally declined over the course of the century. Our analysis also suggests that the economic conditions of poor men, if not women, deteriorated more so than those of the rich, fuelling growing inequality. The article explores the factors that contributed to these trends and discusses the relevance of our findings for long-term economic development patterns in the region from a comparative perspective.
2013	O53	Cosgel, Metin M., and Bogac A. Ergene. 2013. "Law and Economics" <i>Literature and Ottoman Legal Studies</i> . University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2013-02. This article considers the relevance of hypotheses developed in the "law and economics" literature regarding settlement/trial decisions in the Ottoman Empire. In particular, it explores the applicability of the "selection principle" and "50 percent plaintiff win-rate" formulated by George Priest and Benjamin Klein. The article also demonstrates how existing research based on Ottoman court records can contribute to the "law and economics"

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		scholarship, which is dominated by research based on modern, Western contexts. The article utilizes the court records from eighteenth-century Kastamonu to make observations about settlement/litigation decisions in an Ottoman context.
2013	O53	Cosgel, Metin M., and Bogac A. Ergene. 2013. <i>The Selection Bias in Court Records: Settlement and Trial in Eighteenth Century Kastamonu</i> . University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2013-12. Court records are used extensively in historical research. Preserved as summaries of daily legal proceedings, they give historians a unique opportunity of access to the information about the names, personal characteristics, and socio-economic status of individuals and about the laws, local customs, and legal institutions that were used in resolving disputes. Although researchers have thoroughly discussed the limitations of these records in accurately reflecting court proceedings, the problem of selection bias has not been systematically studied. Since litigants would likely settle disputes in which one side is likely to be a clear winner, the cases that go to trial would likely be the difficult and uncertain ones for which there is greater disagreement, altogether comprising a non-random and unrepresentative subset of all disputes. We study the selection bias in Ottoman courts in the town of Kastamonu in northern Anatolia, from the late seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries. We separate disputes by type and study the distribution of court participants according to size, gender, and religious and socioeconomic status. We run regression analysis to determine the factors affecting the likelihood of cases being tried in court. Our results indicate that the cases that wound up in court were selected systematically. If the selection bias is ignored, research based on Ottoman court records may be seriously flawed in its ability to yield general conclusions.
2013	O57 Q54	Cavallo, Alberto, Eduardo Cavallo, and Roberto Rigobon. 2013. <i>Prices and Supply Disruptions during Natural Disasters</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19474. We study the daily behavior of supermarket prices and product availability following two recent natural disasters: the 2010 earthquake in Chile and the 2011 earthquake in Japan. In both cases there was an immediate and persistent effect on product availability. The number of goods available for sale fell 32% in Chile and 17% in Japan from the day of the disaster to its lowest point, which occurred 61 and 18 days after the earthquakes, respectively. Product availability recovered slowly, and a significant share of goods remained out of stock after six months. By contrast, prices were stable for months, even for goods that were experiencing severe shortages. These trends are present at all levels of aggregation, but there is heterogeneity across categories. We further look at the frequency and magnitudes of price changes in both countries and find that the results in Chile are consistent with pricing models where retailers have fear of "customer anger". In Japan the evidence suggests a bigger role for supply disruptions that restricted the ability of retailers to re-stock goods after the earthquake.
2013	Q30	Jacks, David S. 2013. <i>From Boom to Bust: A Typology of Real Commodity Prices in the Long Run</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18874. This paper considers the evidence on real commodity prices over 160 years for 30 commodities representing 7.89 trillion USD worth of production in 2011. In so doing, it suggests and documents a complete typology of real commodity prices, comprising long-run trends, medium-run cycles, and short-run boom/bust episodes. The findings of the paper can be summarized as follows: real commodity prices of both energy and non-energy commodities have been on the rise from 1950 across all weighting schemes; there is a consistent pattern, in both past and present, of commodity price super-cycles which entail decades-long positive deviations from these long-run trends with the latest set of super-cycles likely at their peak; these commodity price super-cycles are punctuated by booms and busts which are historically pervasive and becoming more exacerbated over time. These last elements of boom and bust are also found to be particularly bearing in determining real commodity price volatility as well as potentially bearing in influencing growth in commodity exporting economies.
2013	Q54	THE SAME AS O57 Cavallo, Alberto, Eduardo Cavallo, and Roberto Rigobon. 2013. <i>Prices and Supply Disruptions during Natural Disasters</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19474.

Table E30.G Potential New Links since 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate*
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B32	Obituaries
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C02	Mathematical Methods
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G35	Payout Policy
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H63	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J24	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K11	Property Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K42	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups*
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
P00	Economic Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices*
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow, appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E30: Balance of Links

238	Links in 2005
94	New links in 2006-2013
490	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 18, 2016.

E30 — Contributors — Авторы

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The total volume of derivative works for E30 is equal to 4.0 AS.

Общий объем раздела E30 — 4,0 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E30.E.

E31 Price Level; Inflation; Deflation ¹

Table E31.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	14	40	26	2.86	0.05	0.05	General Economics and Teaching
B	256	503	247	1.96	0.83	0.69	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	803	2,158	1,355	2.69	2.59	2.96	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	643	1,659	1,016	2.58	2.08	2.27	Microeconomics
E	20,508	45,889	25,381	2.24	66.22	62.88	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	2,507	6,125	3,618	2.44	8.10	8.39	International Economics
G	739	2,180	1,441	2.95	2.39	2.99	Financial Economics
H	420	1,063	643	2.53	1.36	1.46	Public Economics
I	75	210	135	2.8	0.24	0.29	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	419	1,047	628	2.5	1.35	1.43	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	26	48	22	1.85	0.08	0.07	Law and Economics
L	368	1,020	652	2.77	1.19	1.40	Industrial Organization
M	34	61	27	1.79	0.11	0.08	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	526	1,056	530	2.01	1.70	1.45	Economic History
O	2,409	6,920	4,511	2.87	7.78	9.48	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	971	1,859	888	1.91	3.14	2.55	Economic Systems
Q	110	657	547	5.97	0.36	0.90	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	138	473	335	3.43	0.45	0.65	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.02	Other Special Topics
S	30,968	72,983	42,015	2.36	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E31.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	7	24	17	3.43	0.02	0.03	General Economics
A2	7	16	9	2.29	0.02	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	14	40	26	2.86	0.05	0.05	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	36	59	23	1.64	0.12	0.08	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	116	218	102	1.88	0.37	0.30	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	73	144	71	1.97	0.24	0.20	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	12	25	13	2.08	0.04	0.03	Economic Methodology
B5	19	55	36	2.89	0.06	0.08	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	256	503	247	1.96	0.83	0.69	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.00	General
C1	47	103	56	2.19	0.15	0.14	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	123	272	149	2.21	0.40	0.37	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	82	179	97	2.18	0.26	0.25	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	260	492	232	1.89	0.84	0.67	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	209	879	670	4.21	0.67	1.20	Econometric Modeling
C6	25	65	40	2.6	0.08	0.09	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	7	22	15	3.14	0.02	0.03	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	45	137	92	3.04	0.15	0.19	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Design of Experiments
C	803	2,158	1,355	2.69	2.59	2.96	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	2	18	16	9	0.01	0.02	General
D1	66	214	148	3.24	0.21	0.29	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	53	109	56	2.06	0.17	0.15	Production and Organizations
D3	62	147	85	2.37	0.20	0.20	Distribution
D4	59	117	58	1.98	0.19	0.16	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	29	78	49	2.69	0.09	0.11	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	24	46	22	1.92	0.08	0.06	Welfare Economics
D7	89	212	123	2.38	0.29	0.29	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	222	674	452	3.04	0.72	0.92	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	37	44	7	1.19	0.12	0.06	Intertemporal Choice
D	643	1,659	1,016	2.58	2.08	2.27	Microeconomics
E0	30	88	58	2.93	0.10	0.12	General
E1	509	1,414	905	2.78	1.64	1.94	General Aggregative Models
E2	1,915	5,258	3,343	2.75	6.18	7.20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	10,422	21,743	11,321	2.09	33.65	29.79	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	1,821	4,494	2,673	2.47	5.88	6.16	Money and Interest Rates
E5	4,343	10,289	5,946	2.37	14.02	14.10	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	1,468	2,603	1,135	1.77	4.74	3.57	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	20,508	45,889	25,381	2.24	66.22	62.88	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	52	112	60	2.15	0.17	0.15	General
F1	159	560	401	3.52	0.51	0.77	Trade
F2	44	136	92	3.09	0.14	0.19	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	1,726	4,158	2,432	2.41	5.57	5.70	International Finance
F4	525	1,120	595	2.13	1.70	1.53	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	1	17	16	17	0.00	0.02	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	22	22	N	0.00	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	2,507	6,125	3,618	2.44	8.10	8.39	International Economics
G0	2	286	284	143	0.01	0.39	General
G1	435	1,086	651	2.5	1.40	1.49	General Financial Markets
G2	240	631	391	2.63	0.77	0.86	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	62	177	115	2.85	0.20	0.24	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	739	2,180	1,441	2.95	2.39	2.99	Financial Economics
H0	1	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	General
H1	10	28	18	2.8	0.03	0.04	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	95	213	118	2.24	0.31	0.29	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	24	36	12	1.5	0.08	0.05	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	5	7	2	1.4	0.02	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	42	106	64	2.52	0.14	0.15	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	233	635	402	2.73	0.75	0.87	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	9	32	23	3.56	0.03	0.04	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	1	5	4	5	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Issues
H	420	1,063	643	2.53	1.36	1.46	Public Economics
I0	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.00	General
I1	22	47	25	2.14	0.07	0.06	Health
I2	2	17	15	8.5	0.01	0.02	Education and Research Institutions
I3	49	144	95	2.94	0.16	0.20	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	75	210	135	2.8	0.24	0.29	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	1	18	17	18	0.00	0.02	General
J1	41	122	81	2.98	0.13	0.17	Demographic Economics
J2	95	235	140	2.47	0.31	0.32	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	114	308	194	2.7	0.37	0.42	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	28	53	25	1.89	0.09	0.07	Particular Labor Markets
J5	74	163	89	2.2	0.24	0.22	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	63	143	80	2.27	0.20	0.20	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	1	2	1	2	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	419	1,047	628	2.5	1.35	1.43	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	14	22	8	1.57	0.05	0.03	Basic Areas of Law
K2	1	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	5	8	3	1.6	0.02	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	6	17	11	2.83	0.02	0.02	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	26	48	22	1.85	0.08	0.07	Law and Economics
L0	1	3	2	3	0.00	0.00	General
L1	181	483	302	2.67	0.58	0.66	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	9	59	50	6.56	0.03	0.08	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	9	20	11	2.22	0.03	0.03	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	8	13	5	1.63	0.03	0.02	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	20	59	39	2.95	0.06	0.08	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	74	185	111	2.5	0.24	0.25	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	14	47	33	3.36	0.05	0.06	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	40	122	82	3.05	0.13	0.17	Industry Studies: Services
L9	12	29	17	2.42	0.04	0.04	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	368	1,020	652	2.77	1.19	1.40	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	2	14	12	7	0.01	0.02	Business Administration
M2	4	5	1	1.25	0.01	0.01	Business Economics
M3	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.01	Marketing and Advertising
M4	22	26	4	1.18	0.07	0.04	Accounting and Auditing
M5	6	9	3	1.5	0.02	0.01	Personnel Economics
M	34	61	27	1.79	0.11	0.08	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.00	General
N1	367	684	317	1.86	1.19	0.94	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	74	157	83	2.12	0.24	0.22	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	38	107	69	2.82	0.12	0.15	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	28	63	35	2.25	0.09	0.09	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	3	8	5	2.67	0.01	0.01	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	4	9	5	2.25	0.01	0.01	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	8	12	4	1.5	0.03	0.02	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	1	6	5	6	0.00	0.01	Micro-Business History
N9	1	8	7	8	0.00	0.01	Regional and Urban History
N	526	1,056	530	2.01	1.70	1.45	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	1,233	3,914	2,681	3.17	3.98	5.36	Economic Development
O2	573	1,760	1,187	3.07	1.85	2.41	Development Planning and Policy
O3	47	106	59	2.26	0.15	0.15	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	463	994	531	2.15	1.50	1.36	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	93	146	53	1.57	0.30	0.20	Economywide Country Studies
O	2409	6,920	4,511	2.87	7.78	9.48	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	58	105	47	1.81	0.19	0.14	Capitalist Systems
P2	668	1,212	544	1.81	2.16	1.66	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	224	503	279	2.25	0.72	0.69	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	15	31	16	2.07	0.05	0.04	Other Economic Systems
P5	6	6	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	971	1,859	888	1.91	3.14	2.55	Economic Systems
Q0	0	18	18	N	0.00	0.02	General
Q1	37	182	145	4.92	0.12	0.25	Agriculture
Q2	7	9	2	1.29	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	16	46	30	2.88	0.05	0.06	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	50	385	335	7.7	0.16	0.53	Energy
Q5	0	17	17	N	0.00	0.02	Environmental Economics
Q	110	657	547	5.97	0.36	0.90	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	53	167	114	3.15	0.17	0.23	General Regional Economics
R2	24	93	69	3.88	0.08	0.13	Household Analysis
R3	60	206	146	3.43	0.19	0.28	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	1	2	1	2	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.01	Regional Government Analysis
R	138	473	335	3.43	0.45	0.65	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.02	Other Special Topics
S	30,968	72,983	42,015	2.36	100.00	100.00	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E31.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	5	17	12	3.4	0.02	0.02	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A22	6	13	7	2.17	0.02	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B10	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	7	12	5	1.71	0.02	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	7	11	4	1.57	0.02	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	12	21	9	1.75	0.04	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B19	4	4	0	1	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B22	102	183	81	1.79	0.33	0.25	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	6	7	1	1.17	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	2	17	15	8.5	0.01	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	1	2	1	2	0	0	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	72	142	70	1.97	0.23	0.19	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	10	23	13	2.3	0.03	0.03	Economic Methodology
B49	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	4	10	6	2.5	0.01	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	4	14	10	3.5	0.01	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	3	10	7	3.33	0.01	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	8	21	13	2.63	0.03	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C00	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C10	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	5	22	17	4.4	0.02	0.03	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	7	10	3	1.43	0.02	0.01	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	13	23	10	1.77	0.04	0.03	Estimation: General
C14	4	9	5	2.25	0.01	0.01	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	16	34	18	2.13	0.05	0.05	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	4	13	9	3.25	0.01	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	6	9	3	1.5	0.02	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	95	181	86	1.91	0.31	0.25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	10	50	40	5	0.03	0.07	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C25	8	18	10	2.25	0.03	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C30	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	76	147	71	1.93	0.25	0.2	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	2	17	15	8.5	0.01	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	1	1	0	1	0	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C35	1	1	0	1	0	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C40	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	7	11	4	1.57	0.02	0.02	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C43	241	451	210	1.87	0.78	0.62	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	9	22	13	2.44	0.03	0.03	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	13	16	3	1.23	0.04	0.02	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	73	301	228	4.12	0.24	0.41	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	39	111	72	2.85	0.13	0.15	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	84	422	338	5.02	0.27	0.58	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C61	5	14	9	2.8	0.02	0.02	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	10	17	7	1.7	0.03	0.02	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	10	31	21	3.1	0.03	0.04	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C70	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Noncooperative Games
C73	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	1	9	8	9	0	0.01	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C80	6	9	3	1.5	0.02	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	10	31	21	3.1	0.03	0.04	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	28	79	51	2.82	0.09	0.11	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	1	18	17	18	0	0.02	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C90	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Design of Experiments: General
D00	1	1	0	1	0	0	Microeconomics: General
D01	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D10	3	8	5	2.67	0.01	0.01	Household Behavior: General
D11	12	25	13	2.08	0.04	0.03	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	47	133	86	2.83	0.15	0.18	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	3	43	40	14.33	0.01	0.06	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D19	1	1	0	1	0	0	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D21	19	35	16	1.84	0.06	0.05	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	5	8	3	1.6	0.02	0.01	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	29	51	22	1.76	0.09	0.07	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	1	2	1	2	0	0	Distribution: General
D31	53	137	84	2.58	0.17	0.19	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	8	8	0	1	0.03	0.01	Factor Income Distribution
D40	29	68	39	2.34	0.09	0.09	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	1	3	2	3	0	0	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	22	32	10	1.45	0.07	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D46	4	6	2	1.5	0.01	0.01	Value Theory
D49	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	5	9	4	1.8	0.02	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	5	14	9	2.8	0.02	0.02	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	4	10	6	2.5	0.01	0.01	Incomplete Markets
D57	7	17	10	2.43	0.02	0.02	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	8	27	19	3.38	0.03	0.04	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	9	13	4	1.44	0.03	0.02	Welfare Economics: General
D61	8	11	3	1.38	0.03	0.02	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	7	16	9	2.29	0.02	0.02	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D71	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	78	167	89	2.14	0.25	0.23	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	1	9	8	9	0	0.01	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	4	16	12	4	0.01	0.02	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	5	16	11	3.2	0.02	0.02	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	3	14	11	4.67	0.01	0.02	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	14	41	27	2.93	0.05	0.06	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	19	59	40	3.11	0.06	0.08	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	59	186	127	3.15	0.19	0.25	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D84	127	371	244	2.92	0.41	0.51	Expectations; Speculations
D90	10	11	1	1.1	0.03	0.02	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	18	23	5	1.28	0.06	0.03	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	9	10	1	1.11	0.03	0.01	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	16	27	11	1.69	0.05	0.04	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	14	45	31	3.21	0.05	0.06	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	66	86	20	1.3	0.21	0.12	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	20	27	7	1.35	0.06	0.04	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	242	842	600	3.48	0.78	1.15	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	96	296	200	3.08	0.31	0.41	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	83	158	75	1.9	0.27	0.22	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	18	32	14	1.78	0.06	0.04	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	134	308	174	2.3	0.43	0.42	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	150	317	167	2.11	0.48	0.43	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	423	2,149	1,726	5.08	1.37	2.94	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	1,135	2,231	,096	1.97	3.67	3.06	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	26	64	38	2.46	0.08	0.09	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	5	16	11	3.2	0.02	0.02	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	24	141	117	5.88	0.08	0.19	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	79	124	45	1.57	0.26	0.17	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	9,274	18,777	9,503	2.02	29.95	25.73	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	772	1,964	1,92	2.54	2.49	2.69	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	294	875	581	2.98	0.95	1.2	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	82	169	87	2.06	0.26	0.23	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	252	459	207	1.82	0.81	0.63	Demand for Money
E42	225	424	199	1.88	0.73	0.58	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	915	2,375	1,460	2.6	2.95	3.25	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	333	1,026	693	3.08	1.08	1.41	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	13	40	27	3.08	0.04	0.05	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	1	1	0	1	0	0	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	68	136	68	2	0.22	0.19	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	506	1,039	533	2.05	1.63	1.42	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	2,872	6,824	3,952	2.38	9.27	9.35	Monetary Policy
E58	897	2,289	1,392	2.55	2.9	3.14	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	42	74	32	1.76	0.14	0.1	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	109	179	70	1.64	0.35	0.25	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	621	1,157	536	1.86	2.01	1.59	Fiscal Policy
E63	416	664	248	1.6	1.34	0.91	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	75	106	31	1.41	0.24	0.15	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	139	277	138	1.99	0.45	0.38	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	66	145	79	2.2	0.21	0.2	General Outlook and Conditions
F00	9	15	6	1.67	0.03	0.02	International Economics: General
F01	7	19	12	2.71	0.02	0.03	Global Outlook
F02	36	78	42	2.17	0.12	0.11	International Economic Order
F10	1	10	9	10	0	0.01	Trade: General
F11	6	17	11	2.83	0.02	0.02	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	4	19	15	4.75	0.01	0.03	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	30	71	41	2.37	0.1	0.1	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	75	321	246	4.28	0.24	0.44	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	32	93	61	2.91	0.1	0.13	Economic Integration
F16	9	27	18	3	0.03	0.04	Trade and Labor Market Interactions

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F17	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F20	1	2	1	2	0	0	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	31	74	43	2.39	0.1	0.1	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	International Migration
F23	9	41	32	4.56	0.03	0.06	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	43	74	31	1.72	0.14	0.1	International Finance: General
F31	890	2,221	1,331	2.5	2.87	3.04	Foreign Exchange
F32	132	342	210	2.59	0.43	0.47	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	381	936	555	2.46	1.23	1.28	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	36	89	53	2.47	0.12	0.12	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	Foreign Aid
F36	239	466	227	1.95	0.77	0.64	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	3	20	17	6.67	0.01	0.03	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F40	8	24	16	3	0.03	0.03	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	311	667	356	2.14	1	0.91	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	157	260	103	1.66	0.51	0.36	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	43	116	73	2.7	0.14	0.16	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	6	11	5	1.83	0.02	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F52	1	2	1	2	0	0	National Security; Economic Nationalism
G01	2	285	283	142.5	0.01	0.39	Financial Crises
G10	31	57	26	1.84	0.1	0.08	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	45	119	74	2.64	0.15	0.16	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	268	582	314	2.17	0.87	0.8	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	17	52	35	3.06	0.05	0.07	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	40	118	78	2.95	0.13	0.16	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	27	138	111	5.11	0.09	0.19	International Financial Markets
G18	7	16	9	2.29	0.02	0.02	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	24	47	23	1.96	0.08	0.06	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	155	397	242	2.56	0.5	0.54	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	4	7	3	1.75	0.01	0.01	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	18	57	39	3.17	0.06	0.08	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G28	39	118	79	3.03	0.13	0.16	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	10	16	6	1.6	0.03	0.02	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	16	41	25	2.56	0.05	0.06	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	23	76	53	3.3	0.07	0.1	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	4	14	10	3.5	0.01	0.02	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	4	21	17	5.25	0.01	0.03	Payout Policy
G38	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H00	1	1	0	1	0	0	Public Economics: General
H11	10	27	17	2.7	0.03	0.04	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	19	32	13	1.68	0.06	0.04	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	13	28	15	2.15	0.04	0.04	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	7	14	7	2	0.02	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	9	30	21	3.33	0.03	0.04	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	23	52	29	2.26	0.07	0.07	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	17	43	26	2.53	0.05	0.06	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	7	13	6	1.86	0.02	0.02	Tax Evasion
H30	8	9	1	1.13	0.03	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	11	17	6	1.55	0.04	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	5	10	5	2	0.02	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Public Goods
H50	12	39	27	3.25	0.04	0.05	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H54	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	14	36	22	2.57	0.05	0.05	Social Security and Public Pensions

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H56	12	20	8	1.67	0.04	0.03	National Security and War
H57	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H60	7	16	9	2.29	0.02	0.02	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	24	71	47	2.96	0.08	0.1	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	93	233	140	2.51	0.3	0.32	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	109	310	201	2.84	0.35	0.42	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	1	1	0	1	0	0	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.01	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H77	6	14	8	2.33	0.02	0.02	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H87	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I00	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Health: General
I11	16	20	4	1.25	0.05	0.03	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	1	11	10	11	0	0.02	Health Production
I18	4	10	6	2.5	0.01	0.01	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	1	3	2	3	0	0	Analysis of Education
I22	1	2	1	2	0	0	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I30	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	20	51	31	2.55	0.06	0.07	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	22	59	37	2.68	0.07	0.08	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	5	29	24	5.8	0.02	0.04	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J08	1	17	16	17	0	0.02	Labor Economics Policies
J10	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Demographic Economics: General
J11	10	41	31	4.1	0.03	0.06	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.01	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	11	27	16	2.45	0.04	0.04	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	5	7	2	1.4	0.02	0.01	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	7	21	14	3	0.02	0.03	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	4	6	2	1.5	0.01	0.01	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J21	11	24	13	2.18	0.04	0.03	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	19	40	21	2.11	0.06	0.05	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	12	30	18	2.5	0.04	0.04	Labor Demand
J24	47	119	72	2.53	0.15	0.16	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	6	17	11	2.83	0.02	0.02	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J30	15	27	12	1.8	0.05	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	80	232	152	2.9	0.26	0.32	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	4	17	13	4.25	0.01	0.02	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	4	5	1	1.25	0.01	0.01	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	11	27	16	2.45	0.04	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J40	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	22	39	17	1.77	0.07	0.05	Labor Contracts
J42	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J45	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Public Sector Labor Markets
J50	10	23	13	2.3	0.03	0.03	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	38	75	37	1.97	0.12	0.1	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	22	50	28	2.27	0.07	0.07	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	4	9	5	2.25	0.01	0.01	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J60	5	9	4	1.8	0.02	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	4	17	13	4.25	0.01	0.02	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	1	20	19	20	0	0.03	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	36	60	24	1.67	0.12	0.08	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	3	16	13	5.33	0.01	0.02	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	12	18	6	1.5	0.04	0.02	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J71	1	2	1	2	0	0	Labor Discrimination
J78	1	1	0	1	0	0	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J80	1	1	0	1	0	0	Labor Standards: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
K10	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K12	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Contract Law
K13	11	13	2	1.18	0.04	0.02	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K21	1	1	0	1	0	0	Antitrust Law
K31	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Labor Law
K34	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Tax Law
K41	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Litigation Process
K42	3	13	10	4.33	0.01	0.02	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L00	1	3	2	3	0	0	Industrial Organization: General
L11	102	334	232	3.27	0.33	0.46	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	4	7	3	1.75	0.01	0.01	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	13	25	12	1.92	0.04	0.03	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	5	10	5	2	0.02	0.01	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	54	98	44	1.81	0.17	0.13	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L23	1	1	0	1	0	0	Organization of Production
L25	8	51	43	6.38	0.03	0.07	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L30	1	1	0	1	0	0	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L32	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	6	12	6	2	0.02	0.02	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	1	2	1	2	0	0	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	1	1	0	1	0	0	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	4	5	1	1.25	0.01	0.01	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L51	13	46	33	3.54	0.04	0.06	Economics of Regulation
L52	7	10	3	1.43	0.02	0.01	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	45	91	46	2.02	0.15	0.12	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	2	26	24	13	0.01	0.04	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	4	10	6	2.5	0.01	0.01	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	11	13	2	1.18	0.04	0.02	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L65	4	6	2	1.5	0.01	0.01	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	3	19	16	6.33	0.01	0.03	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	1	8	7	8	0	0.01	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	4	8	4	2	0.01	0.01	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L70	1	1	0	1	0	0	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	7	32	25	4.57	0.02	0.04	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	3	9	6	3	0.01	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L74	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Construction
L80	11	21	10	1.91	0.04	0.03	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	18	57	39	3.17	0.06	0.08	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	3	9	6	3	0.01	0.01	Entertainment; Media
L84	1	1	0	1	0	0	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L86	7	11	4	1.57	0.02	0.02	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L92	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Air Transportation
L94	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Electric Utilities
L96	4	6	2	1.5	0.01	0.01	Telecommunications
L97	1	1	0	1	0	0	Utilities: General
L98	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M12	1	2	1	2	0	0	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	New Firms; Startups
M21	4	5	1	1.25	0.01	0.01	Business Economics
M41	22	26	4	1.18	0.07	0.04	Accounting
M51	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	1	1	0	1	0	0	Personnel Economics: Training
M55	1	1	0	1	0	0	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N00	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N10	57	120	63	2.11	0.18	0.16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	50	76	26	1.52	0.16	0.1	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	66	161	95	2.44	0.21	0.22	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	56	106	50	1.89	0.18	0.15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	103	164	61	1.59	0.33	0.22	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	18	33	15	1.83	0.06	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	13	18	5	1.38	0.04	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	4	6	2	1.5	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	9	32	23	3.56	0.03	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	8	13	5	1.63	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	20	39	19	1.95	0.06	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	5	20	15	4	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	25	37	12	1.48	0.08	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	4	7	3	1.75	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	5	14	9	2.8	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	4	5	1	1.25	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	8	23	15	2.88	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	10	28	18	2.8	0.03	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	9	30	21	3.33	0.03	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	1	3	2	3	0	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N37	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	5	7	2	1.4	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	6	13	7	2.17	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	3	11	8	3.67	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	8	17	9	2.13	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N55	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N60	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N62	1	3	2	3	0	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N65	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N70	1	3	2	3	0	0	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N73	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N77	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	1	2	1	2	0	0	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N93	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
O10	4	11	7	2.75	0.01	0.02	Economic Development: General
O11	733	2,380	1,647	3.25	2.37	3.26	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	11	23	12	2.09	0.04	0.03	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	10	88	78	8.8	0.03	0.12	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	8	37	29	4.63	0.03	0.05	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	38	121	83	3.18	0.12	0.17	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	146	446	300	3.05	0.47	0.61	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	16	79	63	4.94	0.05	0.11	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	13	56	43	4.31	0.04	0.08	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	254	673	419	2.65	0.82	0.92	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	9	10	1	1.11	0.03	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	9	16	7	1.78	0.03	0.02	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	1	1	0	1	0	0	Project Analysis
O23	457	1,477	1,020	3.23	1.48	2.02	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	97	255	158	2.63	0.31	0.35	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	7	20	13	2.86	0.02	0.03	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	3	9	6	3	0.01	0.01	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	34	70	36	2.06	0.11	0.1	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O38	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	31	43	12	1.39	0.1	0.06	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	49	112	63	2.29	0.16	0.15	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	63	89	26	1.41	0.2	0.12	Monetary Growth Models
O47	320	743	423	2.32	1.03	1.02	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	22	27	5	1.23	0.07	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	23	30	7	1.3	0.07	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	9	10	1	1.11	0.03	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	5	6	1	1.2	0.02	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	4	5	1	1.25	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	27	65	38	2.41	0.09	0.09	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	1	2	1	2	0	0	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	1	1	0	1	0	0	Capitalist Enterprises
P16	44	75	31	1.7	0.14	0.1	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	12	20	8	1.67	0.04	0.03	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P21	87	96	9	1.1	0.28	0.13	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	89	100	11	1.12	0.29	0.14	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	26	45	19	1.73	0.08	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	414	868	454	2.1	1.34	1.19	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	5	26	21	5.2	0.02	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	5	13	8	2.6	0.02	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	39	43	4	1.1	0.13	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	1	16	15	16	0	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P30	1	1	0	1	0	0	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	4	11	7	2.75	0.01	0.02	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	142	324	182	2.28	0.46	0.44	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	36	94	58	2.61	0.12	0.13	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	29	49	20	1.69	0.09	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	9	17	8	1.89	0.03	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	1	1	0	1	0	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P42	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	10	19	9	1.9	0.03	0.03	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P46	1	1	0	1	0	0	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P51	1	1	0	1	0	0	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	5	5	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q11	26	130	104	5	0.08	0.18	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	1	1	0	1	0	0	Agricultural Finance
Q15	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q17	1	8	7	8	0	0.01	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	3	23	20	7.67	0.01	0.03	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	1	1	0	1	0	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q23	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q28	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q31	5	17	12	3.4	0.02	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.02	Resource Booms
Q34	1	1	0	1	0	0	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q38	5	7	2	1.4	0.02	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q41	24	190	166	7.92	0.08	0.26	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	24	170	146	7.08	0.08	0.23	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.02	Energy: Government Policy
R10	4	4	0	1	0.01	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	19	56	37	2.95	0.06	0.08	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	26	99	73	3.81	0.08	0.14	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	1	1	0	1	0	0	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	1	1	0	1	0	0	Land Use Patterns
R15	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R21	15	45	30	3	0.05	0.06	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	9	43	34	4.78	0.03	0.06	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	7	16	9	2.29	0.02	0.02	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	45	171	126	3.8	0.15	0.23	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R41	1	2	1	2	0	0	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
Z10	1	1	0	1	0	0	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	1	1	0	1	0	0	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
S	30,968	72,524	41,556	2.34	100	99.5	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E31.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A14	2	0	Sociology of Economics
A20	2	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
B00	2	0	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B16	3	0	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B20	1	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	2	0	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B26	1	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
C01	1	0	Econometrics
C26	1	0	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C31	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C38	4	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C42	2	0	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83. C42
C44	1	0	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	3	0	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C54	1	0	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C58	28	0.04	Financial Econometrics
C67	2	0	Input-Output Models
C68	1	0	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C91	1	0	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	2	0	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D02	12	0.02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D13	2	0	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D18	2	0	Consumer Protection
D20	3	0	Production and Organizations: General
D22	12	0.02	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D41	3	0	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D44	1	0	Auctions
D45	1	0	Rationing; Licensing
D53	1	0	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D62	2	0	Externalities
D64	4	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy
D86	3	0	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	16	0.02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	2	0	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E59	1	0	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	1	0	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F24	13	0.02	Remittances
F38	1	0	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	1	0	International Finance: Other
F44	42	0.06	International Business Cycles
F50	5	0.01	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	3	0	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F53	1	0	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F55	6	0.01	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	3	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	13	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F65	5	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G00	1	0	Financial Economics: General
G17	4	0.01	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G24	5	0.01	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
H12	1	0	Crisis Management
H27	1	0	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H51	2	0	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	1	0	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	1	0	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H68	5	0.01	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H72	5	0.01	State and Local Budget and Expenditures

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H74	1	0	State and Local Borrowing
H75	1	0	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	1	0	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H83	1	0	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I13	1	0	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I20	9	0.01	Education and Research Institutions: General
I23	1	0	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I28	2	0	Education: Government Policy
J00	1	0	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J18	1	0	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	3	0	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J28	2	0	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J43	3	0	Agricultural Labor Markets
J54	1	0	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	5	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J81	1	0	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
K11	1	0	Property Law
K40	1	0	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
L10	4	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L21	2	0	Business Objectives of the Firm
L24	3	0	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	2	0	Entrepreneurship
L31	3	0	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L44	2	0	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L53	3	0	Enterprise Policy
L64	4	0.01	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L83	20	0.03	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L89	3	0	Industry Studies: Services: Other
M10	1	0	Business Administration: General
M11	3	0	Production Management
M14	1	0	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M16	2	0	International Business Administration
M30	1	0	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	4	0.01	Marketing
M37	2	0	Advertising
N36	2	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N50	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N64	1	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N75	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N82	2	0	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	1	0	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	1	0	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N91	1	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	2	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N94	1	0	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
O25	1	0	Industrial Policy
O34	1	0	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O43	5	0.01	Institutions and Growth
O44	1	0	Environment and Growth
O49	1	0	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
P00	2	0	Economic Systems: General
P10	5	0.01	Capitalist Systems: General
P14	2	0	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P20	3	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P45	2	0	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P48	1	0	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q01	5	0.01	Sustainable Development
Q02	13	0.02	Global Commodity Markets
Q16	4	0.01	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q21	2	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q30	2	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q40	3	0	Energy: General
Q42	6	0.01	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	1	0	Energy Forecasting
Q53	3	0	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	7	0.01	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	1	0	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	1	0	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q58	5	0.01	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R00	1	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R19	1	0	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	1	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	1	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	3	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R50	1	0	Regional Government Analysis: General
R52	1	0	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	1	0	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	1	0	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z12	5	0.01	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	8	0.01	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	461	0.5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

F44(42), C58(28), L83(20), E02(16), F24(13), F62(13), Q02(13), D02(12), D22(12), I20(9), Z13(8), Q54(7), F55(6), Q42(6), F50(5), F65(5), G24(5), H68(5), H72(5), J58(5), O43(5), P10(5), Q01(5), Q58(5), Z12(5), C38(4), D64(4), G17(4), L10(4), L64(4), M31(4), Q16(4), B16(3), C46(3), D20(3), D41(3), D86(3), F51(3), F60(3), J20(3), J43(3), L24(3), L31(3), L53(3), L89(3), M11(3), P20(3), Q40(3), Q53(3), R28(3), A14(2), A20(2), B00(2), B21(2), C42(2), C67(2), C92(2), D13(2), D18(2), D62(2), E16(2), H51(2), I28(2), J28(2), L21(2), L26(2), L44(2), M16(2), M37(2), N36(2), N82(2), N92(2), P00(2), P14(2), P45(2), Q21(2), Q30(2), B20(1), B26(1), C01(1), C26(1), C31(1), C44(1), C54(1), C68(1), C91(1), D44(1), D45(1), D53(1), E59(1), E69(1), F38(1), F39(1), F53(1), F63(1), G00(1), H12(1), H27(1), H52(1), H53(1), H74(1), H75(1), H76(1), H83(1), I13(1), I23(1), J00(1), J18(1), J54(1), J81(1), K11(1), K40(1), M10(1), M14(1), M30(1), N50(1), N51(1), N52(1), N53(1), N54(1), N64(1), N75(1), N83(1), N84(1), N91(1), N94(1), O25(1), O34(1), O44(1), O49(1), P48(1), Q47(1), Q55(1), Q56(1), R00(1), R19(1), R20(1), R22(1), R50(1), R52(1), R53(1), R58(1).

Table E31.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C58	1	0	1	1	0	9	8	8	28
C92	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
D02	2	0	1	1	0	3	5	0	12
D13	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
D44	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F50	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	5
F51	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
G00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G17	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
H53	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H75	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J58	1	2	1	0	1	0	0	0	5
L10	1	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L83	2	1	1	2	3	4	3	4	20
L89	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
N53	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N83	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P10	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	5
P14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
P20	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Z13	2	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	8
C46	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
D20	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
D64	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	4
D86	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
H52	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H72	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	1	5
I20	0	1	1	3	0	2	0	2	9
J20	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
J28	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
J81	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L24	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
L53	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
L64	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4
M11	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
N64	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P45	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Q30	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Q40	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Q42	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	2	6
Q54	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	3	7
Q55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R28	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
R50	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R58	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Z12	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	1	5
B21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
C67	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
D22	0	0	1	0	1	1	6	3	12
F24	0	0	2	1	1	2	2	5	13
I28	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
J18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K40	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L44	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
M14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N51	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N52	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N75	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N91	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N92	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
Q01	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3	5
Q21	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
A14	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
C31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C68	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D41	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
F44	0	0	0	1	10	15	4	12	42
F55	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	6
F62	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	7	13
F65	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	5
G24	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	2	5
H68	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	5
H76	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N36	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
Q58	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	5
R53	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A20	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
B16	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
C01	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C42	0	0	0	0	1	1			2
E02	0	0	0	0	4	7	2	3	16
E69	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H51	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
I23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J43	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
L26	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
L31	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
M16	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
M30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
M31	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
N82	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
Q16	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	4
R00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C38	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
C54	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C91	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D18	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
D45	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D62	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
H74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N84	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P48	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
E59	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
F63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H27	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N94	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
O44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Q02	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	9	13
Q47	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q53	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
M37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
O25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	23	25	16	15	17	14	21	11	142

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E31.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B20	CV: Friedman, Milton. 2006. "From Galbraith to Economic Freedom: Part I: The Conventional Wisdom of J. K. Galbraith." In <i>The Road to Economic Freedom. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Philip Booth and John Meadowcroft, 345-81. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar in association with the Institute of Economic Affairs.
2006	C58 G17	Boucher, Christophe. 2006. "Stock Prices, Inflation and Stock Returns Predictability." <i>Finance</i> , 27(2): 71-101. This paper considers a new perspective on the relationship between stock prices and inflation, by estimating the common long-term trend in real stock prices, as reflected in the earning-price ratio, and both expected and realized inflation. We study the role of the transitory deviations from the common trend in the earning-price ratio and realized inflation for predicting stock market fluctuations. In particular, we find that these deviations exhibit substantial out-of-sample forecasting abilities for real stock returns. Moreover, we find that this variable provides information about future stock returns at short and intermediate horizons that is not captured by other popular forecasting variables.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	C92	Deck, Cary A., Kevin A. McCabe, and David P. Porter. 2006. "Why Stable Fiat Money Hyperinflates: Results from an Experimental Economy." <i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i>, 61(3): 471-86. Experiments are used to study acceptance of a fiat money as a medium of exchange. In these finite horizon markets, people trade valuable goods for intrinsically worthless money. However, when a public sector capable of printing money is introduced, the private sector is crowded out, producing dramatic hyperinflations and collapses in trading. This economic failure is found to be a consequence of the public sector undermining the market's ability to coordinate trade. The inefficiency associated with the hyperinflation is found not to be a purely monetary phenomenon resulting from an increasing money supply.
2006	D02	de Rato, Rodrigo. 2006. "Building Better Institutions." <i>Cato Journal</i>, 26(2): 215-22.
2006	D02	Diss: Hameed, Farhan. 2006. Two Essays on Institutional Transparency and One on Inflation Expectations. PhD diss. Johns Hopkins University.
2006	D13	Cysne, Rubens Penha. 2006. "An Intra-household Approach to the Welfare Costs of Inflation." <i>Estudos Economicos</i>, 36(3): 593-609. The literature on the welfare costs of inflation universally assumes that the many-person household can be treated as a single economic agent. This paper explores what the heterogeneity of the agents in a household might imply for such welfare analyses. First, we show that allowing for a one-person or for a many-person transacting technology impacts the money demand function and, therefore, the welfare costs of inflation. Second, more importantly, we derive sufficient conditions under which welfare assessments which depart directly from the knowledge of the money demand function (as in Lucas, 2000) are robust (invariant) under the number of persons considered in the household. Third, we show that Bailey's (1956) partial-equilibrium measure of the welfare costs of inflation can be obtained as a first-order approximation of the general-equilibrium welfare measure derived in this paper using a many-person transacting technology.
2006	D44	Diss: Galenianos, Manolis. 2006. Essays on Frictional Markets. PhD diss. University of Pennsylvania. Chapter 1: Directed Search with Multiple Job Applications (joint with Philipp Kircher)--Job Market Paper. We develop an equilibrium directed search model of the labor market where workers can simultaneously apply for multiple jobs. The main result is that all equilibria exhibit wage dispersion despite the fact that workers and firms are homogeneous. Wage dispersion is driven by the simultaneity of application choice. Risk-neutral workers apply for both 'safe' and 'risky' jobs. The former yield a high probability of a job offer, but for low pay, and act as a fallback option; the latter provides higher potential payoff, but are harder to get. Furthermore, the density of posted wages is decreasing, consistent with stylized facts. Unlike most directed search models, the equilibria are not constrained efficient. Chapter 2: Dispersion of Money Holdings and Efficiency (joint with Philipp Kircher)--preliminary and incomplete. We consider a monetary economy with multilateral meetings between buyers and sellers. Every seller has a single indivisible good and all buyers have the same valuation for the good, though they may hold different amounts of money. The number of buyers that visit a particular seller is random due to lack of coordination. The good is allocated using a second price auction. We show that in equilibrium ex ante identical buyers choose different money holdings: carrying more money increases the probability of winning the auction, but it is costly because of discounting and inflation. The unique equilibrium distribution of money holdings is explicitly characterized and it is shown to be non-degenerate and continuous, while its shape depends on the inflation rate. When inflation is high, buyers hold lower real balances on average which results in lower expected profits for sellers. Efficient entry of sellers occurs only when the inflation rate approaches the Friedman rule, rendering holding money costless. In that case the distribution of money collapses to a mass point. Chapter 3: Hiring Through Referrals--in progress. I propose a model of endogenous network formation among workers to provide an explanation as to why firms use referrals in order to hire. Workers have high or low productivity, which is imperfectly observed by firms. Before entering the labor market, workers observe each other's abilities and form costly bilateral links. When hiring, a firm can ask one of its current employees to refer a friend (link), in addition to posting a vacancy. High ability workers are more likely to be employed and hence they are more desirable as friends; therefore they only link with each other. This leaves low ability workers no choice but to link among themselves, which they do because they are employed with positive (though lower) probability. Therefore, in equilibrium the network is completely segregated across ability which means that a firm with a vacancy has an incentive to hire a referred applicant if it believes that the current employee has high ability. In this way, the informal network alleviates the informational problems of firms and the market frictions that workers face.
2006	F50	CV: Walter, Andrew. 2006. "Domestic Sources of International Monetary Leadership." In <i>International Monetary Power</i> , ed. David M. Andrews, 51-71. Cornell Studies in Money. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.
2006	F50	CV: Henning, C. Randall. 2006. "The Exchange-Rate Weapon and Macroeconomic Conflict." In <i>International Monetary Power</i> , ed. David M. Andrews, 117-38. Cornell Studies in Money. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.
2006	F51	Foster, Dennis M. 2006. "State Power, Linkage Mechanisms, and Diversion against Nonrivals." <i>Conflict Management and Peace Science</i>, 23(1): 1-21. Mitchell and Prins (2004) have recently found that diversion from high levels of inflation is observed only among enduring rivals. However, neither this nor any other cross-national test of the relevance of opportunity to diversion has included a potentially important determinant of diversionary capacity: major power status. I contend that since militarily powerful states have both more extensive sets of international commitments and much greater physical capacities to divert against broader sets of opponents, they are less likely to limit their diversionary behavior to enduring rivals. Cross-national time series analyses of the association between inflation and militarized interstate dispute (MID) initiation for the period 1960-1999 reveal several differences between the diversionary activity of major powers and that of all other states. Models that account for the interaction between inflation and rivalry reveal that while nonmajor powers seemingly divert only against enduring rivals, major powers are marginally less likely to do so against rivals than they are against nonrivals. However, more detailed analyses indicate that these latter findings are being driven by the American case: While the United States is more likely to initiate MIDs against nonrivals than rivals at the highest levels of inflation, other major powers are more likely to initiate MIDs against rivals than nonrivals at all points. Moreover, the United States is, on average, more likely than all other states to initiate MIDs at all levels of inflation. At minimum, these findings imply that the United States is unique among major powers both in its capacity to divert from inflation and in its propensity to link diversion from inflation against nonrivals to its most important rivalries.
2006	G00	Camera, Gabriele, ed. 2006. <i>Recent Developments on Money and Finance: Exploring Links between Market Frictions, Financial Systems and Monetary Allocations</i>, Studies in Economic Theory, vol. 24. Berlin and New York: Springer. Twelve papers, most previously published as a special issue of the journal <i>Economic Theory</i> , assemble current theoretical work on monetary theory, banking, and finance. Papers discuss deposit insurance and bank regulation in a monetary economy; a monetary mechanism for sharing capital; domestic financial market frictions, unrestricted international capital flows, and crises in small open economies; inflation, growth, and exchange rate regimes in small open economies; aggregate risk sharing and equivalent financial mechanisms in an endowment economy of incomplete participation; asset pricing implications of efficient risk sharing in an endowment economy; distributional aspects of the divisibility of money; the distribution of money and prices in an equilibrium with lotteries; money, price dispersion, and welfare; a simple search model of money with heterogeneous agents and partial acceptability;

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		decentralized credit and monetary exchange without public record keeping; and limited participation, private money, and credit in a spatial model of money.
2006	G17	THE SAME AS C58 Boucher, Christophe. 2006. "Stock Prices, Inflation and Stock Returns Predictability." <i>Finance</i>, 27(2): 71-101.
2006	H53	Ferreira, Francisco H. G., Phillippe G. Leite, Julie A. Litchfield, and Gabriel Ulyseia. 2006. "Ascensao e queda da desigualdade de renda no Brasil. (The Rise and Fall of Brazilian Inequality: A Summary of the Last 25 Years. With English summary.)" <i>Economica (Fluminense Federal University)</i>, 8(1): 147-71. Measured by the Gini coefficient, income inequality in Brazil rose from 0.57 in 1981 to 0.63 in 1989, before falling back to 0.56 in 2004. Using standard decomposition techniques, this paper presents a preliminary investigation of the determinants of Brazil's distributional reversal in the 1981-2004 period. The rise in inequality in the 1980s appears to have been driven by increases in the educational attainment of the population in a context of highly convex returns, and by high and accelerating inflation. While the secular decline in inequality, which began in 1993, is associated with declining inflation, it also appears to have been driven by three structural and policy changes which have so far not attracted sufficient attention in the literature, namely: sharp declines in the returns to education; pronounced rural-urban convergence; and increases in social assistance transfers targeted to the poor.
2006	H75	Taylor, Lori L. 2006. "Comparable Wages, Inflation, and School Finance Equity." <i>Education Finance and Policy</i>, 1(3): 349-71. A Comparable Wage Index (CWI) is an attractive mechanism for measuring geographic variations in the cost of education. A CWI measures uncontrollable variations in educator pay by observing systematic variations in the earnings of comparable workers who are not educators. Together, the 2000 census and the Occupational Employment Statistics survey support the construction of just such an index. The resulting panel of index values measures wage levels in all parts of the United States from 1997 through 2004 and reveals substantial variation in purchasing power both across school districts and across time. Such inequalities undermine the equity and adequacy goals of school finance formulas. If states were successfully directing additional resources to school districts in high-cost environments, then measured inequality within states should fall when differences in purchasing power are taken into account. Instead, cost adjustment widens the spending gap in all but a handful of states.
2006	J58	Lye, Jenny N., and Ian M. McDonald. 2006. "Union Power and Australia's Inflation Barrier, 1965:4 to 2003:3." <i>Australian Journal of Labour Economics</i>, 9(3): 287-304. This paper considers the view that trade union power played a major role in the deterioration of macroeconomic performance in Australia in the 1970s and that the subsequent decrease in trade union power has improved Australia's macroeconomic possibilities. Using the model of a range of equilibria, it is shown that the evidence supports these views. Increases in trade union power and unemployment benefits, the latter increasing the reservation wage upon which bargained wages are based, shifted the inflation barrier to higher rates of unemployment in the 1970s. Subsequently, the decrease in trade union power has reversed this shift such that at the end of the period, in 2003:3, the inflation barrier is at a rate of unemployment of 3.1 per cent.
2006	L10 N83	Munro, John. 2006. <i>Entrepreneurship in Early-Modern Europe (1450 - 1750): An Exploration of Some Unfashionable Themes in Economic History</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. Entrepreneurship, by its very essence, concerns the theory of the firm - the individual enterprise - which in turn is the essential core of micro-economics. A major theme of this study, however, is to demonstrate the interaction of micro- and macro-economic phenomena: to show how such firms or enterprises, and entrepreneurship itself, were often shaped by, and often helped shape, such macro-economic forces as demographic changes, monetary changes, price changes - in terms of both deflation and inflation - long distance trade, overseas exploration and expansion (colonialism), and indeed related changes in social institutions and socio-cultural values that were also influenced by such macro-economic changes. One generalization about macro-economic changes involving inflations and deflations has both general and considerable importance in the history of European business enterprises and entrepreneurship itself: for long-term inflations (when moderate) tend to cheapen or reduce the relative factor costs of labour, land (rent contracts), and capital (fixed interest rates in loan contracts). Similarly, long term deflations tend, in reverse fashion, to increase the real or relative factor costs of labour, land, and capital, especially with pronounced wage-stickiness, and related 'stickiness' in leasehold rent contracts (and more so with customary tenures), and with loan contracts--even if the long-term trends in real interest rates was falling over this long period. At the same time, both inflations and deflations are accompanied by changes in the relative prices of key industrial inputs. The key question to be posed is this: how did entrepreneurs respond to such changes in their factor costs, both short term and long term? This study commences by demonstrating how deflation in mid-15th century Europe, in increasing the purchasing power of silver, provided the stimulus for two major technological innovations in silver-mining and smelting that led to the South German silver-copper mining boom of 1460-1540, which also meant major changes in commercial-industrial entrepreneurship and in industrial scales. That mining boom in turn laid the foundations for the 130 year inflation of the Price Revolution (1520-1650) - an inflation further fostered by a financial revolution in credit and banking institutions (from the 1520s), and then further fuelled by the influx of Spanish-American silver.. The heart of this study is on the role of inflation, and associated macro-economic changes, in producing the roots of modern capitalist entrepreneurship, during what is often called Tawney's Century (1540-1640). We begin, however, with two famous related theses: Hamilton's thesis of 'Profit Inflation' (in which wages lag behind consumer prices), a wrongly-constructed thesis that endures only because Keynes endorsed it; and Nef's thesis of the 'Tudor Stuart industrial revolution' - a much ridiculed response to Hamilton - whose merit lies in revealing the capitalist entrepreneurship, major technological changes, and changes in industrial scale that resulted from the substitution of coal - the hear of modern industrialization - for every more costly wood charcoal. Tawney's three theses themselves concern the origins of modern agrarian capitalist, the related 'Rise of the Gentry' debate (on the role of inflation in shifting land ownership from the aristocracy to the capitalist gentry landowners), and the Weber-Tawney thesis on Religion (Protestantism) and the Rise of Capitalism, which, I endeavour to show has its real relevance only from the late 17th century. Associated with the Price Revolution era is the Age of Overseas Expansion (involving one of the most momentous technological and entrepreneurial change of the early modern era: the development of the Full Rigged Atlantic ship, with heavy artillery). England joined that overseas commercial-colonial race rather late, in the 1550s, but in doing developed the foundations of modern capitalism in creating the joint stock company. The study ends with the following era of monetary scarcity and deflation provided another macro-economic challenge whose response was revolutionary changes in banking and financial institutions - i.e., in financial-commercial entrepreneurship. It also fostered the growth and spread of rent-seeking Mercantilist philosophies that also influenced the character of early-modern capitalist entrepreneurship.
2006	L83	Hobijn, Bart, Federico Ravenna, and Andrea Tambalotti. 2006. "Menu Costs at Work: Restaurant Prices and the Introduction of the Euro." <i>Quarterly Journal of Economics</i>, 121(3): 1103-31. Restaurant prices in the euro area increased dramatically after the introduction of the euro. We show that this increase can be explained by a common menu cost model, extended to include a state-dependent decision of firms on when to adopt the new currency. Two mechanisms drive this result. First, firms concentrate otherwise staggered price increases around the changeover. Second, before the adoption of the euro, prices do not reflect the marginal cost increases expected to occur after the changeover. This "horizon effect" disappears as soon as the new currency is adopted, causing a jump in the optimal price.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	L83	Kohler-Togelhofer, Walpurga, Christa Magerl, and Peter Mooslechner. 2006. "Revised and New Competitiveness Indicators for Austria Reflect Improvement Trend since EMU Accession." <i>Monetary Policy and the Economy</i>, 0(0): 70-97. Maintaining and improving competitiveness is one key goal of economic policy. In the short run, it is primarily price and cost developments as well as exchange rate changes that have the biggest impact on the development of an economy's competitiveness. The competitiveness of Austrian manufacturing exporters has continued to augment since the country's entry into Economic and Monetary Union (EMU)—this has been confirmed by the 2006 revision of the price competitiveness indicator for Austria (deflated by the (Harmonised) Index of Consumer Prices--HICP/CPI) and even more so by the new cost competitiveness indicator (deflated by relative unit labor costs) launched in this context. The marked improvement of the cost competitiveness indicator in recent years reflects moderate wage policies coupled with comparatively solid productivity growth in the Austrian manufacturing sector. The lower gain measured by the price competitiveness indicator may be linked to the fact that the HICP/CPI was broadly driven by oil price developments in 2004 and 2005, which masked the favorable unit labor cost developments in the manufacturing industry. Contrary to the development in the manufacturing sector, the price competitiveness in Austria's travel and tourism sector has deteriorated somewhat: Even though price developments in Austria were more favorable than in the competition markets, they did not wholly offset losses in competitiveness related to exchange rate developments.
2006	L89	Zizmond, Egon, and Matjaz Novak. 2006. "Deregulacija cen in nove oblike inercijske inflacije v tranziciji--Primer dimnikarskih storitev v Sloveniji. (Deregulation of Prices and New Forms of Inflation Inertia in Transition--The Case of Chimney Sweep Services in Slovenia. With English summary.)" <i>Nase Gospodarstvo/Our Economy</i>, 52(1-2): 11-17. In Slovenia, prices in the non-tradable sector were largely regulated and this hindered the normal functioning of markets. In order to find new forms of inflation inertia which might emerge after price deregulation in transition, we developed a three-part model of monitoring prices: the analysis of production function indicates the technical efficiency in production, the analysis of the cost function evaluates whether the cost pressure is endogenous or exogenous, and the analysis of technical coefficients indicates whether investment in new technology has increased. This article presents the results of the empirical analysis of the effects of price deregulation in Slovenian chimney sweep services after the year 1996.
2006	L89	Ercolani, Marco G., and Jayasri Dutta. 2006. <i>The Euro-changeover and Euro-inflation: Evidence from Eurostat's HICP</i>. Department of Economics, University of Birmingham, Discussion Papers. Though anecdotal evidence suggests that retail price inflation increased temporarily in January 2002 when Euro notes and coins were introduced, the evidence from official statistics largely refutes this. We test for the presence of a sudden temporary increase in inflation for Euro-changeover countries. We use the countries that did not join the Euro: Denmark, Sweden and the UK; as a control group. Though the results are sensitive to the estimation method, we do uncover weak evidence of a minor increase in aggregate inflation in January 2002 for the countries that did join the Euro. Similar tests for the Restaurant sector find a strong Euro-changeover effect on temporary inflation. Summary tests for 129 other price sub-categories are also discussed.
2006	N53 N54	Dimitrios, Dadakas, and Varelas Erotokritos. 2006. "Evaluation of Agricultural Output Gap in Greece: 1858-1938." <i>Journal of Financial Management and Analysis</i>, 19(2): 97-109. The objective of this paper is to estimate the agricultural output gap for Greece during the period 1858-1938 using the univariate approach. To investigate the unit root hypothesis we use the Lumsdaine & Papell methodology. We show that models containing the agricultural output gap, as measured by the Hondrick-Prescott (HP) filter, have more explanatory power and statistically superior properties compared to models containing output gaps calculated using other methodologies.
2006	N83	THE SAME AS L10 Munro, John. 2006. <i>Entrepreneurship in Early-Modern Europe (1450 - 1750): An Exploration of Some Unfashionable Themes in Economic History</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers.
2006	P10	Booth, Philip, and John Meadowcroft, eds. 2006. <i>The Road to Economic Freedom. 2 vols., An Elgar Reference Collection</i>. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar In association with the Institute of Economic Affairs. Thirty-eight previously published papers explore the market economy. Papers focus on monetary policy and price stability; unemployment; the economics of government; government regulation and the size of government; the power of language and ideas; and socialism.
2006	P14	CV: Bae, Kee-Hong, Young Sup Yun, and Warren Bailey. 2006. "Determinants of Bond Holdings by Foreign Investors." In <i>Asian Bond Markets: Issues and Prospects</i>. Bank for International Settlements, 102-28. BIS Papers, no. 30. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2006	P20	Egert, Balazs, and Ronald MacDonald. 2006. <i>Transmission Mechanism in Transition Economies: Surveying the Surveyable</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1739. This paper surveys recent advances in the monetary transmission mechanism (MTM). In particular, while laying out the functioning of the separate channels in the MTM, special attention is paid to exploring possible interrelations between different channels through which they may amplify or attenuate each others' impact on prices and the real economy. We take stock of the empirical findings especially as they relate to countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and compare them to results reported for industrialised countries, especially for the euro area. We highlight potential pitfalls in the literature and assess the relative importance and potential development of the different channels.
2006	P20	Coricelli, Fabrizio, Balazs Egert, and Ronald MacDonald. 2006. <i>Monetary Transmission Mechanism in Central & Eastern Europe: Gliding on a Wind of Change</i>. William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan Stephen M. Ross Business School, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp850. This paper surveys recent advances in empirical studies of the monetary transmission mechanism (MTM), with special attention to Central and Eastern Europe. In particular, while laying out the functioning of the separate channels in the MTM, it explores possible interrelations between different channels and their impact on prices and the real economy. The empirical findings for Central and Eastern Europe are then briefly compared with results for industrialized countries, especially for the euro area. We highlight potential pitfalls in the literature and assess the relative importance, and potential development, of the different channels, emphasizing the relevant asymmetries between Central and Eastern European countries and the euro area.
2006	Z13	CV: Gylfason, Thorvaldur. 2006. "Natural Resources and Economic Growth: From Dependence to Diversification." In <i>Economic Liberalization and Integration Policy: Options for Eastern Europe and Russia</i>, ed. Harry G. Broadman, Tiiu Paas and Paul J. J. Welfens, 201-31. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	Z13	Massey, Douglas S., and Chiara Capoferro. 2006. "Salvase Quien Pueda: Structural Adjustment and Emigration from Lima." <i>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i>, 606(0): 116-27. Beginning in 1987, Peru imposed a regime of structural adjustment to transform its economy along neoliberal lines. This analysis suggests that a shift resulted in the odds of international migration and the motivations for leaving among inhabitants of Peru's largest labor market. Before 1987, under the regime of import substitution industrialization, jobs at wages capable of sustaining a basic standard of living were widely available; those few who left the country self-selected for higher human capital and moved abroad to improve their earnings. Under neoliberalism, however,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		both employment and wages fell to levels that made it difficult for families to sustain themselves. In response, households--with the assistance of friends and relatives with foreign experience--diversified their labor portfolios away from the local job market structural adjustment zones. The number of migrants then rose, the diversity of foreign destinations increased, and migration became less selective with respect to human capital.
2007		
2007	C46	Nadarajah, Saralees, and Arjun K. Gupta. 2007. "A Compound Beta Distribution with Applications in Finance." <i>Statistical Methods and Applications</i>, 16(1): 69-83. If X and Y are gamma distributed independent random variables then it is well known that the ratio $X/(X + Y)$ has the beta distribution. In this note, the distribution of $W = X/(X + Y)$ is considered when X and Y have the compound gamma distribution. We refer to the distribution of W as compound beta and describe an application to consumer price indices to show that compound beta is a better model than one based on the standard beta distribution. We derive various properties of W, including its probability density function, cumulative distribution function, hazard rate function and moments.
2007	D20	Boivin, Jean, Marc Giannoni, and Ilian Mihov. 2007. <i>Sticky Prices and Monetary Policy: Evidence from Disaggregated U.S. Data</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12824. This paper disentangles fluctuations in disaggregated prices due to macroeconomic and sectoral conditions using a factor-augmented vector autoregression estimated on a large data set. On the basis of this estimation, we establish eight facts: (1) Macroeconomic shocks explain only about 15% of sectoral inflation fluctuations; (2) The persistence of sectoral inflation is driven by macroeconomic factors; (3) While disaggregated prices respond quickly to sector-specific shocks, their responses to aggregate shocks are small on impact and larger thereafter; (4) Most prices respond with a significant delay to identified monetary policy shocks, and show little evidence of a "price puzzle," contrary to existing studies based on traditional VARs; (5) Categories in which consumer prices fall the most following a monetary policy shock tend to be those in which quantities consumed fall the least; (6) The observed dispersion in the reaction of producer prices is relatively well explained by the degree of market power; (7) Prices in sectors with volatile idiosyncratic shocks react rapidly to aggregate monetary policy shocks; (8) The sector-specific components of prices and quantities move in opposite directions.
2007	D64	Lahiri, Radhika, and Jayne Dillon. 2007. "Concerning Kuznets Curves, Persistent Inequality, Inflation, and Redistribution." <i>International Advances in Economic Research</i>, 13(4): 520-21.
2007	D86	Coenen, Gunter, Andrew T. Levin, and Kai Christoffel. 2007. "Identifying the Influences of Nominal and Real Rigidities in Aggregate Price-Setting Behavior." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 54(8): 2439-66. We formulate a generalized price-setting framework that incorporates staggered contracts of multiple durations and that enables us to directly identify the influences of nominal vs. real rigidities. We estimate this framework using macroeconomic data for Germany (1975-1998) and for the U.S. (1983-2003). In each case, we find that the data are well-characterized by nominal contracts with an average duration of about two to three quarters. We also find that new contracts exhibit very low sensitivity to marginal cost, corresponding to a relatively high degree of real rigidity. Finally, our results indicate that backward-looking price-setting behavior (such as indexation to lagged inflation) is not needed in explaining the aggregate data, at least in an environment with a stable monetary policy regime and a transparent and credible inflation objective.
2007	H52 I20	Heylen, Freddy, and Lorenzo Pozzi. 2007. "Crises and Human Capital Accumulation." <i>Canadian Journal of Economics</i>, 40(4): 1261-85. This paper studies the effects of crises on human capital formation. Theoretically, a crisis undermines total factor productivity, which reduces the return to working and to accumulating physical capital. If the crisis is temporary, young agents will study now and work later. Human capital rises. To test our model we rely on inflation crises as our main empirical proxy. Using GMM panel procedures, our analysis for 86 countries in 1970-2000 confirms the positive effects of crises on human capital. Our main findings survive several robustness tests.
2007	H72	Canova, Fabio, and Evi Pappa. 2007. "Price Differentials in Monetary Unions: The Role of Fiscal Shocks." <i>Economic Journal</i>, 117(520): 713-37. We study the effect of regional expenditure and revenue shocks on price differentials for 47 US states and 9 EU countries. We identify shocks using sign restrictions on the dynamics of expenditures, revenues, deficits and output and construct two estimates for structural price differentials dynamics, one for the average and one for each unit, which optimally weight information contained in the data for all units. On average, expansionary fiscal disturbances produce positive, while distortionary balance budget shocks produce negative price differential responses. The negative price differential responses in some units is partially explained by spillovers and labour supply effects.
2007	I20	THE SAME AS H52 Heylen, Freddy, and Lorenzo Pozzi. 2007. "Crises and Human Capital Accumulation." <i>Canadian Journal of Economics</i>, 40(4): 1261-85.
2007	J20	Acocella, Nicola, and Riccardo Leoni, eds. 2007. <i>Social Pacts, Employment and Growth: A Reappraisal of Ezio Tarantelli's Thought</i>, AIEL Series in Labour Economics. Heidelberg and New York: Springer, Physica-Verlag. Thirteen papers examine the current status of social pacts and their future. Papers discuss "doing good"--Ezio Tarantelli's approach to political economy; the 1960s and Tarantelli's awakening to the social problems of Italy; employment growth in Italy in the 1990s--institutional arrangements and market forces; the July protocol and economic growth--the chance missed; the 1993 July agreement in Italy--bargaining power, efficiency wages, or both?; wage bargaining institutions in Europe--a happy marriage or preparing for divorce?; wage setting institutions and economic performance; loops learning and the Phillips curve; wage inequality in Europe--the role of the labor market and redistributive institutions; searching for the EU social dialogue model; the move from first- to second-generation social pacts; inflation inertia, monetary policy, and market competition--Tarantelli revisited; and creating the "Neo-Lisbon" economy.
2007	J28	CV: Kaufman, Bruce E. 2007. "What Do Unions Do? Evaluation and Commentary." In <i>What Do Unions Do? A Twenty-Year Perspective</i>, ed. James T. Bennett and Bruce E. Kaufman, 520-62. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2007	J81	Munro, John. 2007. <i>The Usury Doctrine and Urban Public Finances in Late-Medieval Flanders: Annuities, Excise Taxes, and Income Transfers from the Poor to the Rich</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. The objectives of this paper are three-fold. The first is to rebut Charles Kindleberger's famous dictum that usury 'belongs less to economic history than to the history of ideas'; and in particular to demonstrate that the resuscitation of the anti-usury campaign from the early 13th century led to a veritable financial revolution in late-medieval French and Flemish towns: one that became the 'norm' in modern European states from the 16th century (in England, from 1693): a shift in public borrowing from interest-bearing loans to the sale of annuities, usually called rentes or renten. That anti-usury campaign had two major features: (1) the decrees of the Fourth Lateran Council of 1215, which provided harsh punishments - excommunication--for both unrepentant usurers and princes who failed to suppress them; and (2) the establishment of the two mendicant preaching orders: the Franciscans (1210) and the Dominicans (1216), whose monks

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		preached hellfire and eternal damnation against all presumed usurers - including, of course, anyone who received any interest on government loans. There is much evidence that from the 1220s, many financiers in many French and Flemish towns, fearing for their immortal souls, preferred to accept far lower returns on buying rentes than the interest they would have earned on loans. These rentes, based on 8th-century Carolingian census contracts, had two basic forms: (1) life-annuities, by which a citizen purchased from the government, with a lump sum of capital, an annual income stream lasting a lifetime, or the lifetime of his wife as well; (2) perpetual annuities, by which the annual income stream was indeed perpetual, or until such time as the government chose to redeem the rentes, at par. Initially, some theologians opposed sales of rentes as subterfuges to cloak evasion of the usury doctrine. But in 1250-1, Pope Innocent IV declared them to be non-usurious crafts, essentially because they were not loans. Subsequent popes in the 15th century confirmed his views and the non-usurious character of rentes, on two conditions: (1) that the buyer of the rente could never demand redemption or repayment, and (2) that the annual annuity payments (and any ultimate redemptions) be in accordance with actual rent contracts: i.e., that the funds be derived from the products of the land. Ecclesiastical authorities soon agreed that taxes on the consumption of the products of the land (and sea) met this test: i.e., taxes on beer and wine (which always accounted for the largest share), bread, textiles, fish, meat, dairy products, etc. The second objective of this paper is to measure the importance of renten in the civic finances of Flemish towns, in terms of both revenues and expenditures: from the annual town accounts Ghent (14th century only), and Aalst (1395-1550), where they had far greater importance. The related third objective is to measure the burden of the excise taxes for master building craftsmen in Aalst, in tables that measure the values of the excise tax revenues expressed in real terms: first, in the equivalent number of 'baskets of consumables' (which form of the base of the Consumer Price Index), and second their value in terms of the annual money-wage incomes of master masons (for 210 days). This provides an entirely new look at the late-medieval 'standard of living' controversy - with indications that this consumption-tax burden sometimes rose from about 13,200 to almost 30,000 days' wage income, for a town of perhaps 3600 inhabitants (but obviously less dramatic on a per capita basis). That tax burden rose the most strongly when, by other indications, real wages (RWI = NWI/CPI) were also finally rising; and thus possibly these real wage gains were largely eliminated. That per capita tax burden would have been all the greater if, in the course of the 15th century, Aalst had experienced the same decline as did small towns of Brabant, to the east, on the order of 25%, and some other Flemish towns, in which the population decline varied from 9% to 28%. In earlier publications I had challenged the widespread view that the era following the Black Death, with a radical change in the land:labour ratio, came to be a 'Golden Age' of the artisan and labourer. I contended instead that frequent inflations eroded or eliminated wage gains, and thus that periodic rises in real wages were due essentially to steep deflations combined with pronounced wage-stickiness. As I also calculated, English artisans in the 1340s had earned real wages that were about 50% of the Flemish; but by the 1480s, they had narrowed that gap (with much less inflation) to about 80%. That gap was probably even smaller, until the 1640s, when England's Parliament finally imposed similar excise taxes on consumption.
2007	L24	Rajagopal. 2007. "Trade Openness and Inflation in Latin American Countries." <i>Estudios Economicos de Desarrollo Internacional</i>, 7(1): 77-98. In the pre-reforms period, the trade policy in Latin America had involved very high levels of protection and government intervention. The recent trade liberalization policies of the Latin American countries have sought to reverse the protectionist policies and open the scope for foreign direct investment and joint ventures in the public and private sector industries. This paper discusses the impact of trade openness policy on tariff structure, export competitiveness, inflation, and economic growth of Latin American countries. The relationship between the trade openness and general price level as an indicator of inflation and robustness of this relationship has been explored in the study.
2007	L53	CV: Papademos, Lucas. 2007. "Growth and Competitiveness in Euro Area Economies." In <i>50 Years of EU Economic Dynamics: Integration, Financial Markets and Innovations</i> , ed. Richard Tilly, Paul J. J. Welfens and Michael Heise, 47-58. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L64	CV: Ferguson, Niall. 2007. "The Second World War as an Economic Disaster." In <i>Economic Disasters of the Twentieth Century</i> , ed. Michael J. Oliver and Derek H. Aldcroft, 83-132. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	M11	Tsoukis, Chris, and Naveed Naqvi. 2007. "Price Rigidities, Inventories, and Growth Fluctuations." <i>Managerial and Decision Economics</i>, 28(6): 619-31. We investigate the interactions of price rigidities and storability of goods, and their implications for inflation and growth. The model is an optimising, stochastic general equilibrium one, featuring endogenous growth, the possibility of (short run) excess demand and inflation derived from sluggish and staggered price setting (a version of the New Keynesian Phillips Curve). Analytical short-run dynamics are derived. A notable feature is the predicted short-run comovements between growth and inflation (negative) and between the inventory ratio and growth (positive). Increased price flexibility reduces the persistence of the system but its overall influence on variances is uncertain.
2007	M11	Basci, Erdem, Syed F. Mahmud, and Eray M. Yucel. 2007. "Money and Productive Efficiency: Evidence from a High-Inflation Country." <i>Emerging Markets Finance and Trade</i>, 43(1): 64-73. This paper examines how money balances held by manufacturing firms affect their efficiency in generating sales revenue in a high-inflation economy. The analysis employs data from Turkish firms to estimate a stochastic frontier model, finding a strong positive association between the firms' money holdings and their efficiency. However, the role of money balances seems to diminish as firms hold higher raw material inventories.
2007	N64	Druzic, Ivo. 2007. "Dynamics of the Croatian Economy." <i>Zagreb International Review of Economics and Business</i>, 10(2): 63-86. Croatia entered the industrialization process that initiated its accelerated growth as a 'latecomer,' being late by more than a century. By mostly using its resources for industrial development, Croatia succeeded in doing in 30-40 years after World War II, what it took developed countries 70-90 years to do. Controversial economic events in the pre-transition period, especially in light of the transition recession during the 1990s, have given rise to equally controversial professional discussion and adverse estimates concerning the (lack of) economic development success in this period. Therefore, the best effort would be to establish an analysis founded upon straightforward untempered empirical facts and their possible time frame stratifications. It is hoped that this will be a more objective path to unhindered insight into real growth mechanics.
2007	P45 Z12	CV: Ahmad, Khurshid. 2007. "Elimination of Riba: Concept and Problems: Response to the Supreme Court Questionnaire." In <i>Islamic Finance</i> , ed. M. Kabir Hassan and Mervyn K. Lewis, 84-114. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 206. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	Q30 Q55	CV: Asheim, Geir B., and Martin L. Weitzman. 2007. "Does NNP Growth Indicate Welfare Improvement?." In <i>Justifying, Characterizing and Indicating Sustainability</i> . Geir B. Asheim, 241-47. Sustainability, Economics, and Natural Resources series. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	Q40	van den Noord, Paul, and Christophe Andre. 2007. <i>Why has Core Inflation Remained so Muted in the Face of the Oil Shock?</i>. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 551. To help policymakers form a judgment on inflation risks and the required monetary policy stance the OECD has developed an analytical framework based on a set of 'eclectic' Phillips curves estimated for the two largest OECD economies, the United States and the euro area, which is presented in this paper. This

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		framework is used in the preparation of the Economic Outlook to explain recent developments in core inflation, excluding food and energy, based on developments in measures of economic slack (the output gap), spill-over effects from energy prices onto core inflation and lagged responses to past inflation via expectations formation. The fact that the knock-on effects from energy shocks onto core inflation appear small in comparison with the 1970s can be explained by the secular fall in energy intensity, a low and stable rate of 'mean inflation'--to which observed inflation reverts after a shock has worked its way through--and persistent slack in the aftermath of the bursting of the dotcom bubble.
2007	Q42	Reyes Guzman, Gerardo. 2007. "Incremento en los precios del maiz y la tortilla en Mexico. (With English summary)." <i>Problemas del Desarrollo</i> , 38(151): 103-26. George W. Bush proposed to reduce petroleum consumption 20% by 2017. Both ethanol and liquid coal have been considered for this. It is planned to increase the production of ethanol to 35 billion gallons a year and to raise efficiency levels in the use of gasoline. An annual 35 billion gallons of ethanol in 2017 is equivalent today to 317.5 million tons of corn. Under present conditions it is impossible to achieve that target without the help of Latin American countries allied to the United States. As a consequence the economies involved are now facing a bottleneck that should be evaluated.
2007	Q54	Laosuthi, Thanarak, and David D. Selover. 2007. "Does El Nino Affect Business Cycles?" <i>Eastern Economic Journal</i> , 33(1): 21-42.
2007	Q55	CV: Asheim, Geir B., and Martin L. Weitzman. 2007. "Does NNP Growth Indicate Welfare Improvement?." In <i>Justifying, Characterizing and Indicating Sustainability</i> . Geir B. Asheim, 241-47. Sustainability, Economics, and Natural Resources series. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	R28	CV: Norris, Michelle, and Patrick Shiels. 2007. "Irish Housing in the European Context." In <i>Housing Contemporary Ireland: Policy, Society and Shelter</i> , ed. Michelle Norris and Declan Redmond, 364-88. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	R50 R58	von Hirschhausen, Beatrice, and Guillaume Lacquement. 2007. "Modeles de l'Ouest, territoires de l'Est: Le developpement local et la valorisation du patrimoine dans les campagnes d'Allemagne orientale. (Models from the West, Territories in the East: Local Development and Rural Legacy in the East German Countryside. With English summary)." <i>Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest</i> , 38(3): 5-29. The territorial changes under way in the countryside of eastern Germany result from the conjunction of three major trends. The rupture owing to decollectivization fifteen years ago combined with a slower process of diversifying socioeconomic activities in line with a change in public policy objectives. The deep recession in rural areas in the new German Lander draws attention to issues having to do with the redefinition of rural life and new types of governance. This introduction presents the eight articles in this special issue devoted to local development in Germany and to the transfer of a model of planning and development to the new German states.
2007	Z12	CV: Ahmad, Khurshid. 2007. "Elimination of Riba: Concept and Problems: Response to the Supreme Court Questionnaire." In <i>Islamic Finance</i> , ed. M. Kabir Hassan and Mervyn K. Lewis, 84-114. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 206. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008		
2008	B21	Lagueroie, Stephanie, and Francisco Vergara. 2008. "The Theory of Price Controls: John Kenneth Galbraith's Contribution." <i>Review of Political Economy</i> , 20(4): 569-93. Price controls have always aroused controversy. Before the Second World War, most economists saw them as either impossible to implement or unwise. Even during wartime it was widely believed that prices should remain as free as possible. Many economists saw benefits to price controls during the war, but also identified numerous costs to these controls. They also tended to favor limited price controls, applying to only those goods needed to fight the war. John Kenneth Galbraith was generally sympathetic to price controls during the war. He too supported limited controls, but then changed his mind and supported more extensive price controls during the Second World War. After the war, inflation tended to reappear long before full-employment was reached, even when production and employment were falling. From his wartime experiences, Galbraith tried to draw lessons for peacetime inflation. He proposed price and wage monitoring for a few hundred big companies and the unions with whom they negotiate.
2008	C67	Rampa, Giorgio. 2008. "Using Weighted Least Squares to Deflate Input-Output Tables." <i>Economic Systems Research</i> , 20(3): 259-76. This article proposes a balancing procedure for the deflation of input-output (I-O) tables from the viewpoint of users. This is a 'subjective' variant of the Weighted Least Squares (WLS) method, already known in the literature. It is argued that it is more flexible than other methods, and it is shown that SWLS subsumes the first-order approximation of RAS as a special case. Flexibility is due to the facts that (a) users can attach differential 'reliability' weights to first (unbalanced) estimates, depending on the confidence they have in the different parts of their pre-balancing work, (b) differently from RAS, one is not bound to take any row or column total as exogenously given, and (c) additional constraints can be added to it. The article describes also how SWLS was utilised to estimate a yearly (1959-2000) series of constant-price I-O tables for the Italian economy.
2008	D22	Malik, Wasim Shahid, Ahsan ul Haq Satti, and Ghulam Saghir. 2008. "Price Setting Behaviour of Pakistani Firms: Evidence from Four Industrial Cities of Punjab." <i>Pakistan Development Review</i> , 47(3): 247-66. Macroeconomic research has mostly been focused on investigating microfoundations of the theory and transmission channels of policy ever since rational expectations have found place in the literature. It was in the 1990s that macroeconomists started working on models incorporating the assumption of nominal rigidity in the optimal behaviour of individuals and firms. These models have gained empirical support from both aggregate as well as firm-level data. The evidence for developing countries on the issue is limited and Pakistan is no exception. This study aims at investigating the price setting behaviour of Pakistani firms. Besides this, the potential effects of changes in financial cost on the overall pricing and production decisions have also been investigated. Pakistani firms perceive themselves to be operating in a competitive environment though most of their clientele is regular. The majority of the firms use current information while reviewing prices. Around 70 percent of the firms use either a state-dependent pricing rule or a combination of both time and state-dependent rules. Pakistani firms revise and change their prices usually in the months of June and July. The main determinants of change in the price level are the cost of raw material, energy and inflation. The competitors' price generally figures in price decrease. Among the causes of price stickiness, implicit contract with the customers is at the top; the fixed term contract comes next. Most of the firms change their wage structure annually. About half of the firms index their workers' wages to inflation and for the purpose refer to the earlier inflation rate. On the whole, labour productivity and changes in inflation rate are observed as the main determinants of wage change.
2008	F24	Balderas, J. Ulyses, and Hiranya K. Nath. 2008. "Inflation and Relative Price Variability in Mexico: The Role of Remittances." <i>Applied Economics Letters</i> , 15(1-3): 181-85. This article derives generalized impulse responses from the estimation of a vector autoregression (VAR) model using monthly data between 1995 and 2005 for Mexico, to examine the inflation-relative

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		price variability (RPV) relationship, and to investigate if remittances could account for the observed relationship. While the positive relationship between inflation and RPV is a robust result, remittances are found to have significant positive effects on both inflation and RPV. These results are interpreted as providing evidence in support of our intuition that remittances could be responsible for generating a positive relationship between inflation and RPV.
2008	F24 N75	CV: Burdekin, Richard C. K., and Hsin-hui I. H. Whited. 2008. "Economic Interdependence with Taiwan." In <i>China's Monetary Challenges: Past Experiences and Future Prospects</i> . Richard C. K. Burdekin, 188-218. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	I28	Ferreira, Francisco H. G., Phillippe G. Leite, and Julie A. Litchfield. 2008. "The Rise and Fall of Brazilian Inequality: 1981-2004." <i>Macroeconomic Dynamics</i>, 12(0): 199-230. Brazil's Gini coefficient rose from 0.57 in 1981 to 0.63 in 1989, before falling back to 0.56 in 2004. Poverty incidence rose from 0.30 in 1981 to 0.33 in 1993, before falling to 0.22 in 2004. This paper presents a preliminary investigation of the determinants of Brazil's distributional reversal over this period. The rise in inequality in the 1980s appears to have been driven by increases in educational attainment in a context of convex returns, and by high and accelerating inflation. Although the secular decline in inequality, which began in 1993, is associated with declining inflation, it also appears to have been driven by four structural and policy changes, namely, declining returns to education; pronounced rural-urban convergence; increases in social assistance transfers targeted to the poor; and a possible decline in racial inequality. Falling inequality has made a substantial contribution to poverty reduction.
2008	J18	CV: Straubhaar, Thomas. 2008. "Demographic Development: Not Really a Problem for Coming Generations." In <i>Demographic Change and Intergenerational Justice: The Implementation of Long-Term Thinking in the Political Decision Making Process</i> , ed. Joerg Chet Tremmel, 53-70. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	K40	Hayo, Bernd, and Stefan Voigt. 2008. "Inflation, Central Bank Independence, and the Legal System." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i>, 164(4): 751-77. We argue that a higher degree of de facto independence of the legal system from other government branches as well as strong public trust in the working of the legal system may reduce the average inflation rate of countries through two channels: by lowering transaction costs in the economy and by strengthening de facto central bank independence. In the empirical section of the paper, we present evidence in favour of both channels after controlling for other influences in a sample containing both developed and less-developed countries.
2008	L44	CV: Cihak, Martin. 2008. "Central Banks and Financial Stability: A Survey of Financial Stability Reports." In <i>Current Developments in Monetary and Financial Law. Volume 5</i> . International Monetary Fund, 191-222. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.
2008	M14	Mavridis, Savas X. 2008. "(In Greek. With English summary.)." <i>Review of Economic Sciences</i>, 0(14): 7-28. After the accession of Greece to the European Euro Zone and especially after the summer 2003 and up to the autumn time 2007 the prices for certain goods and services were strongly increased. The development of the prices for food, interest rates of banks and the development in the tourism sector on the one hand, but especially the behavior of the uncontrolled increase of the prices of the above mentioned products and services without the essential governmental price control, led and is still leading to terrible social injustice and problems. Basically the theory of the well functioning of the free market is at stake and practices with monopolistic market terms are allowed. The above mentioned development is not only contra-dictating the system of the free market, but creates certain questions related with the definition of the general accepted terms of ethics and justice as they have been defined by Aristotle, Kant, the fathers of the Church and the modern social philosophers. The extent and the dimensions of the above mentioned problems become quite apparent with the comparative data analysis concerning the pricing of related and similar products and services in Greece and in other member-countries of the E.U. so that the dimension of the social responsibility of the Greek firms is diminishing.
2008	N51 N52	Berry, Brian J. L., and Adam Okulicz-Kozaryn. 2008. "Are There ENSO Signals in the Macroeconomy?" <i>Ecological Economics</i>, 64(3): 625-33. Whether ENSO has affected U.S. macroeconomic performance has been a matter of dispute. To address the issue we explore whether there has been any co-cyclicality of ENSO fluctuations and the rates of inflation and economic growth over the 1894-1999 timespan and, failing this, whether aperiodic ENSO shocks have had any impact on these variables. Neither co-cyclicality nor aperiodic shocks are discernible. While ENSO may briefly influence the performance of particular sectors of the economy in particular regions, as documented by the previous literature, such locally-important effects vanish into the noise surrounding macroeconomic trends in an economy as large and complex as that of the U.S.
2008	N75	CV: Burdekin, Richard C. K., and Hsin-hui I. H. Whited. 2008. "Economic Interdependence with Taiwan." In <i>China's Monetary Challenges: Past Experiences and Future Prospects</i> . Richard C. K. Burdekin, 188-218. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	N91 N92	Sonora, Robert J. 2008. "Bivariate Relative City Price Convergence in the United States: 1918-1997." <i>Review of Financial Economics</i>, 17(2): 92-111. As in international tests of purchasing power parity, panel unit root tests have been successful in rejecting a unit root process in U.S. city relative prices over the period 1918-1997. However, there is an empirical question of what the rejection of a 'panel unit root', particularly with respect to real exchange rates, means. This paper employs a variety of univariate unit root and cointegration tests which have recently come to the fore. These tests improve the power and reduce size distortion found in standard unit root and cointegration tests such as the Dickey-Fuller and Phillips-Perron tests. I find considerable evidence for rejecting a unit root process in the majority of U.S. city relative prices over the entire sample period and two subperiods. Less successful are stationarity tests conducted on regions of the U.S.
2008	Q01	Fava Neves, Marcos. 2008. "Strategies for Solving the Food Inflation Problem." <i>International Food and Agribusiness Management Review</i>, 11(3): 179-86. This article addresses some of the partial truths and misinformation in media reporting over the booming food prices debate. Many studies are only linking biofuels to the inflation cause, while ignoring several other factors such as the growth of the world population, economic development and income distribution. An overview of the causes is discussed and 10 strategies proposed which policy makers, governments, and organizations can adapt to move the world forward towards long-term sustainability.
2008	Q21	Romstad, Eirik. 2008. "The Informational Role of Prices." <i>European Review of Agricultural Economics</i>, 35(3): 263-80. The paper extends the framework of prices beyond the standard market setting to incorporate public goods and natural resources. These are settings where one does not usually think of market solutions. Core theory has established that price-taking behaviour by both suppliers and consumers, i.e., the absence of strategic considerations, greatly improves the informational value of prices, and hence of economic equilibria. This also holds when using market-like institutions to allocate resources for public goods. Policy effectiveness in many areas can be improved when agents are induced to reveal, voluntarily and truthfully, their willingness-to-pay or production costs.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009		
2009	A14	Gunnel, Stefan, and Karl-Heinz Todter. 2009. "Does Benford's Law Hold in Economic Research and Forecasting?" <i>Empirica</i>, 36(3): 273-92. First and higher order digits in data sets of natural and socio-economic processes often follow a distribution called Benford's law. This phenomenon has been used in business and scientific applications, especially in fraud detection for financial data. In this paper, we analyse whether Benford's law holds in economic research and forecasting. First, we examine the distribution of regression coefficients and standard errors in research papers, published in <i>Empirica</i> and <i>Applied Economics Letters</i> . Second, we analyse forecasts of GDP growth and CPI inflation in Germany, published in <i>Consensus Forecasts</i> . There are two main findings: the relative frequencies of the first and second digits in economic research are broadly consistent with Benford's law and in sharp contrast, the second digits of <i>Consensus Forecasts</i> exhibit a massive excess of zeros and fives, raising doubts on their information content.
2009	C31	Longford, Nicholas. 2009. <i>A house price index defined in the potential outcomes framework</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. Current methods for constructing house price indices are based on comparisons of sale prices of residential properties sold two or more times and on regression of the sale prices on the attributes of the properties and of their locations. The two methods have well recognised deficiencies, selection bias and model assumptions, respectively. We introduce a new method based on propensity score matching. The average house prices for two periods are compared by selecting pairs of properties, one sold in each period, that are as similar on a set of available attributes (covariates) as is feasible to arrange. The uncertainty associated with such matching is addressed by multiple imputation, framing the problem as involving missing values. The method is applied to a register of transactions of residential properties in New Zealand and compared with the established alternatives.
2009	C68	Kilian, Lutz. 2009. <i>Why Agnostic Sign Restrictions Are Not Enough: Understanding the Dynamics of Oil Market VAR Models</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7471. Sign restrictions on the responses generated by structural vector autoregressive models have been proposed as an alternative approach to the use of exclusion restrictions on the impact multiplier matrix. In recent years such models have been increasingly used to identify demand and supply shocks in the market for crude oil. We demonstrate that sign restrictions alone are insufficient to infer the responses of the real price of oil to such shocks. Moreover, the conventional assumption that all admissible models are equally likely is routinely violated in oil market models, calling into question the use of median responses to characterize the responses to structural shocks. When combining sign restrictions with additional empirically plausible bounds on the magnitude of the short-run oil supply elasticity and on the impact response of real activity, however, it is possible to reduce the set of admissible model solutions to a small number of qualitatively similar estimates. The resulting model estimates are broadly consistent with earlier results regarding the relative importance of demand and supply shocks for the real price of oil based on structural VAR models identified by exclusion restrictions, but imply very different dynamics from the median responses in VAR models based on sign restrictions only.
2009	D41	Heemeijer, Peter, Cars Hommes, Joep Sonnemans, and Jan Tuinstra. 2009. "Price Stability and Volatility in Markets with Positive and Negative Expectations Feedback: An Experimental Investigation." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>, 33(5): 1052-72. The evolution of many economic variables is affected by expectations that economic agents have with respect to the future development of these variables. We show, by means of laboratory experiments, that market behavior depends to a large extent on whether realized market prices respond positively or negatively to average price expectations. In the case of negative expectations feedback, as in commodity markets, prices converge quickly to their equilibrium value, confirming the rational expectations hypothesis. In the case of positive expectations feedback, as is typical for speculative asset markets, large fluctuations in realized prices and persistent deviations from the benchmark fundamental price are likely. We estimate individual forecasting rules and investigate how these explain the differences in aggregate market outcomes.
2009	F44	Diss: Davis, (Jonathan) Scott. 2009. <i>Globalization and the Business Cycle</i>. PhD diss. Vanderbilt University. This dissertation studies the effect of globalization, specifically increased international trade and financial integration, on various aspects of the international business cycle. The second chapter, "Globalization and International Business Cycle Co-movement", investigates the links between bilateral trade integration, financial integration, industrial specialization, and business cycle correlation. Using a reduced form empirical approach, and an international real business cycle model with endogenous trade integration, financial integration, industrial specialization, and cyclical co-movement, I show that a model based on classical assumptions can replicate some of the causal channels that we see in the data, but it fails to match others. I then speculate as to what features are missing from the real business cycle model that could explain these empirical irregularities. The third chapter, "Globalization and the Phillips Curve", attempts to find the effect of increasing trade integration on the short run tradeoff between output and inflation. Specifically, we try to answer two closely related questions. Will increased international trade integration make inflation less sensitive to movements in the domestic output gap, and will inflation become more sensitive to movements in the foreign output gap? This paper answers these questions using a sticky price DSGE model. We find that trade integration leads to a slight reduction in the sensitivity of inflation to the domestic output gap. Also, inflation is somewhat sensitive to the foreign output gap, and this sensitivity increases with the level of trade integration. The fourth chapter, "Variable Markups and International Business Cycle Co-movement", incorporates endogenous markup variability into a real business cycle model to evaluate the impact of markup variability on international business cycle co-movement. We show both the qualitative and quantitative significance of markup variability on cyclical co-movement, and we show that introducing markup variability can help reconcile the positive effect of trade on co-movement found in the data with the negative effect predicted by the real business cycle model (the trade-co-movement puzzle). Thus this paper shows how strategic production decisions by individual firms can have a significant effect on the co-movement of aggregate production across countries.
2009	F55	CV: Riela, Stefano. 2009. "The EU Needs a Social Market Economy, Now More Than Ever." In <i>Reforming Europe: The Role of the Centre-Right</i>, ed. Constantine Arvanitopoulos, 137-51. Constantinou Karamanlis Institute for Democracy Series on European and International Affairs. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	F62	Younus, Sayera, and Mark Wheeler. 2009. "The Impact of Monetary Policy Changes in a Global Economy: Evidence from Bangladesh." <i>Global Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 6(2): 113-26. The study examines the impact of changes in monetary policy on Bangladesh's economy. Specifically, we examine the impact of domestic and foreign monetary shocks on Bangladesh's major economic aggregates. In the context of a global economy such as Bangladesh, the conduct of monetary policy becomes increasingly more difficult as globalization proceeds. It becomes important to examine the impact of changes in relevant foreign variables, such as the money supply, when formulating domestic monetary policy. The empirical results of our analysis show that innovations to the foreign money supply have significant impacts on Bangladesh's real exchange rate and, at long time horizons, Bangladesh's price level. However, the foreign money supply does not have an impact on Bangladesh's money supply or output. Our results also indicate that innovations to Bangladesh's money supply have significant impacts on Bangladesh's price level and output. That is, even in this small, open, economy, monetary policy can be used to alter domestic variables.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	F62	Bandoi, Anca, Dorel Berceanu, and Dana Danculescu. 2009. "Price Stability and Financial Stability in the Context of EUROSISTAM's Monetary Policy." <i>European Research Studies</i>, 12(4): 19-36. In this article we propose to review some aspects of the relationship between price stability and financial stability in the current economic context. It is acknowledged that monetary policy of the EUROSISTAM still has as the main objective price stability, this being one of the most important ways of supporting sustainable economic growth. Although there are many theoretical approaches of the price stability concept all converging towards the idea of measuring and control of permanent inflation. Financial stability can be seen in the broad sense as the situation in which the financial system may ensure the efficient allocation of savings to investment opportunities and may face the shock without major disruptions. Viewed from this perspective the increased complementarity between price stability and financial stability is associated with economic globalization and, in particular, eliminating impediments to the free movement of capital flows. On the other hand the financial stability may be defined as a situation characterized by the absence of banking crises and by the existence of a certain level of price stability of the assets, including interest rates.
2009	F65	Yol, Marial A. 2009. "Does the PPP Theory Hold in African Countries? Evidence from LM Unit Root Tests." <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i>, 9(1): 1-18. The objective of this study is to test the validity of PPP theory by applying unit root tests that allow for structural breaks in the data. The study utilizes annual data from thirty-one African countries over the period 1980-2007. The various unit root tests employed find that, with the exception of the Ivory Coast, relative PPP holds in thirty African countries.
2009	G24	Raines, J. Patrick, Heather R. Richardson, and Charles G. Leathers. 2009. "Where Bernanke Is Taking the Federal Reserve: A Post Keynesian and Institutional Perspective." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i>, 31(3): 367-82. We develop a perspective on where Bernanke is taking the Federal Reserve by drawing from Paul Davidson's Post Keynesian analyses of the current financial crisis and the Federal Reserve as an effective market maker and Thorstein Veblen's perception that the Federal Reserve was supporting credit-inflation by large investment banks in the 1920s. New Deal legislation restricted the ability of investment banks to create credit-inflation and left the Federal Reserve with only an indirect relationship with investment banks. Financial deregulation and financial derivatives resulted in a new and larger form of credit-inflation by underwriter-bank conglomerates. Bernanke's responses to the inevitable financial crisis are bringing the Federal Reserve into an even closer relationship with underwriter-bank conglomerates than Veblen envisioned.
2009	H68	CV: Chote, Robert, Carl Emmerson, and Gemma Tetlow. 2009. "The Fiscal Impact of the Credit Crunch." In <i>The IFS Green Budget: January 2009</i>, ed. Robert Chote, Carl Emmerson, David Miles and Jonathan Shaw, 35-49. London: Institute for Fiscal Studies in collaboration with Morgan Stanley.
2009	H76 R53	Monge, Alvaro, and Diego Windkelried. 2009. "PPC y convergencia de precios: Un analisis para las ciudades del Peru. (PPP and Price Convergence: Analysis for Peruvian Cities. With English summary.)." <i>Ensayos sobre Política Económica</i>, 0(58): 56-104. This paper enquires whether the purchasing power parity theory (understood as price convergence) holds among Peruvian cities, to explore the degree of economic integration among Peruvian regions. We identify several factors affecting the real exchange rate among cities and find fiscal policy, precisely the distribution of public investment on capital across cities, to be an important determinant of price convergence.
2009	J54	CV: Jossa, Bruno. 2009. "Unemployment in a System of Labour-Managed Firms." In <i>Long-Run Growth, Social Institutions and Living Standards</i>, ed. Neri Salvadori and Arrigo Opocher, 238-59. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N36	CV: Hernandez, Gonzalo, and Miguel Szekely. 2009. "Labor Productivity: The Link between Economic Growth and Poverty in Mexico." In <i>Poverty and Poverty Alleviation Strategies in North America</i>, ed. Mary Jo Bane and Rene Zenteno, 35-63. David Rockefeller Center Series on Latin American Studies. Cambridge: Harvard University, David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies; distributed by Harvard University Press, Cambridge and London.
2009	Q58	Diss: Li, Zhe. 2009. Environmental Policies, Heterogeneous Firms and Labour Market Dynamics and Inflation. PhD diss. University of Toronto. This thesis covers three issues: the aggregate and welfare effects of environmental policies when plants are heterogeneous; what causes the different patterns of employment dynamics in small versus large firms over business cycles; and the welfare costs of expected and unexpected inflation. In the first chapter, we show that accounting for plant heterogeneity is important for the evaluation of environmental policies. We develop a general equilibrium model in which monopolistic competitive plants differ in productivity, produce differentiated goods and choose optimally a discrete emission-reduction technology. Emission-reduction policies affect both the fraction of plants adopting the advanced emission-reduction technology and the market shares of those with high levels of productivity. Calibrated to the Canadian data, the model shows that the aggregate costs of an emission tax to implement the Kyoto Protocol are 40 percent larger than the costs that would result with homogenous plants. In the second chapter, we incorporate labor search frictions into a model with lumpy investment to explain a set of firm-size-related facts about the United States labor market dynamics over business cycles. Contrary to the predictions of standard models, we observe that job destruction is procyclical in small firms but counter-cyclical in large ones. Calibrated to U.S. data, the model generates this asymmetric pattern of employment dynamics in small versus large firms. This is because a favorable aggregate productivity shock tightens the labor market. A tighter labor market hurts investing small firms. As a result, workers move from small to large firms during booms. In the third chapter, we analyze the welfare costs of inflation when money is essential to facilitate trades among anonymous agents and information about nominal shocks is incomplete as in Lucas (1972). In the model, the transactions in which money is essential coincide with those in which agents are affected by monetary shocks. Consequently, when the money supply changes, the average value of money and its variation in value in different markets affect agents simultaneously. Calibrated to U.S. data, we find that the welfare costs of expected inflation are two orders higher than the welfare costs of unexpected inflation.
2009	R53	THE SAME AS H76 Monge, Alvaro, and Diego Windkelried. 2009. "PPC y convergencia de precios: Un analisis para las ciudades del Peru. (PPP and Price Convergence: Analysis for Peruvian Cities. With English summary.)." <i>Ensayos sobre Política Económica</i>, 0(58): 56-104.
2010		
2010	A20	Lavoie, Marc. 2010. "The Possible Perverse Effects of Declining Wages." <i>International Journal of Pluralism and Economics Education</i>, 1(3): 260-75. Central bankers fear deflation but this is incomprehensible within the standard AS/AD framework based on a real wealth effect. This framework is amended by introducing debt effects that reduce aggregate demand when prices fall, as emphasised long ago by Keynes, Kalecki and Fisher, thus showing that wage deflation may have perverse effects. An alternative model is then presented, based on markup pricing and non-decreasing returns, and incorporating the impact of income distribution on aggregate demand. The wealth and debt effects, as well as those of income redistribution, are then considered when wage and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		price deflation occurs. The purpose of the paper is to provide a pedagogical tool showing why deflation is being feared by economists operating in the real world and demonstrating why the downward flexibility of wages may have negative macroeconomic effects.
2010	B16	von Auer, Ludwig. 2010. "Drobisch's Legacy to Price Statistics." <i>Jahrbucher fur Nationalokonomie und Statistik</i>, 230(6): 673-89. This paper attempts to establish a greater awareness among researchers for the noteworthy contributions to price index theory made by Moritz Wilhelm Drobisch (1802-1896), a German mathematician and philosopher at the Universitat Leipzig. Few economists and statisticians are aware of the fact that neither Etienne Laspeyres nor Hermann Paasche originally devised the well-known price indices that presently carry their names. Moritz Wilhelm Drobisch was the first to publish them in 1871 in a treatise and, shortly thereafter, in an abridged version that appeared in this very journal. He rejected them, however, because in his view they were inappropriate measures of inflation. Instead, he devised the unit value index, which he regarded as superior to all other price index formulas. This paper contains a description of his pioneering scientific achievements together with a synopsis of his personal and professional life. Its purpose is to give credit where credit is due, but more importantly, it attempts to recognize these seminal contributions in light of the factors that have tarnished them in the recorded annals of price index history. It attempts to put them into their proper perspective.
2010	C01	Aruoba, S. Boragan, and Francis Diebold. 2010. <i>Real-Time Macroeconomic Monitoring: Real Activity, Inflation, and Interactions</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. We sketch a framework for monitoring macroeconomic activity in real-time and push it in new directions. In particular, we focus not only on real activity, which has received most attention to date, but also on inflation and its interaction with real activity. As for the recent recession, we find that (1) it likely ended around July 2009; (2) its most extreme aspects concern a real activity decline that was unusually long but less unusually deep, and an inflation decline that was unusually deep but brief; and (3) its real activity and inflation interactions were strongly positive, consistent with an adverse demand shock.
2010	C42	Marques, Carlos Robalo, Fernando Martins, and Pedro Portugal. 2010. <i>Price and wage formation in Portugal</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1225. This paper brings together empirical research on price and wage dynamics for the Portuguese economy based both on micro and macro data. As regards firms' pricing behaviour the most noticeable finding is that prices in Portugal are somewhat less flexible than in the United States but more flexible than in the Euro Area. Regarding firms' wage setting practices, we uncover evidence favouring the hypothesis of aggregate and disaggregate wage flexibility. Despite the existence of mandatory minimum wages, the presence of binding wage floors and the general use of extension mechanisms, the firms still retain some ability to circumvent collective agreements via the mechanism of the wage cushion. The evidence also suggests that Portuguese wages behave in a fashion consistent with the wage curve literature, but the responsiveness of real wages to unemployment changes may have declined over the last decade.
2010	D03	Basak, Suleyman, and Hongjun Yan. 2010. "Equilibrium Asset Prices and Investor Behaviour in the Presence of Money Illusion." <i>Review of Economic Studies</i>, 77(3): 914-36. This article analyses the implications of money illusion for investor behaviour and asset prices in a securities market economy with inflationary fluctuations. We provide a belief-based formulation of money illusion which accounts for the systematic mistakes in evaluating real and nominal quantities. The impact of money illusion on security prices and their dynamics is demonstrated to be considerable even though its welfare cost on investors is small in typical environments. A money-illusioned investor's real consumption is shown to generally depend on the price level, and specifically to decrease in the price level. A general-equilibrium analysis in the presence of money illusion generates implications that are consistent with several empirical regularities. In particular, the real bond yields and dividend price ratios are positively related to expected inflation, the real short rate is negatively correlated with realized inflation, and money illusion may induce predictability and excess volatility in stock returns. The basic analysis is generalized to incorporate heterogeneous investors with differing degrees of illusion.
2010	E02	Blinder, Alan. 2010. <i>Quantitative Easing: Entrance and Exit Strategies</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1219. Apparently, it can happen here. On December 16, 2008, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), in an effort to fight what was shaping up to be the worst recession since 1937, reduced the federal funds rate to nearly zero. From then on, with all of its conventional ammunition spent, the Federal Reserve was squarely in the brave new world of quantitative easing. Chairman Ben Bernanke tried to call the Fed's new policies credit easing, probably to differentiate them from what the Bank of Japan had done earlier in the decade, but the label did not stick.
2010	E02	Ito, Takatoshi. 2010. <i>Great Inflation and Central Bank Independence in Japan</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15726. Japan suffered a very high inflation rate in 1973-74. The CPI inflation rate rose to near 30% in 1974, the highest rate in the postwar Japanese history after the chaotic hyperinflation following the end of the Second World War. Traditionally, the oil crisis is blamed for the 1973-74 high inflation. However, due to monetary policy decisions in 1972-73, the inflation rate had already exceeded 10% before the onset of the oil crisis in October 1973. These decisions include the interest rate cut of June 1972 and the interest rate hike of April 1973, which in retrospect proved too small. Concern about the rapid yen appreciation produced political pressure on the Bank of Japan to continue easing. The Bank of Japan came out of the Great Inflation of 1973 with a stronger voice. The Bank successfully argued that its recommendation to tighten monetary policy should not be overruled or the high inflation would be repeated. By this logic, the Bank of Japan obtained /de facto/ independence after 1975. When faced with the next economic recovery in 1979, again accompanied by oil price increases, the Bank of Japan was able to tighten monetary policy and to contain the inflation rate under 10 percent. The interest rate in the 1972-75 period was well below, by as much as 25 percentage points in 1973, the interest rate suggested by a modified monthly Taylor rule regression.
2010	E02	Lopez, Monica Correa, Agustin Garcia Serrador, and Ana Cristina Mingorance. 2010. <i>Product Market Competition and Inflation Dynamics: Evidence from a Panel of OECD Countries</i>. BBVA Bank, Economic Research Department, Working Papers: 1025. We analyse the impact of product market competition on the responsiveness of inflation to macroeconomic imbalances. Results based on a 20-country OECD panel estimated for the period 1961-2006 show that if product market competition is high the response of inflation to lagged inflation and unemployment is reduced, while inflation is more responsive to changes in productivity growth in countries in which competition is above the OECD average. When product market competition is measured by barriers to firms' entry, we also find that low entry barriers dampen the effect on inflation of movements in import prices. These results are attributed to temporary mark-up changes after demand- and supply-side shocks.
2010	E69	Nersisyan, Yeva, and L. Randall Wray. 2010. <i>Does Excessive Sovereign Debt Really Hurt Growth? A Critique of This Time Is Different</i>, by Reinhart and Rogoff. Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. The worst global downturn since the Great Depression has caused ballooning budget deficits in most nations, as tax revenues collapse and governments bail out financial institutions and attempt countercyclical fiscal policy. With notable exceptions, most economists accept the desirability of expansion of deficits over the short term but fear possible long-term effects. There are a number of theoretical arguments that lead to the conclusion that higher government debt ratios might depress growth. There are other arguments related to more immediate effects of debt on inflation and national solvency. Research conducted by Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff is frequently cited

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		to demonstrate the negative impacts of public debt on economic growth and financial stability. In this paper we critically examine their work. We distinguish between a nation that operates with its own floating exchange rate and nonconvertible (sovereign) currency, and a nation that does not. We argue that Reinhart and Rogoff's results are not relevant to the case of the United States.
2010	H51	Gupta, Rangan, and Cobus Vermeulen. 2010. "Private and Public Health Expenditures in an Endogenous Growth Model with Inflation Targeting." <i>Annals of Economics and Finance</i>, 11(1): 139-53. This paper develops a monetary endogenous growth overlapping generations model characterized by endogenous longevity and an inflation targeting monetary authority, and analyzes the growth dynamics that emerges from this framework. Besides the endogenous longevity which depends on the complementarity of private and public health expenditures, the growth process is endogenized by allowing for a productive role of government expenditure on infrastructure. Following the huge existing literature, money is introduced by assuming that banks are obligated to hold a fraction of the deposits as cash reserve requirements. Given this framework, we show that multiple equilibria emerges, with the low-growth (high-growth) equilibrium being unstable (stable) and locally determinate (locally indeterminate). In addition, we show that, under certain conditions, endogenous fluctuations and even chaos could emerge around the high-growth equilibrium.
2010	I23	Ewing, Kris M., Kim A. Beckert, and Bradley T. Ewing. 2010. "The Response of US College Enrollment to Unexpected Changes in Macroeconomic Activity." <i>Education Economics</i>, 18(4): 423-34. This paper estimates the extent and magnitude of US college and university enrollment responses to unanticipated changes in macroeconomic activity. In particular, we consider the relationship between enrollment, economic growth, and inflation. A time series analysis known as a vector autoregression is estimated and impulse response functions are calculated to measure the enrollment response to these economic shocks. The results suggest that enrollment patterns differ by gender and are consistent with economic theory.
2010	J43	CV; Gricar, Sergej, and Stefan Bojnec. 2010. "Consumer Food Prices in Slovenia during the Last Decade." In <i>Fifth International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: From Crisis to Prosperity—Challenges for Government and Business: Proceedings</i>, ed. Lovorka Galetic, Mario Spremic and Marijana Ivanov, . Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2010	J43	Mitra, Indrani. 2010. "The Effect of Trade Liberalization on Consumer Price Index of Agricultural Labourers in India." <i>India Macroeconomics Annual</i>, 0(0): 169-214. In this paper, our objective is to judge the effect of trade liberalization on Consumer Price Index for Agricultural Labourers (CPIAL). The period selected for this study stretches from 1977-78 to 2003-04. We investigated if there has been any structural break during this period. Under restricted trade regime, domestic prices of agricultural goods were pegged at a low level compared to their international prices. With liberalization of trade, domestic prices of agricultural goods were expected to experience a price-hike. This included the two main cereals: rice and wheat that contribute a major share in the consumption basket of the agricultural labourers. We also verified if the timing of the structural break was consistent with the treaty of trade liberalization entered into by India. Finally, we investigated the scale effects of agricultural trade on CPIAL.
2010	L26	Kontsas, Stamatias. 2010. "A Dynamic Approach to the Effects of Economic Reform and Free Trade on National Income and Economic Growth." <i>Archives of Economic History</i>, 22(1): 133-42. Consider an economy characterized initially by full employment of all available resources and excess aggregate demand, repressed inflation, and a general shortage of goods and services. The planned economies of Central and Eastern Europe before the collapse of communism are cases in point. All factors of production are held fixed by assumption. When prices are set free, the general price level rises in response to market forces. This general price increase is accompanied by a change in relative prices because prices tend to increase most in those sectors where the initial excess demand was largest. This process continues until the new profit opportunities and incentives arising in markets where relative prices have increased begin to be exploited by innovative entrepreneurs.
2010	L31	Ahmadi, Ali Mohammad, Mehdi Yousefi, and Somayeh Fazaeli. 2010. "Consumer Price Index Changes in Iran's Public and Health Sectors. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Quarterly Journal of the Economic Research</i>, 0(1): 99-111. One of the major macroeconomic objectives of the governments is to control the inflation rate. High inflation and its associate destructive impacts on public welfare are a concern of social and economic policymakers. Consequently, they aim to control the inflation rate. Inflation within the health sector is attributed to various factors including aging population, insurance problems such as imperfect coverage and maladministration, lower productivity of production factors mainly medical staff and equipment, technological variation in delivering medical services, population growth and the lack of symmetric information among the suppliers and the demanders of health services. The findings of this study show that the resulting inflation rate for the health sector is relatively higher than the overall CPI inflation in Iran. To achieve a better understanding of inflation process in the Iranian health sector, in addition to the above factors, other issues should be considered. They include the effects of technological development, the existence of a verity of formal and informal fees in the private sector, the role of non-governmental Organizations (NGO) in setting medical and paramedical fees.
2010	M16 M31	CV; Rao, C. P. 2010. "Challenges and Opportunities for International Marketers in Kuwait." In <i>Handbook of Business Practices and Growth in Emerging Markets</i>, ed. Satyendra Singh, 385-418. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2010	M30	Young, Andrew T., and Daniel Levy. 2010. <i>Explicit Evidence on an Implicit Contract</i>. Department of Economics, West Virginia University, Working Papers: 10-07. We offer the first direct evidence of an implicit contract in a goods market. The evidence we offer comes from the market for Coca-Cola. We demonstrate that the Coca-Cola Company left a substantial amount of written evidence of its implicit contract with its consumers—a very explicit form of an implicit contract. The contract represented the promise of a five cent (nominal) price and adherence to the "Secret Formula". In general, the implicit nature of such contracts makes observation difficult. To overcome this difficulty, we adopt a narrative approach. Based on the analysis of a large number of historical documents obtained from the Coca-Cola Archives and other sources, we offer evidence of the Coca-Cola Company both acknowledging and acting on this implicit contract. We also make another unique contribution by exploring quality as a margin of adjustment available to Coca-Cola. The implicit contract included a promise not only of a constant nominal price but also a constant quality (i.e., 6.5 oz. of the Secret Formula). During a period of over 70 years, we find evidence of only a single case of true quality change. By studying the margin of adjustment the Coca-Cola Company chose in response to changes in market conditions, we demonstrate that the perceived costs of breaking the implicit contract were large. We argue that one piece of direct evidence on the magnitude of these costs is the aftermath "New Coke's" introduction in 1985.
2010	M31	THE SAME AS M16 CV; Rao, C. P. 2010. "Challenges and Opportunities for International Marketers in Kuwait." In <i>Handbook of Business Practices and Growth in Emerging Markets</i>, ed. Satyendra Singh, 385-418. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2010	N82	Hickey, Ross D., and David S. Jacks. 2010. <i>Nominal Rigidities and Retail Price Dispersion in Canada over the Twentieth Century</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16098. We introduce a new data set on over 230,000 monthly prices for 10 goods in 50 Canadian cities over the 40 year period from 1910 to 1950. This coupled with previously published price information from the late twentieth century allows us to present one of the first comprehensive views of nominal rigidities and retail

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		price dispersion over the past 100 years. We find that nominal rigidities have been conditioned upon prevailing rates of inflation with a greater frequency of price changes occurring in the 1920s and the 1970s. Additionally, the process of retail market integration has surprisingly followed a U-shaped trajectory, with many domestic markets being better integrated--as measured by the average dispersion of retail prices--at mid-century than in the 1990s. We also consider the linkages between nominal rigidities and price dispersion, finding results consistent with present-day data.
2010	Q16	CV: Ferris, John (Jake), and Satish Joshi. 2010. "Prospects for Ethanol and Biodiesel, 2008 to 2017 and Impacts on Agriculture and Food." In <i>Handbook of Bioenergy Economics and Policy</i> . Madhu Khanna, Jurgen Scheffran and David Zilberman, 91-111. Natural Resource Management and Policy series. New York and Dordrecht: Springer.
2010	R00	Lipsey, Richard. 2010. <i>Four Essays On Famous Diagrams In Economics: The Scitovsky Paradox; Location Theory, Aggregate Demand and Supply Curves, the Phillips Curve</i> . Department of Economics, Simon Fraser University, Discussion Papers. The first of these four essays covers the Scitovsky paradox and community indifference curves. It argues that the so-called paradox is not a paradox but instead reveals an important social conflict that cannot be resolved by economic means and whose existence was suppressed when consumers' surplus replaced community indifference curves as the main tool for assessing the welfare effects of economic changes. The second essay first repeats von Thunen's analysis of the location of economic activity around a central market. It then considers Losches' analysis of the hexagonal lattice as the optimal way to locate firms selling a product to customers evenly spread in space. The essay argues that under free entry of firms this configuration is neither produced nor preserved if imposed. Also such entry permits the existence in equilibrium of significant pure profits. The third essay puts the AD-AS analysis through its paces and argues that Colander's criticisms of the theoretical underpinnings of the AD curve are invalid. The final essay deals with the evolution of the Philips curve, placing it in its historical context. It argues that the literature is bedeviled by an important confusion between the two different theories underlying the AD and the Philips curves.
2011		
2011	C26	Areosa, Waldyr Dutra, Michael McAleer, and Marcelo C. Medeiros. 2011. "Moment-Based Estimation of Smooth Transition Regression Models with Endogenous Variables." <i>Journal of Econometrics</i> , 165(1): 100-111. Nonlinear regression models have been widely used in practice for a variety of time series and cross-section datasets. For purposes of analyzing univariate and multivariate time series data, in particular, smooth transition regression (STR) models have been shown to be very useful for representing and capturing asymmetric behavior. Most STR models have been applied to univariate processes, and have made a variety of assumptions, including stationary or cointegrated processes, uncorrelated, homoskedastic or conditionally heteroskedastic errors, and weakly exogenous regressors. Under the assumption of exogeneity, the standard method of estimation is nonlinear least squares. The primary purpose of this paper is to relax the assumption of weakly exogenous regressors and to discuss moment-based methods for estimating STR models. The paper analyzes the properties of the STR model with endogenous variables by providing a diagnostic test of linearity of the underlying process under endogeneity, developing an estimation procedure and a misspecification test for the STR model, presenting the results of Monte Carlo simulations to show the usefulness of the model and estimation method, and providing an empirical application for inflation rate targeting in Brazil. We show that STR models with endogenous variables can be specified and estimated by a straightforward application of existing results in the literature.
2011	C38	Kebo, Yaya. 2011. "Modelling the Asymmetric Effect of Inflation on Financial Development: An Econometric Investigation for Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal." <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i> , 11(1): 175-83. This paper investigates the effect of inflation on financial development in Cote d'Ivoire and Senegal. We first used the technique of principal components analysis to build an overall index for financial development. This summary measure is then used to estimate threshold and alternative forms of nonlinear models. Our empirical findings show that the effect of inflation on financial development changes over time depending on the economic growth rate. In Senegal, inflation has found to have negative effects on financial development. In contrast, in Cote d'Ivoire inflation depresses financial deepening only in periods of low economic activity.
2011	C38	Beck, Guenter W., Kirstin Hubrich, and Massimiliano Marcellino. 2011. <i>On the importance of sectoral and regional shocks for price-setting</i> . European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1334. We use a novel disaggregate sectoral euro area data set with a regional breakdown to investigate price changes and suggest a new method to extract factors from over-lapping data blocks. This allows us to separately estimate aggregate, sectoral, country-specific and regional components of price changes. We thereby provide an improved estimate of the sectoral factor in comparison with previous literature, which decomposes price changes into an aggregate and idiosyncratic component only, and interprets the latter as sectoral. We find that the sectoral component explains much less of the variation in sectoral regional inflation rates and exhibits much less volatility than previous findings for the US indicate. We further contribute to the literature on price setting by providing evidence that country- and region-specific factors play an important role in addition to the sector-specific factors. We conclude that sectoral price changes have a "geographical" dimension, that leads to new insights regarding the properties of sectoral price changes.
2011	C38	Bermingham, Colin, and Antonello D'Agostino. 2011. <i>Understanding and forecasting aggregate and disaggregate price dynamics</i> . European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1365. The issue of forecast aggregation is to determine whether it is better to forecast a series directly or instead construct forecasts of its components and then sum these component forecasts. Notwithstanding some underlying theoretical results, it is generally accepted that forecast aggregation is an empirical issue. Empirical results in the literature often go unexplained. This leaves forecasters in the dark when confronted with the option of forecast aggregation. We take our empirical exercise a step further by considering the underlying issues in more detail. We analyse two price datasets, one for the United States and one for the Euro Area, which have distinctive dynamics and provide a guide to model choice. We also consider multiple levels of aggregation for each dataset. The models include an autoregressive model, a factor augmented autoregressive model, a large Bayesian VAR and a time-varying model with stochastic volatility. We find that once the appropriate model has been found, forecast aggregation can significantly improve forecast performance. These results are robust to the choice of data transformation.
2011	C54	Aruoba, S. Boragan, and Frank Schorfheide. 2011. "Sticky Prices versus Monetary Frictions: An Estimation of Policy Trade-Offs." <i>American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics</i> , 3(1): 60-90. We develop a two-sector monetary model with a centralized and decentralized market. Activities in the centralized market resemble those in a standard New Keynesian economy with price rigidities. In the decentralized market, agents engage in bilateral exchanges for which money is essential. This paper is the first to formally estimate such a model, evaluate its fit based on postwar US data, and assess its money demand properties. Steady-state welfare calculations reveal that the distortions created by the monetary friction may be of similar magnitude as the distortions created by the New Keynesian friction.
2011	C91	Noussair, C. N., D. Pfajfar, and J. Zsiros. 2011. <i>Frictions, Persistence, and Central Bank Policy in an Experimental Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium Economy</i> . Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2011-030. New

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Keynesian dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models are the principal paradigm currently employed for central bank policymaking. In this paper, we construct experimental economies, populated with human subjects, with the structure of a New Keynesian DSGE model. We give individuals monetary incentives to maximize the objective functions in the model, but allow scope for agents' boundedly rational behavior and expectations to influence outcomes. Subjects participate in the roles of consumer/workers, producers, or central bankers. Our objective is twofold. The first objective is general, and is to create an experimental environment for the analysis of macroeconomic policy questions. The second objective is more focused and is to consider several specific research questions relating to the persistence of shocks, the behavior of human central bankers, and the pricing behavior of firms, using our methodology. We find that the presence of menu costs is not necessary to generate persistence of output shocks, but rather that monopolistic competition in the output market is sufficient. Interest rate policies of human discretionary central bankers are characterized by persistence in interest rate shocks, the use of the Taylor principle, and lower output and welfare than under an automated instrumental rule. Patterns in price changes conform closely to stylized empirical facts.
2011	D18	CV: Wolff, Edward N., Lindsay A. Owens, and Esra Burak. 2011. "How Much Wealth Was Destroyed in the Great Recession?." In <i>The Great Recession</i> , ed. David B. Grusky, Bruce Western and Christopher Wimer, 127-58. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
2011	D45	Fleissig, Adrian R., and Gerald Whitney. 2011. "A Revealed Preference Test of Rationing." <i>Economics Letters</i> , 113(3): 234-36. This paper derives a revealed preference test for utility maximization under rationing and can detect, for which goods rationing is binding without specifying a functional form or imposing rationing constraints prior to estimation. For UK data from 1920-55, we find evidence of utility maximization under rationing with rationing binding for food and other services. Estimated virtual prices exceed observed food prices by 16.5% in 1947 and observed prices of other services by 10.9% in 1952.
2011	D62	Chiu, Jonathan, and Miguel Molico. 2011. "Uncertainty, Inflation, and Welfare." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 43(0): 487-512. This paper studies the welfare costs and the redistributive effects of inflation in the presence of idiosyncratic liquidity risk, in a microfounded search-theoretical monetary model. We calibrate the model to match the empirical aggregate money demand and the distribution of money holdings across households and study the effects of inflation under the implied degree of market incompleteness. We show that in the presence of imperfect insurance the estimated long-run welfare costs of inflation are on average 40% to 55% smaller compared to a complete markets, representative agent economy, and that inflation induces important redistributive effects across households.
2011	D62	Dressler, Scott J. 2011. "Uncertainty, Inflation, and Welfare: Discussion." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 43(0): 513-19.
2011	H74	Fujiki, Hiroshi, and Hirofumi Uchida. 2011. "Inflation Target and Debt Management of Local Government Bonds." <i>Japan and the World Economy</i> , 23(3): 178-89. We show that the optimal inflation target imposed on a discretionary central bank varies with the extent of fiscal decentralization. Our analysis compares two fiscal regimes for local government bond management: the partially decentralized (PD) regime where the central government determines the amount of local bond; and the fully decentralized (FD) regime where each local government determines the amount of local bond. In both regimes, an inflation target has two effects: it harnesses surprise inflation; and it induces excess issuance of local bonds. Due to externality in determining the level of local government bond, however, the second effect, and thereby the optimal level of the inflation target, are smaller in the FD regime than in the PD regime. We also find that even if fiscal decentralization in its isolation deteriorates social welfare, we may be able to improve social welfare by introducing an inflation target when fiscal decentralization measures are adopted.
2011	J00	Wolfl, Anita, and Juan S. Mora-Sanguinetti. 2011. <i>Reforming the Labour Market in Spain</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 845. After steady employment growth since the 1990s, Spain has experienced the sharpest increase in unemployment among OECD countries during the crisis, amplified by structural problems of the labour market. Very high de facto severance payment of permanent contracts has resulted in a rigid dual market with adverse effects on unemployment and productivity. The collective wage bargaining system has hindered firms from adapting to macroeconomic shocks exacerbating their negative effects on the labour market. The recent labour market reform legislation is a positive step to reduce excessive protection of workers in permanent contracts, although some uncertainty remains on how courts will interpret it. It also makes it easier for firms to opt out from higher level collective agreements. The large drop-out rate from lower secondary education is an important factor explaining very high unemployment among young workers. Better access of young people to training is an effective tool to keep them out of a depressed labour market. Finally, the matching of people to jobs, notably through the public employment services, needs to be made more efficient, all the more so under currently tight fiscal constraints. Although the recent reform allows private for-profit firms to provide placement services, more needs to be done. Performance of regional public employment services should be benchmarked and incentives of unemployment benefit recipients to search for a job increased.
2011	K11 O34	Alhadeff, Peter, and Caz McChrystal. 2011. "Inflation and US Music Mechanicals, 1976-2010." <i>Global Business and Economics Review</i> , 13(1): 1-12. Recorded music is a commodity bundled with a number of intellectual property rights. This paper illustrates the conflict over the value of one of the most important rights of music, the so-called mechanical rate that the record labels pay to songwriters and their publishers for the reproduction, in a recorded medium, of their work. There has been a serious devaluation of the US mechanical rate against inflation since the Copyright Act of 1976. As Congress and the CARP Tribunal are ultimately involved in setting terms, the implication is that songwriters and their publishers are losing power in the USA against the record labels. For a variety of reasons, the phenomenon seems to be particular to the USA. It has also gone unnoticed in the current music business literature. Scholars who succeed in clarifying musicians' legal rights should also consider basic economics as a useful analytical tool.
2011	N84	Moore, Lyndon. 2011. "What Was the Market Value of Daimler during the German Hyperinflation?" <i>Economic Inquiry</i> , 49(1): 172-73. The claim of Bresciani-Turroni that Daimler's equity capital reached the equivalent of only 327 of their cars during the German hyperinflation has spread widely through the hyperinflation literature. There are two critical errors in Bresciani-Turroni's calculation, and the minimum market value of Daimler in November 1922 was far lower, at around 94 cars.
2011	O34	THE SAME AS K11 Alhadeff, Peter, and Caz McChrystal. 2011. "Inflation and US Music Mechanicals, 1976-2010." <i>Global Business and Economics Review</i> , 13(1): 1-12.
2011	P48	Baky-Haskuee, Mortaza. 2011. "A Co-integration Approach to the Effect of Oil Income on Resource Allocation in Iranian Economy." <i>International Journal of Economics and Finance</i> , 3(2): 194-99. This paper investigates the effect of oil income on real exchange rate defined as relative prices of non-tradable to tradable sector in Iranian economy. Increase in oil income, increases demand for both tradable and non-tradable goods. Tradable goods prices follow international prices while non-tradable prices are set in domestic markets. Therefore an increase in oil income will result in real exchange rate appreciation and change in resource allocation in different economic sectors. Oil windfalls have changed the structure of the economy and relative prices such that the shares of agriculture and industry have decreased and the shares of services and construction have increased in GDP. The results show that there is a long run co-integration relation between oil income, capital outflow, GDP and real exchange rate.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	R22	Nagayasu, Jun. 2011. "Heterogeneity and Convergence of Regional Inflation (Prices)." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 33(4): 711-23. It is generally thought that members in a monetary union experience a similar level of inflation. This paper verifies this conventional belief. Using regional data, we present statistical evidence of heterogeneous inflation in Japan. Not only does the average inflation differ significantly across regions, but regional inflation responds differently to common economic and monetary factors. Furthermore, we show no evidence of price convergence in the entire group of regions although there is some evidence of convergence in subgroups. These results suggest that diversified regional inflation can exist within a monetary union.
2012		
2012	B00	Kregel, Jan. 2012. "Diversity and Uniformity in Economic Theory as an Explanation of the Recent Economic Crisis". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. Market economies and command economies have long been differentiated by the presence of alternative choice in the form of diversity. Yet most mainstream economic theory is premised on the existence of uniformity. This paper develops the implications of this contradiction for the theory of prices, income creation, and the analysis of the recent financial crisis, and provides a critique of traditional theory from an institutionalist perspective developed by J. Fagg Foster.
2012	E16	Andre, Francisco J., M. Alejandro Cardenete, and M. Carmen Lima. 2012. "Using a CGE Model to Identify the Policy Trade-Off between Unemployment and Inflation: The Efficient Phillips Curve." <i>Economic Systems Research</i>, 24(4): 349-69. This paper provides a new reading of a classical economic relation: the short-run Phillips curve. Our point is that, when dealing with inflation and unemployment, policy-making can be understood as a multicriteria decision-making problem. Hence, we use so-called multiobjective programming in connection with a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model to determine the combinations of policy instruments that provide efficient combinations of inflation and unemployment. This approach results in an alternative version of the Phillips curve labelled as efficient Phillips curve. Our aim is to present an application of CGE models to a new area of research that can be especially useful when addressing policy exercises with real data. We apply our methodological proposal within a particular regional economy, Andalusia, in the south of Spain. This tool can give some keys for policy advice and policy implementation in the fight against unemployment and inflation.
2012	E59	Hillinger, Claude, Bernd Sussmuth, and Marco Sunder. 2012. <i>The Quantity Theory of Money and Friedmanian Monetary Policy: An Empirical Investigation</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3754. We introduce an approach for the empirical study of the quantity theory of money (QTM) that is novel both with respect to the specific steps taken as well as the general methodology employed. Empirical studies of the QTM have focused directly on the relationship between the rate of change of the money stock and inflation. We believe that this is an inferior starting point for several reasons and focus instead on the Cambridge form of the QTM. We find that the coefficient k fluctuates strongly in the short run, but has a low and steady rate of change in the long run, which makes the QTM a useful instrument for the long-run control of inflation. An important finding that contradicts all of the previous literature is that the QTM holds for low inflation as well as for high inflation. We discuss how our findings relate to monetarism generally and propose an adaption of McCallum's rule for a Friedmanian monetary policy.
2012	F60	Pernet, Jean-Jacques. 2012. "Physical Macroeconomics: Energy and Evolutionary Grounds: Response." <i>Interdisciplinary Journal of Economics and Business Law</i>, 1(4): 131-33.
2012	F60	Bartenev, Victor. 2012. "Physical Macroeconomics: Energy and Evolutionary Grounds: Reply." <i>Interdisciplinary Journal of Economics and Business Law</i>, 1(4): 133-40.
2012	F63	Correa, Eugenia, Gregorio Vidal, and Wesley Marshall. 2012. "Financialization in Mexico: Trajectory and Limits." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i>, 35(2): 255-75. This article seeks to contribute to the academic debate regarding financialization, through an analysis of its evolution in Mexico. As we argue, Mexico has been at the forefront of the tendencies and historical events that have defined financialization at the global level. Moreover, Mexico is alone among the world's largest economies in its continual application of public policies that serve the needs of a financialized economy. The degree to which such policies have been applied and their corresponding results have made Mexico one of the more interesting case studies in the causes and consequences of financialization.
2012	G02	De Mello, Joao Manoel P., and Marcio G. P. Garcia. 2012. "Bye, Bye Financial Repression, Hello Financial Deepening: The Anatomy of a Financial Boom." <i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i>, 52(2): 135-53. Since the conquest of hyperinflation, with the Real Plan, in 1994, the Brazilian financial system has grown from early infancy to late adolescence. We describe the process of maturing with emphasis on the defining features of the Brazilian financial system over the last 20 years: (1) stabilization and the subsequent financial crisis; (2) universality of banks; (3) market segmentation through public lending; (4) institutional improvement. Further paraphrasing Diaz-Alejandro (1985), we raise some hypotheses on why, this time, the financial boom has not (at least yet) turned into a financial crash.
2012	G02	Noussair, Charles N., Gregers Richter, and Jean-Robert Tyran. 2012. "Money Illusion and Nominal Inertia in Experimental Asset Markets." <i>Journal of Behavioral Finance</i>, 13(1): 27-37. We test whether large but purely nominal shocks affect real asset market prices. We subject a laboratory asset market to an exogenous shock, which either inflates or deflates the nominal fundamental value of the asset while holding the real fundamental value constant. After an inflationary shock, nominal prices adjust upward rapidly, and we observe no real effects. However, after a deflationary shock, nominal prices display considerable inertia and real prices adjust only slowly and incompletely toward the levels that would prevail in the absence of a shock. Thus, an asymmetry is observed in the price response to inflationary and deflationary nominal shocks.
2012	H12	Buitier, Willem H., and Ebrahim Rahbari. 2012. <i>The ECB as Lender of Last Resort for Sovereigns in the Euro Area</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8974. The paper establishes that sovereigns, like banks, need a lender of last resort (LoLR). In the euro area the ECB, with its estimated 3.4 trillion euro non-inflationary loss absorption capacity, is the only credible sovereign LoLR. The ECB/Eurosystem has been acting as sovereign LoLR through its SMP purchases of periphery sovereign debt in the secondary markets. It has also contributed, through the deeply subsidised bank funding it provided through the 3-year LTROs, half of a mechanism to purchase periphery sovereign debt in the primary issue markets. The other half has been financial repression requiring banks in Italy and Spain to purchase more of their own government's debt than they would voluntarily and at below-market yields. We expect that, once Spain and Italy are under troika programmes, the Eurosystem will also lend to these sovereigns indirectly, through loans by the national central banks to the IMF which on-lends them to these sovereigns. We recommend that, to increase its effectiveness as LoLR, the ESM be given a banking license. To reduce the illegitimate and unaccountable abuse of the ECB/Eurosystem as a quasi-fiscal actor, we propose that all its credit risk-related losses be jointly and severally guaranteed/indemnified by the 17 euro area member states.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	H27	MUNRO, John. 2012. <i>Money Matters: A Critique of the Postan Thesis on Medieval Population, Prices, and Wages</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. This paper is a critique of Michael Postan's famous Malthusian-Ricardo model demonstrating that late-medieval prices and wages were essentially determined by demographic factors, especially after the Black Death, while contending that monetary factors played no role in determining prices or wages. His central argument is simple: that rapid and drastic depopulation (falling perhaps from ca. 1320)--by about 50% in England ca. 1450--drastically altered the land:labour ratio so that real wages increased, both from a rise in the marginal productivity of labour and also from a corresponding fall in the costs of foodstuffs. As Ricardo had argued, a population decline necessarily led to lower grain prices, reduced rents, as well as to increased real wages. A related part of Postan's model is the contention that grain prices alone fell after the Black Death, while prices of most livestock products and especially industrial products rose, thus producing a widening divergence in commodity prices in late-medieval Europe. This paper seeks to show that monetary factors also played a role in determining or influencing both prices and real wages in medieval Europe, both before and after the Black Death. The evidence produced here reveals cycles of inflation and deflation from the late 12th to early 16th century: with a sharp deflation before the Black Death, an equally severe inflation for the quarter century following the Black Death, which was then followed by steep deflation into the early 15th century, after which the deflationary trend was broken only by the final phase of the Hundred Years' War and by civil wars in Flanders. Deflation resumed in the very late 15th century, enduring until the eve of the inflationary European Price Revolution, from ca. 1515-20 to ca. 1650. The tables in this paper demonstrate that during both periods of inflation and of deflation, agricultural and industrial prices rose and fell together, if not necessarily in full tandem. These cycles of inflation and deflation were essentially due to monetary and not demographic factors; but differences in relative prices can be explained as well by real factors. Thus the core theme of the paper: 'money matters', though monetary factors certainly do not explain all economic phenomena. The final section of the paper deals with post-Plague real wages, demonstrating first a sharp fall in real wages following the Black Death and then a sharp rise in real wages from the later 14th century. That was essentially a result and function of downward nominal wage-stickiness during the deflations that took place in this era, especially during the two bullion famines of ca. 1370-ca. 1415 and ca. 1440-1475. An examination of the root causes of wage-stickiness, essentially a post-Plague phenomenon, has been more thoroughly explored in many other of my online working papers and numerous publications (since 2003). The statistical evidence on prices and wages is taken from both England and Flanders (up to ca. 1500): i.e., from both a basically rural agrarian economy (England) and a much more commercialized, industrialized, urbanized economy (Flanders). If such radically different economies experienced the same trends in commodity prices and wages (nominal and real)--as they did, the agrarian-based Ricardo model cannot provide the full explanation--so that again a role for monetary factors must be allowed, all the more so in light of the detailed monetary evidence supplied in this paper.
2012	I13	CV: McGuire, Alistair, Victoria Serra-Sastre, and Maria Raikou. 2012. "How Are Rising Health Care Expenditures Explained?." In <i>The LSE Companion to Health Policy</i>, ed. Alistair McGuire and Joan Costa-Font, 129-43. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	M10	CV: Pereira, Elisabeth T., and Cristiana P. Jardim. 2012. "Corporate Bankruptcy of Portuguese Firms." In <i>Sixth International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: Corporate Governance and Public Policy--Path to Sustainable Future: Proceedings</i>, ed. Lovorka Galetic and Jurica Simurina, 32-33. Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2012	N50	Couharde, Cecile, Vincent Geronimi, and Armand Taranco. 2012. "Les hausses recentes des cours des matieres premieres traduisent-elles l'entree dans un regime de prix plus eleves? (Do Recent Increases in Commodity Prices Indicate Entry into a Higher Price Regime? With English summary)." <i>Revue Tiers Monde</i>, 0(211): 13-34. In this paper, we seek to determine whether the recent increase in commodity prices, and especially in prices of food products, reflects a regime switch towards higher price levels. Accordingly, we use a Kalman filter and a Markov-switching model in order to analyze the evolution of terms-of-trade for commodities and food products over the period 1900-2010. Our results support the hypothesis that the commodity terms-of-trade have moved, since 2006 (2008 for food products), to a new regime characterized by an average price level about 50% higher than the one that prevailed over the period 1986-2005 (1986-2007 for food products).
2012	N94	Lundh, Christer. 2012. "Wage Forms, Costs of Living and the Urban-Rural Wage Gap: Southern Sweden, 1881-1930." <i>Scandinavian Economic History Review</i>, 60(2): 123-45. One common finding of studies of industrialising economies in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries is the existence of an urban-rural nominal wage gap. For the analysis of its causes and context it is however essential to know the extent to which the gap is due to urban-rural differences in payments in kind, cost of living and consumption patterns. Only a few studies have tried to estimate the real urban-rural wage gap though. This paper belongs to this stream of literature, aiming to develop a method for the estimation of the real wage gap given the kind of data available in the Swedish context, and to use it to estimate the real wage gap for Malmo County in 1881-1930. The main result is that the gap is reduced to about one-half of its nominal size when differences in payments in kind, cost of living, and consumption patterns are accounted for. The real wage gap was still substantial though, and the trend was increasing. While urban real wages were ranging from 10% less to 40% more than agrarian wages in the nineteenth century, urban real wages were 30-100% above agrarian wages in the 1920s.
2012	O43	Emara, Noha. 2012. "Inflation Volatility, Institutions, and Economic Growth." <i>Global Journal of Emerging Market Economies</i>, 4(1): 29-53. The study analyzes the effect of inflation volatility on growth in the presence of different degrees of institutional development. A nonlinear growth regression specification using a system generalized method of moments (GMM) procedure on a sample of 37 countries over the period 1989-2006 is estimated. While the level of inflation was found not to have a significant effect on growth, which is in line with previous studies, inflation volatility does significantly impact growth even for countries with moderately high levels on inflation. In addition and in contrast with the results of Acemoglu et al. (2003) and Easterly (2005), the study finds that policies, particularly inflation volatility, does not act as a proxy for institutions. Improving institutions will have a statistically significant positive impact on growth which will help to reduce the negative impact of inflation volatility.
2012	O44	Hoseininasab, Seyed Ebrahim, and Hatf Hazeri Niri. 2012. "Computable General Equilibrium Analysis of the Effect of Energy Carrier's Subsidies Reform on Inflation and GDP. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Quarterly Journal of Economic Growth and Development Research</i>, 2(7): 67-80. Measuring the economic effects of energy subsidy reform and determining how to apply protective measures to reduce its negative effects are the most essential steps in determining the conditions and scenarios of energy price reform. This paper evaluates the effects of energy subsidy reform on inflation and GDP based on approved scenarios by Parliament in 2010 using standard computable general equilibrium (SCGE) model. The results show that reforming energy carrier's subsidies without income redistribution will result in a significant fall in total production and employment and will lead to higher inflation. On the other hand, supportive government policies and income redistribution resulting from energy price reforms under various scenarios to producers and consumers will considerably compensate increased production costs and reduction in total production, and will decline the percent of unemployment. In contrast, the increased liquidity resulting from redistribution increases the pressure of demand and inflation.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	P00	Kregel, Jan. 2012. <i>"Diversity and Uniformity in Economic Theory as an Explanation of the Recent Economic Crisis"</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. Market economies and command economies have long been differentiated by the presence of alternative choice in the form of diversity. Yet most mainstream economic theory is premised on the existence of uniformity. This paper develops the implications of this contradiction for the theory of prices, income creation, and the analysis of the recent financial crisis, and provides a critique of traditional theory from an institutionalist perspective developed by J. Fagg Foster.
2012	Q02	Tamakoshi, Go, and Shigeyuki Hamori. 2012. <i>"Informational Roles of Commodity Prices for Monetary Policy: Evidence from the Euro Area."</i> <i>Economics Bulletin</i> , 32(2): 1282-90. This paper examines the linear and nonlinear causal relationships between commodity price indices and macroeconomic variables such as the consumer price index (CPI) and the industrial production index (IP) in the Euro zone. We use monthly time series data from January 1999 to December 2011 and employ a solid nonparametric, nonlinear causality test by Diks and Panchenko (2006) as well as the linear Granger causality test using Lag Augmented Vector Autoregression (LA-VAR) approach. Main findings of the study include: (i) Oil price only linearly Granger-causes the CPI and hence can be seen as a better information variable for the general price level than non-energy commodity price. (ii) There is a significant one-way linear causality from commodity price to IP. (iii) A significant nonlinear relationship between CPI and IP is identified by the nonparametric causality test. Such results are relevant for monetary policy makers who wish to mitigate the possible future inflation by using commodity or oil price indices as information variables.
2012	Q02	De Gregorio, Jose. 2012. <i>"Commodity Prices, Monetary Policy, and Inflation."</i> <i>IMF Economic Review</i> , 60(4): 600-633. During the second half of the 2000s, the world experienced a rapid and substantial rise in commodity prices. This shock posed complex challenges for monetary policy, in particular because of the significant increase in food and energy prices, and the repercussions they had on aggregate inflation measures. This paper discusses the role of commodity price shocks (CPS) in monetary policy in the light of recent episodes of such shocks. It begins by discussing whether monetary policy should target core or headline inflation, and what should be the role of CPS in setting interest rates. It is argued that there are good reasons to focus on headline inflation, as most central banks actually do. Although core inflation provides a good indicator of underlying inflation pressures, the evolution of commodity prices should not be overlooked, because of pervasive second-round effects. This paper reviews the evidence on the rise of inflation across countries and reports that food inflation, more than energy inflation, has relevant propagation effects on core inflation. This finding is particularly important in emerging market economies, where the share of food in the consumer basket is significant. The evidence also shows that countries that had lower inflation during the run up of commodity prices before the global crisis had more inflation in the subsequent rise after the global crisis, suggesting that part of the precrisis inflationary success may have been because of repressed inflation. This paper also discusses other factors that may explain different inflationary performances across countries.
2012	Q02	Tang, Ke, and Wei Xiong. 2012. <i>"Index Investment and the Financialization of Commodities."</i> <i>Financial Analysts Journal</i> , 68(6): 54-74. The authors found that, concurrent with the rapidly growing index investment in commodity markets since the early 2000s, prices of non-energy commodity futures in the United States have become increasingly correlated with oil prices; this trend has been significantly more pronounced for commodities in two popular commodity indices. This finding reflects the financialization of the commodity markets and helps explain the large increase in the price volatility of non-energy commodities around 2008.
2012	Q47	Nixon, Dan, and Tom Smith. 2012. <i>"What Can the Oil Futures Curve Tell Us about the Outlook for Oil Prices?"</i> <i>Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin</i> , 52(1): 39-47. Large movements in the oil price have had significant effects on UK CPI inflation over the past few years. In order to produce an inflation forecast, it is necessary to assume a path for oil and other commodity prices. The Monetary Policy Committee assumes that oil prices follow the path given by market futures prices when deciding their central projections for CPI inflation and GDP growth. This article considers arguments for and against using the futures curve as an assumed path and describes some of the other indicators used by the committee in assessing the outlook for oil prices.
2012	Q53	Diss: Hamilton, Timothy. 2012. A Multi-level Residential Sorting Model with an Application to Cost of Living Indices. PhD diss. North Carolina State University. Sorting models to date have operated at the macro level or micro level. Regardless of the scale, all existing sorting models analyze a single choice from a single set of alternatives. Intuition suggests, however, that households choose a city and subsequently select a neighborhood within that city. This stylized reality is absent from conventional sorting models, which ignore information at one of these stages. In addition, due to the size of the full choice set, capturing this entire sorting process in a single model can be prohibitive in terms of computation and data collection. I use the theory of two-stage budgeting to develop an empirically feasible sorting model that more accurately replicates household behavior. Empirically, I focus on the cost of air pollution. Results point to an additional trade off between air pollution and neighborhood level amenities that increases the marginal willingness to pay for clean air by a considerable amount. I also show that allowing for heterogeneity in preferences for local public goods has a considerable impact on the estimated value of clean air. This dissertation also explores an application of the model in which I construct spatially explicit measures of the cost of living that can be used to adjust income and calculate a broad measure of welfare. The analysis focuses on the distribution of such welfare across the population, as well the change in this distribution followings simulated reductions pollution concentrations. Empirical results suggest that accounting for public goods leads to a distribution of adjusted income that has a wider spread than that of pure monetary income. This implies that households with less income tend to face higher costs of living, determined by an inferior set of public goods relative to housing prices paid to obtain such goods.
2012	Q53	CV: Xiao, Geng, Sean Quirk, and Jing Yang. 2012. "The Other 80 Percent: Understanding Economic Drivers of Global Transformation." In <i>Asian Responses to the Global Financial Crisis: The Impact of Regionalism and the Role of the G20</i> , ed. Jehoon Park, T. J. Pempel and Geng Xiao, 13-23. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar
2012	Q53	CV: Guguenheim, Pierre. 2012. "Towards a Social and Environmental Economy." In <i>Crisis, Innovation and Sustainable Development: The Ecological Opportunity</i> , ed. Blandine Laperche, Nadine Levratto and Dimitri Uzunidis, 233-42. Science, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	Q56	CV: Knoepfel, Ivo. 2012. "Sustainable Investment Strategies across Asset Classes--Expert Contributions: Commodities: Investments in Commodities." In <i>Sustainable Investing for Institutional Investors: Risks, Regulations and Strategies</i> . Mirjam Staub-Bisang, 201-06. Contributing authors: Sven Bienert et al. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J. and Singapore: Wiley.
2012	R20	Geanakoplos, John, Robert Axtell, Doyne J. Farmer, Peter Howitt, Benjamin Conlee, Jonathan Goldstein, Matthew Hendrey, Nathan M. Palmer, and Chun-Yi Yang. 2012. <i>Getting at Systemic Risk via an Agent-Based Model of the Housing Market</i> . Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1852. Systemic risk must include the housing market, though economists have not generally focused on it. We begin construction of an agent-based model of the housing market with individual data from Washington, DC. Twenty years of success with agent-based models of mortgage prepayments give us

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		hope that such a model could be useful. Preliminary analysis suggests that the housing boom and bust of 1997-2007 was due in large part to changes in leverage rather than interest rates.
2012	R52	Gupta, Rangan, and Josine Uwilingiye. 2012. "Comparing South African Inflation Volatility across Monetary Policy Regimes: An Application of Saphe Cracking." <i>Journal of Developing Areas</i> , 46(1): 45-54. Recent empirical evidence on the direct link of inflation targeting and inflation volatility is at best mixed. However, comparing inflation volatility across alternative monetary policy regimes within a country based on conventional ways, used in previous studies, begs the question. The question is not whether the volatility of inflation has changed, but rather whether the volatility is different than it otherwise would have been. In such a backdrop, this paper uses the cosine-squared cepstrum to provide evidence that CPI inflation in South Africa has become more volatile since the first quarter of 2000, when the country moved into an inflation targeting regime, than it would have been had the South African Reserve Bank (SARB) continued with the more eclectic monetary policy approach pursued in the pre-targeting era.
2013		
2013	B26	Laidler, David. 2013. <i>The Fisher Relation in the Great Depression and the Great Recession</i> . University of Western Ontario, Economic Policy Research Institute, University of Western Ontario, Economic Policy Research Institute Working Papers: 20132. The Fisher relation played a very different role in debates surrounding the Great Depression and the more recent Great Recession. This paper explores some of these differences, and suggests an explanation for them derived from a sketch of the idea's evolution between the two events, thus providing a brief case study of the interaction of economic ideas and economic events that is a central feature of the History of Economic Thought.
2013	C44	Jaggi, Chandra K., Aditi Khanna, Sarla Pareek, and Ritu Sharma. 2013. "Ordering Policy in a Two-Warehouse Environment for Deteriorating Items with Shortages under Inflationary Conditions." <i>International Journal of Strategic Decision Sciences</i> , 4(2): 27-47. In this paper, the two-warehouse inventory problem is considered for deteriorating items with constant demand rate and shortages under inflationary conditions. In today's unstable global economy, the effects of inflation and time value of money cannot be ignored; as it increases the cost of goods. To safeguard from the rising prices, during the inflation regime, the organization prefers to keep a higher inventory, thereby increasing the aggregate demand. This additional inventory needs additional storage space that is facilitated by a rented warehouse. Further ahead, in the real business world, to retain the freshness of the commodity, most of the organizations adopt the first-in-first-out (FIFO) dispatching policy. FIFO policy yields fresh and good conditioned stock thereby resulting in customer satisfaction, especially when items are deteriorating in nature. However, the two warehousing systems usually assume that the holding cost of items is more in RW than the OW due to modern preserving techniques. Therefore, to reduce the inventory costs, it is economical to consume the goods of RW at the earliest. This approach is termed as Last-In-First-Out (LIFO) approach. The objective of the present research is to develop a two warehouse inventory model with FIFO and LIFO dispatching policies under inflationary conditions. Further, comparison between FIFO and LIFO policies has been exhibited with the help of a numerical example. Sensitivity analysis has also been performed to study the impact of various parameters on the optimal solution.
2013	F38	Wu, Chia-Wei, and Tien-Wang Tsauro. 2013. "Tobin Tax Effects under Currency Substitution: Real Exchange Rate Dynamics and Stability. (In Chinese. With English summary)." <i>Academia Economic Papers</i> , 41(4): 559-96. This paper extends the model of Tsauro (2011) to include a Tobin tax. It proposes to examine how the real exchange rate will be affected by an increase in the Tobin tax, and investigate how the monetary expansion and the Tobin tax coordinate to maintain the real exchange rate stability. The major findings are as follows: (1) In the long run, the rise of the Tobin tax rate would cause the real exchange rate to decrease, output to increase, and real foreign currency balances to decrease, but whether the real balances increase or decrease depends on the magnitude between the currency substitution elasticities. (2) In the short run, the magnitude of foreign inflation rates is crucial in influencing the behavior of real exchange rates, (i.e., real exchange rates may overshoot, undershoot or misjump around their equilibrium values) while the magnitude of the effect of the Tobin tax on the stock of foreign currency and other structure parameters in the model are key elements to determine the degree of real exchange rate movements. (3) The range of an increase in the rate of the Tobin tax should be smaller than monetary expansion in order to maintain real exchange rate stability. It is shown that if the degree of currency substitution is higher, the range of an increase in the rate of the Tobin tax should be bigger; if the cost elasticity of holding foreign currency is higher, the range of an increase in the rate of the Tobin tax should be smaller.
2013	F39	Aron, Janine, Kenneth Creamer, John Muellbauer, and Neil Rankin. 2013. <i>Exchange Rate Pass-Through to Consumer Prices in South Africa: Evidence from Micro-Data</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9735. A sizeable literature examines exchange rate pass-through to disaggregated import prices but very few micro-studies focus on consumer prices. This paper explores exchange rate pass-through to consumer prices in South Africa during 2002-2007, using a unique data set of highly disaggregated data at the product and outlet level. The paper adopts an empirical approach that allows pass-through to be calculated over various horizons, including controls for domestic and foreign costs. It studies how pass-through differs across types of consumption goods and services and draws some aggregate implications about pass-through, using actual weights from the CPI basket. The heterogeneity of pass-through for different food sub-components and the role of switches between import and export parity pricing of maize is investigated and found significant for five out of ten food sub-components. Overall pass-through to the almost 63 percent of the CPI covered is estimated at about 30 percent after two years, but is higher for food.
2013	F53 H83	CV: McCarthy, Paul. 2013. "Governance Structure of ICP 2005." In <i>Measuring the Real Size of the World Economy: The Framework, Methodology, and Results of the International Comparison Program--ICP</i> . World Bank, 47-57. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	L21	Otero Serrano, Juan. 2013. "The Influence of Macroeconomic Factors over the Firm's Diversification Strategy: Empirical Evidence from US Publicly Trading Firms from 1979 to 2006." <i>EsicMarket</i> , 0(144): 143-54. The objective of this research is to establish whether a relationship between firm motives for diversification and macroeconomic conditions exists. To measure the influence of the economic factors on the firm diversification decision, if any, several multi-factor models are employed. As a measurement of diversification level, the change in the number of segments per firm by year (SegGrowth) is estimated on some economic indexes. The study period is divided on sub-periods based on the bull and bear markets as defined by Dow Theory and the Standard & Poor's Equity Research. Results from the regression models suggest that the firm diversification decision is influenced by poor macroeconomic conditions. The average number of segments per year during bear market periods is significantly greater than that for the bull market periods. These results indicate that firms have a propensity to diversify during poor economic conditions. One possible explanation is that when the firm faces economic and financial risks, the diversification could be a solution to lower the risk or to exploit new productive opportunities.
2013	L21	Otero Serrano, Juan. 2013. "La influencia de los factores macroeconomicos sobre la estrategia de diversificacion corporativa: Datos empiricos de empresas de comercio publico de EE.UU. pertenecientes al periodo comprendido entre 1979 y 2006. (The Influence

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of Macroeconomic Factors over the Firm's Diversification Strategy: Empirical Evidence from US Publicly Trading Firms from 1979 to 2006. With English summary.)." <i>EsicMarket</i> , 0(144): 155-67.
2013	M37	Oust, Are. 2013. "Rent Indices, Oslo 1970-2008." <i>International Journal of Housing Markets and Analysis</i> , 6(3): 341-55. Purpose--Rents are both a very important cost variable in the housing market, having large welfare and distributional implication, and one of the most important variables in house price research. The aim of this paper is to construct rent indices for Norway's capital, Oslo. Design/methodology/approach--This paper uses a unique dataset with 24,257 housing for rent advertisements, creating hedonic indices using the time dummy variable method. Findings--In this paper, the author presents annual rent indices for Norway's capital, Oslo, over the period from 1970 to 2008. In addition to an aggregate index, they construct hedonic rent indices for different flat types. Originality/value--Existing Norwegian rent indices start around 2000 or are constructed with the purpose of being a part of the CPI, and are therefore adjusted for change in quality. Since the author's indices are not adjusted for quality, they give new information about Norwegian rent for the past 40 years.
2013	M37	Rauch, Ferdinand. 2013. "Advertising Expenditure and Consumer Prices." <i>International Journal of Industrial Organization</i> , 31(4): 331-41. This paper studies the effect of a change in the marginal costs of advertising on advertising expenditures of firms and on consumer prices. I make use of a policy change in Austria, that involved an increase of the taxation of advertising in parts of the country, and a simultaneous decrease in other parts. I show that advertising expenditures of firms move quickly in the opposite direction of the marginal costs of advertising. Consumer prices increase with advertising in some industries, and decrease in others. This effect correlates with informational differences in advertisements across industries.
2013	O25	Sharify, Nooraddin. 2013. "Input-Output Modelling of the Effect of Implicit Subsidies on General Prices." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 33(0): 913-17. Implicit subsidies are implemented for different reasons in many countries. These subsidies generally emerge through selling public resources such as gas, oil, and water at a lower price to one or more sectors. They are not considered in government payments and national accounts. Hence, it is expected that any change in the size of these subsidies influences the price of the relative sectors through the intermediate expenditures. This paper aims at developing the table adjusting price (TAP) and standard Leontief price (SLP) models to measure the effect of an exogenous change in the size of implicit subsidy on the price indices of all sectors. The proposed models allowed the researcher to analyse a change in the level of implicit subsidy in different cases. In addition, an empirical example illustrates the result of the implementation of these models.
2013	O25	Zonooz, Behrooz Hady. 2013. "An Overview of Industrial Policies in Iran and Korea in 1960-2012." <i>Journal of Money and Economy</i> , 8(1): 31-74. Understanding the degree of price stickiness and the nature of price setting is necessary for analyzing the effects of monetary policy on economy. To the best of our knowledge, no comprehensive study has examined the degree of price stickiness in Iran yet. For this reason, we examine the basic features of retail price setting behavior using a large data set containing the micro data underlying the construction of the CPI over the period 2004:5 to 2011:9. First we calculate the frequency and size of price changes for 359 categories of consumer goods and services in order to obtain the degree of nominal rigidity of consumer prices. We then investigate what models of price setting, including time dependent and state dependent models, are more consistent with price adjustment pattern in Iran. Based on our results, Consumer prices are highly flexible and there is a high degree of downward rigidity. Also, there is a considerable amount of heterogeneity across sectors both in terms of the frequency and size of price changes. The methods used in this paper for identifying the pattern of pricing supports the existence of both time and state-dependent pricing patterns.
2013	O49	Berndt, Ernst R., and Iain M. Cockburn. 2013. <i>Price Indexes for Clinical Trial Research: A Feasibility Study</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18918. We estimate hedonic price indexes for clinical trial research, an important component of biomedical R&D, using a large sample of agreements between trial sponsors and clinical investigators obtained from MediData Solutions Worldwide Inc. Nominal prices measured as total grant cost per patient rose by a factor of 4.5 between 1989 and 2011, while the NIH Biomedical R&D Price Index (BRDPI) focused on input costs rose only 2.2-fold. Most of the disparity appears to be attributable to changes in the nature and organization of clinical trials: during this period the average number of patients per site fell substantially while "site work effort" more than doubled. After controlling for these changes in the characteristics of investigator agreements using a variety of methods based on hedonic regressions, we find that the estimated rate of inflation in clinical trials costs tracks the BDRPI very closely. Results from this study suggest that it should be feasible for statistical agencies to develop a producer price index for this type of R&D activity, contributing to broader efforts to develop a deflator for contracted R&D services.
2013	R19	Nath, Hiranya K., and Jayanta Sarkar. 2013. <i>City Relative Price Dynamics in Australia: Are Structural Breaks Important?</i> . National Centre for Econometric Research, NCER Working Paper Series: 89. This paper examines the dynamic behaviour of relative prices across seven Australian cities by applying panel unit root test procedures with structural breaks to quarterly CPI data for 1972Q1-2011Q4. We find overwhelming evidence of convergence in city relative prices. Three common structural breaks are endogenously determined at 1985, 1995, and 2007. Further, correcting for two potential biases, namely Nickell bias and time aggregation bias, we obtain half-life estimates of 2.3-3.8 quarters that are much shorter than those reported by previous research. Thus, we conclude that both structural breaks and bias corrections are important to obtain shorter half-life estimates.

Table E31.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values*
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C02	Mathematical Methods
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D47	Market Design
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow, appeared in 2014—2017.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2017 гг.

E31: Balance of Links

457	Links in 2005
142	New links in 2006-2013
223	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: December 22, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E31 is equal to 5.85 AS.

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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E31.E.

E32 Business Fluctuations; Cycles ¹

Table E32.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	26	81	55	3.12	0.10	0.11	General Economics and Teaching
B	647	1,221	574	1.89	2.60	1.65	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	941	1,929	988	2.05	3.78	2.61	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	848	1,803	955	2.13	3.41	2.44	Microeconomics
E	14,752	39,708	24,956	2.69	59.30	53.67	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	1,419	5,093	3,674	3.59	5.70	6.88	International Economics
G	837	6,932	6,095	8.28	3.36	9.37	Financial Economics
H	283	1,492	1,209	5.27	1.14	2.02	Public Economics
I	98	424	326	4.33	0.39	0.57	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	779	2,305	1,526	2.96	3.13	3.12	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	8	86	78	10.75	0.03	0.12	Law and Economics
L	483	1,757	1,274	3.64	1.94	2.37	Industrial Organization
M	40	232	192	5.8	0.16	0.31	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	880	1,854	974	2.11	3.54	2.51	Economic History
O	2,062	5,795	3,733	2.81	8.29	7.83	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	363	1,327	964	3.66	1.46	1.79	Economic Systems
Q	145	643	498	4.43	0.58	0.87	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	265	1,233	968	4.65	1.07	1.67	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	70	69	70	0.00	0.09	Other Special Topics
S	24,877	73,985	49,108	2.97	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E32.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	18	59	41	3.28	0.07	0.08	General Economics
A2	7	20	13	2.86	0.03	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	1	2	1	2	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	26	81	55	3.12	0.10	0.11	General Economics and Teaching
B0	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.00	General
B1	86	171	85	1.99	0.35	0.23	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	243	407	164	1.67	0.98	0.55	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	218	388	170	1.78	0.88	0.52	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	36	57	21	1.58	0.14	0.08	Economic Methodology
B5	62	196	134	3.16	0.25	0.26	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	647	1,221	574	1.89	2.60	1.65	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	3	10	7	3.33	0.01	0.01	General
C1	70	165	95	2.36	0.28	0.22	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	180	308	128	1.71	0.72	0.42	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	139	324	185	2.33	0.56	0.44	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	59	104	45	1.76	0.24	0.14	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	291	656	365	2.25	1.17	0.89	Econometric Modeling
C6	146	257	111	1.76	0.59	0.35	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	15	27	12	1.8	0.06	0.04	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	28	60	32	2.14	0.11	0.08	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	10	18	8	1.8	0.04	0.02	Design of Experiments
C	941	1,929	988	2.05	3.78	2.61	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	2	37	35	18.5	0.01	0.05	General
D1	53	189	136	3.57	0.21	0.26	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	78	177	99	2.27	0.31	0.24	Production and Organizations
D3	47	128	81	2.72	0.19	0.17	Distribution
D4	45	70	25	1.56	0.18	0.09	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	87	158	71	1.82	0.35	0.21	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	19	47	28	2.47	0.08	0.06	Welfare Economics
D7	219	372	153	1.7	0.88	0.50	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	246	530	284	2.15	0.99	0.72	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	52	95	43	1.83	0.21	0.13	Intertemporal Choice
D	848	1,803	955	2.13	3.41	2.44	Microeconomics
E0	48	106	58	2.21	0.19	0.14	General
E1	633	1,262	629	1.99	2.54	1.71	General Aggregative Models
E2	1,874	4,900	3,026	2.61	7.53	6.62	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	9,342	23,243	13,901	2.49	37.55	31.42	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	800	4,038	3,238	5.05	3.22	5.46	Money and Interest Rates
E5	1220	3,642	2,422	2.99	4.90	4.92	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	835	2517	1,682	3.01	3.36	3.40	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	14,752	39,708	24,956	2.69	59.30	53.67	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	43	127	84	2.95	0.17	0.17	General
F1	141	674	533	4.78	0.57	0.91	Trade
F2	59	299	240	5.07	0.24	0.40	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	628	1,977	1,349	3.15	2.52	2.67	International Finance
F4	548	1,897	1,349	3.46	2.20	2.56	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	61	61	N	0.00	0.08	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	58	58	N	0.00	0.08	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	1,419	5,093	3,674	3.59	5.70	6.88	International Economics
G0	9	2,413	2,404	268.11	0.04	3.26	General
G1	383	1,333	950	3.48	1.54	1.80	General Financial Markets
G2	294	2,380	2,086	8.1	1.18	3.22	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	151	806	655	5.34	0.61	1.09	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	837	6,932	6,095	8.28	3.36	9.37	Financial Economics
H0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	14	48	34	3.43	0.06	0.06	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	49	237	188	4.84	0.20	0.32	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	17	63	46	3.71	0.07	0.09	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	5	11	6	2.2	0.02	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	46	233	187	5.07	0.18	0.31	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	105	658	553	6.27	0.42	0.89	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	44	226	182	5.14	0.18	0.31	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	3	15	12	5	0.01	0.02	Miscellaneous Issues
H	283	1,492	1,209	5.27	1.14	2.02	Public Economics
I0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	26	147	121	5.65	0.10	0.20	Health
I2	17	74	57	4.35	0.07	0.10	Education and Research Institutions
I3	55	201	146	3.65	0.22	0.27	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	98	424	326	4.33	0.39	0.57	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	2	32	30	16	0.01	0.04	General
J1	71	292	221	4.11	0.29	0.39	Demographic Economics
J2	260	771	511	2.97	1.05	1.04	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	93	277	184	2.98	0.37	0.37	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	57	144	87	2.53	0.23	0.19	Particular Labor Markets
J5	65	150	85	2.31	0.26	0.20	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	224	617	393	2.75	0.90	0.83	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	5	13	8	2.6	0.02	0.02	Labor Discrimination
J8	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.01	Labor Standards: National and International
J	779	2,305	1,526	2.96	3.13	3.12	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.01	General
K1	0	13	13	N	0.00	0.02	Basic Areas of Law
K2	2	21	19	10.5	0.01	0.03	Regulation and Business Law
K3	1	18	17	18	0.00	0.02	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	5	30	25	6	0.02	0.04	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	8	86	78	10.75	0.03	0.12	Law and Economics
L0	1	2	1	2	0.00	0.00	General
L1	207	465	258	2.25	0.83	0.63	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	26	376	350	14.46	0.10	0.51	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	4	31	27	7.75	0.02	0.04	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	2	13	11	6.5	0.01	0.02	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	18	251	233	13.94	0.07	0.34	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	156	349	193	2.24	0.63	0.47	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	19	69	50	3.63	0.08	0.09	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	26	128	102	4.92	0.10	0.17	Industry Studies: Services
L9	24	73	49	3.04	0.10	0.10	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	483	1,757	1,274	3.64	1.94	2.37	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	15	103	88	6.87	0.06	0.14	Business Administration
M2	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Business Economics
M3	9	34	25	3.78	0.04	0.05	Marketing and Advertising
M4	1	46	45	46	0.00	0.06	Accounting and Auditing
M5	12	43	31	3.58	0.05	0.06	Personnel Economics
M	40	232	192	5.8	0.16	0.31	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	7	10	3	1.43	0.03	0.01	General
N1	603	1,150	547	1.91	2.42	1.55	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	139	332	193	2.39	0.56	0.45	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	49	115	66	2.35	0.20	0.16	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	39	109	70	2.79	0.16	0.15	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	16	34	18	2.13	0.06	0.05	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	12	35	23	2.92	0.05	0.05	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	10	42	32	4.2	0.04	0.06	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Micro-Business History
N9	2	20	18	10	0.01	0.03	Regional and Urban History
N	880	1,854	974	2.11	3.54	2.51	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	746	2,852	2,106	3.82	3.00	3.85	Economic Development
O2	131	580	449	4.43	0.53	0.78	Development Planning and Policy
O3	273	560	287	2.05	1.10	0.76	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	815	1,625	810	1.99	3.28	2.20	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	97	178	81	1.84	0.39	0.24	Economywide Country Studies
O	2,062	5,795	3,733	2.81	8.29	7.83	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	134	346	212	2.58	0.54	0.47	Capitalist Systems
P2	161	603	442	3.75	0.65	0.82	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	59	354	295	6	0.24	0.48	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	8	18	10	2.25	0.03	0.02	Other Economic Systems
P5	1	6	5	6	0.00	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	363	1,327	964	3.66	1.46	1.79	Economic Systems
Q0	1	16	15	16	0.00	0.02	General
Q1	51	124	73	2.43	0.21	0.17	Agriculture
Q2	16	32	16	2	0.06	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	16	48	32	3	0.06	0.06	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	54	318	264	5.89	0.22	0.43	Energy
Q5	7	105	98	15	0.03	0.14	Environmental Economics
Q	145	643	498	4.43	0.58	0.87	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	1	2	1	2	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	115	378	263	3.29	0.46	0.51	General Regional Economics
R2	64	271	207	4.23	0.26	0.37	Household Analysis
R3	78	474	396	6.08	0.31	0.64	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	3	18	15	6	0.01	0.02	Transportation Economics
R5	4	90	86	22.5	0.02	0.12	Regional Government Analysis
R	265	1,233	968	4.65	1.07	1.67	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	70	69	70	0.00	0.09	Other Special Topics
S	24,877	73,985	49,108	2.97	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E32.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	General Economics: General
A11	8	34	26	4.25	0.03	0.05	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	5	10	5	2	0.02	0.01	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	1	3	2	3	0	0	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Sociology of Economics
A22	2	12	10	6	0.01	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	5	7	2	1.4	0.02	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A32	1	2	1	2	0	0	Collective Volumes
B00	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	4	22	18	5.5	0.02	0.03	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	13	27	14	2.08	0.05	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	49	68	19	1.39	0.2	0.09	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	7	18	11	2.57	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	4	19	15	4.75	0.02	0.03	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	7	7	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	202	308	106	1.52	0.81	0.42	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	4	15	11	3.75	0.02	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	10	13	3	1.3	0.04	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	19	53	34	2.79	0.08	0.07	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	4	5	1	1.25	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	2	10	8	5	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	216	378	162	1.75	0.87	0.51	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Economic Methodology: General
B41	34	53	19	1.56	0.14	0.07	Economic Methodology
B50	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	16	48	32	3	0.06	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	11	40	29	3.64	0.04	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	33	93	60	2.82	0.13	0.13	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C00	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C10	8	19	11	2.38	0.03	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	22	77	55	3.5	0.09	0.1	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	5	7	2	1.4	0.02	0.01	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	16	22	6	1.38	0.06	0.03	Estimation: General
C14	9	19	10	2.11	0.04	0.03	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	8	18	10	2.25	0.03	0.02	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C19	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	1	1	0	1	0	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C22	173	281	108	1.62	0.7	0.38	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	4	15	11	3.75	0.02	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C25	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C30	1	3	2	3	0	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	125	276	151	2.21	0.5	0.37	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	12	32	20	2.67	0.05	0.04	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C35	1	3	2	3	0	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C40	4	4	0	1	0.02	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	7	11	4	1.57	0.03	0.01	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C43	41	70	29	1.71	0.16	0.09	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	6	13	7	2.17	0.02	0.02	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C49	1	1	0	1	0	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	36	42	6	1.17	0.14	0.06	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	95	218	123	2.29	0.38	0.29	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	88	150	62	1.7	0.35	0.2	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	72	207	135	2.88	0.29	0.28	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	5	10	5	2	0.02	0.01	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	55	81	26	1.47	0.22	0.11	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	30	52	22	1.73	0.12	0.07	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	32	73	41	2.28	0.13	0.1	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.01	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Input-Output Models
C68	17	24	7	1.41	0.07	0.03	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	1	1	0	1	0	0	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	4	5	1	1.25	0.02	0.01	Noncooperative Games
C73	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	7	14	7	2	0.03	0.02	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C80	4	5	1	1.25	0.02	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	18	34	16	1.89	0.07	0.05	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	3	13	10	4.33	0.01	0.02	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C88	1	2	1	2	0	0	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C90	4	4	0	1	0.02	0.01	Design of Experiments: General
C91	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D00	1	2	1	2	0	0	Microeconomics: General
D01	1	2	1	2	0	0	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D10	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Household Behavior: General
D11	8	18	10	2.25	0.03	0.02	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	18	60	42	3.33	0.07	0.08	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	16	25	9	1.56	0.06	0.03	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	8	79	71	9.88	0.03	0.11	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D19	1	1	0	1	0	0	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D21	18	45	27	2.5	0.07	0.06	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	7	18	11	2.57	0.03	0.02	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	52	96	44	1.85	0.21	0.13	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	1	1	0	1	0	0	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Distribution: General
D31	42	122	80	2.9	0.17	0.16	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Factor Income Distribution
D40	6	9	3	1.5	0.02	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	5	5	0	1	0.02	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D43	27	43	16	1.59	0.11	0.06	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D46	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Value Theory
D49	1	1	0	1	0	0	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	16	21	5	1.31	0.06	0.03	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	30	46	16	1.53	0.12	0.06	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	10	25	15	2.5	0.04	0.03	Incomplete Markets
D57	9	16	7	1.78	0.04	0.02	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	22	41	19	1.86	0.09	0.06	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	4	7	3	1.75	0.02	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D61	3	9	6	3	0.01	0.01	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	6	12	6	2	0.02	0.02	Externalities
D63	5	12	7	2.4	0.02	0.02	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy
D70	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	1	3	2	3	0	0	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	192	317	125	1.65	0.77	0.43	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	12	29	17	2.42	0.05	0.04	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	12	15	3	1.25	0.05	0.02	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.02	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	23	66	43	2.87	0.09	0.09	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	22	54	32	2.45	0.09	0.07	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	60	146	86	2.43	0.24	0.2	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	139	238	99	1.71	0.56	0.32	Expectations; Speculations
D90	21	22	1	1.05	0.08	0.03	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	17	37	20	2.18	0.07	0.05	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	12	34	22	2.83	0.05	0.05	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	24	40	16	1.67	0.1	0.05	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	24	55	31	2.29	0.1	0.07	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	134	173	39	1.29	0.54	0.23	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	47	59	12	1.26	0.19	0.08	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	199	438	239	2.2	0.8	0.59	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	197	488	291	2.48	0.79	0.66	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	55	99	44	1.8	0.22	0.13	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	1	1	0	1	0	0	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	54	119	65	2.2	0.22	0.16	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	218	444	226	2.04	0.88	0.6	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	412	742	330	1.8	1.66	1	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	282	1,886	1,604	6.69	1.13	2.55	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	819	1,491	672	1.82	3.29	2.02	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	61	98	37	1.61	0.25	0.13	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	9	32	23	3.56	0.04	0.04	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	18	87	69	4.83	0.07	0.12	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	1	1	0	1	0	0	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	53	116	63	2.19	0.21	0.16	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	772	1,551	779	2.01	3.1	2.1	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	8,244	21,046	12,802	2.55	33.14	28.45	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	271	528	257	1.95	1.09	0.71	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	38	88	50	2.32	0.15	0.12	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	49	90	41	1.84	0.2	0.12	Demand for Money
E42	74	155	81	2.09	0.3	0.21	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	211	686	475	3.25	0.85	0.93	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	419	2,997	2,578	7.15	1.68	4.05	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E47	8	21	13	2.63	0.03	0.03	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	1	1	0	1	0	0	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	64	131	67	2.05	0.26	0.18	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	242	438	196	1.81	0.97	0.59	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	769	2,432	1,663	3.16	3.09	3.29	Monetary Policy
E58	145	640	495	4.41	0.58	0.87	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	51	112	61	2.2	0.21	0.15	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	39	93	54	2.38	0.16	0.13	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	404	1,402	998	3.47	1.62	1.89	Fiscal Policy
E63	164	451	287	2.75	0.66	0.61	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	5	16	11	3.2	0.02	0.02	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	84	227	143	2.7	0.34	0.31	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	88	214	126	2.43	0.35	0.29	General Outlook and Conditions
F00	4	9	5	2.25	0.02	0.01	International Economics: General
F01	4	18	14	4.5	0.02	0.02	Global Outlook
F02	35	100	65	2.86	0.14	0.14	International Economic Order
F11	18	35	17	1.94	0.07	0.05	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	5	14	9	2.8	0.02	0.02	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	13	85	72	6.54	0.05	0.11	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	60	330	270	5.5	0.24	0.45	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	39	179	140	4.59	0.16	0.24	Economic Integration
F16	5	14	9	2.8	0.02	0.02	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F19	1	1	0	1	0	0	Trade: Other
F20	7	15	8	2.14	0.03	0.02	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	28	120	92	4.29	0.11	0.16	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	4	11	7	2.75	0.02	0.01	International Migration
F23	20	119	99	5.95	0.08	0.16	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	44	94	50	2.14	0.18	0.13	International Finance: General
F31	208	514	306	2.47	0.84	0.69	Foreign Exchange
F32	123	387	264	3.15	0.49	0.52	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	114	440	326	3.86	0.46	0.59	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	36	155	119	4.31	0.14	0.21	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	1	19	18	19	0	0.03	Foreign Aid
F36	101	359	258	3.55	0.41	0.49	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	1	9	8	9	0	0.01	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F40	10	35	25	3.5	0.04	0.05	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	355	655	300	1.85	1.43	0.89	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	113	389	276	3.44	0.45	0.53	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	55	162	107	2.95	0.22	0.22	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	7	643	636	91.86	0.03	0.87	International Business Cycles
F47	7	12	5	1.71	0.03	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	1	1	0	1	0	0	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
G00	6	16	10	2.67	0.02	0.02	Financial Economics: General
G01	3	2,392	2,389	797.33	0.01	3.23	Financial Crises
G10	49	120	71	2.45	0.2	0.16	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	22	112	90	5.09	0.09	0.15	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	206	606	400	2.94	0.83	0.82	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	8	46	38	5.75	0.03	0.06	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	38	197	159	5.18	0.15	0.27	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	44	176	132	4	0.18	0.24	International Financial Markets
G18	16	60	44	3.75	0.06	0.08	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	22	107	85	4.86	0.09	0.14	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	189	1,415	1,226	7.49	0.76	1.91	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	3	24	21	8	0.01	0.03	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	9	49	40	5.44	0.04	0.07	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	7	69	62	9.86	0.03	0.09	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G28	64	715	651	11.17	0.26	0.97	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	12	24	12	2	0.05	0.03	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	46	128	82	2.78	0.18	0.17	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	45	425	380	9.44	0.18	0.57	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	32	109	77	3.41	0.13	0.15	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	11	85	74	7.73	0.04	0.11	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	2	22	20	11	0.01	0.03	Payout Policy
G38	3	13	10	4.33	0.01	0.02	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H11	14	40	26	2.86	0.06	0.05	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	12	55	43	4.58	0.05	0.07	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	9	25	16	2.78	0.04	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	4	29	25	7.25	0.02	0.04	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	11	53	42	4.82	0.04	0.07	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	10	59	49	5.9	0.04	0.08	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	1	10	9	10	0	0.01	Tax Evasion
H30	10	38	28	3.8	0.04	0.05	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	3	11	8	3.67	0.01	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	4	14	10	3.5	0.02	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H41	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	Public Goods
H43	1	2	1	2	0	0	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	22	107	85	4.86	0.09	0.14	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H53	4	5	1	1.25	0.02	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	7	31	24	4.43	0.03	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	1	37	36	37	0	0.05	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	12	29	17	2.42	0.05	0.04	National Security and War
H60	12	34	22	2.83	0.05	0.05	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	20	137	117	6.85	0.08	0.19	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	34	174	140	5.12	0.14	0.24	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	39	310	271	7.95	0.16	0.42	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	3	9	6	3	0.01	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	14	67	53	4.79	0.06	0.09	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	21	81	60	3.86	0.08	0.11	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	1	3	2	3	0	0	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	State and Local Borrowing
H77	3	31	28	10.33	0.01	0.04	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H81	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H87	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I11	3	15	12	5	0.01	0.02	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	18	91	73	5.06	0.07	0.12	Health Production
I18	5	22	17	4.4	0.02	0.03	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	11	24	13	2.18	0.04	0.03	Analysis of Education
I22	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	3	10	7	3.33	0.01	0.01	Education: Government Policy
I30	4	15	11	3.75	0.02	0.02	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	11	45	34	4.09	0.04	0.06	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	16	61	45	3.81	0.06	0.08	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	24	80	56	3.33	0.1	0.11	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J08	2	32	30	16	0.01	0.04	Labor Economics Policies
J10	4	7	3	1.75	0.02	0.01	Demographic Economics: General
J11	19	72	53	3.79	0.08	0.1	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	1	15	14	15	0	0.02	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	8	44	36	5.5	0.03	0.06	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	2	25	23	12.5	0.01	0.03	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	11	44	33	4	0.04	0.06	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J16	25	76	51	3.04	0.1	0.1	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J18	1	9	8	9	0	0.01	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	5	17	12	3.4	0.02	0.02	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	42	102	60	2.43	0.17	0.14	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	63	202	139	3.21	0.25	0.27	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	52	155	103	2.98	0.21	0.21	Labor Demand
J24	95	257	162	2.71	0.38	0.35	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	1	19	18	19	0	0.03	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	2	19	17	9.5	0.01	0.03	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	7	13	6	1.86	0.03	0.02	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	72	216	144	3	0.29	0.29	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	8	29	21	3.63	0.03	0.04	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	4	13	9	3.25	0.02	0.02	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J40	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	47	91	44	1.94	0.19	0.12	Labor Contracts
J42	4	15	11	3.75	0.02	0.02	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	1	8	7	8	0	0.01	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	3	20	17	6.67	0.01	0.03	Public Sector Labor Markets
J50	10	18	8	1.8	0.04	0.02	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	31	61	30	1.97	0.12	0.08	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	14	40	26	2.86	0.06	0.05	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	6	20	14	3.33	0.02	0.03	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	4	10	6	2.5	0.02	0.01	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J60	11	31	20	2.82	0.04	0.04	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	10	44	34	4.4	0.04	0.06	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	5	18	13	3.6	0.02	0.02	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	49	138	89	2.82	0.2	0.19	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	114	285	171	2.5	0.46	0.39	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	23	68	45	2.96	0.09	0.09	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	12	33	21	2.75	0.05	0.04	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J71	5	12	7	2.4	0.02	0.02	Labor Discrimination
J80	1	3	2	3	0	0	Labor Standards: General
J82	1	2	1	2	0	0	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
K20	1	2	1	2	0	0	Regulation and Business Law: General
K22	1	8	7	8	0	0.01	Business and Securities Law
K35	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K41	1	1	0	1	0	0	Litigation Process
K42	4	27	23	6.75	0.02	0.04	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L00	1	2	1	2	0	0	Industrial Organization: General
L10	5	6	1	1.2	0.02	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	81	186	105	2.3	0.33	0.25	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	7	21	14	3	0.03	0.03	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	22	32	10	1.45	0.09	0.04	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	7	42	35	6	0.03	0.06	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	85	177	92	2.08	0.34	0.24	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	2	30	28	15	0.01	0.04	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Organization of Production
L25	18	273	255	15.17	0.07	0.37	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L33	4	19	15	4.75	0.02	0.03	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	1	11	10	11	0	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	1	2	1	2	0	0	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L51	14	201	187	14.36	0.06	0.27	Economics of Regulation
L52	4	38	34	9.5	0.02	0.05	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	128	246	118	1.92	0.51	0.33	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.02	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L62	5	27	22	5.4	0.02	0.04	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	9	21	12	2.33	0.04	0.03	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L65	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	8	14	6	1.75	0.03	0.02	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	2	10	8	5	0.01	0.01	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	1	3	2	3	0	0	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L70	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	6	27	21	4.5	0.02	0.04	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L73	1	1	0	1	0	0	Forest Products
L74	9	27	18	3	0.04	0.04	Construction
L80	4	18	14	4.5	0.02	0.02	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	2	20	18	10	0.01	0.03	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	1	41	40	41	0	0.06	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Real Estate Services
L86	18	22	4	1.22	0.07	0.03	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L91	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Transportation: General
L92	8	27	19	3.38	0.03	0.04	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	2	10	8	5	0.01	0.01	Air Transportation
L94	3	10	7	3.33	0.01	0.01	Electric Utilities
L95	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Telecommunications
L97	1	2	1	2	0	0	Utilities: General
L98	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M10	2	27	25	13.5	0.01	0.04	Business Administration: General
M11	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.01	Production Management
M13	11	32	21	2.91	0.04	0.04	New Firms; Startups
M21	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Business Economics
M31	7	20	13	2.86	0.03	0.03	Marketing
M37	2	14	12	7	0.01	0.02	Advertising
M41	1	28	27	28	0	0.04	Accounting
M51	3	11	8	3.67	0.01	0.01	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	6	14	8	2.33	0.02	0.02	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Personnel Economics: Training
N00	6	6	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: General
N01	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	109	250	141	2.29	0.44	0.34	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	61	105	44	1.72	0.25	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	204	427	223	2.09	0.82	0.58	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	75	111	36	1.48	0.3	0.15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	115	170	55	1.48	0.46	0.23	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	22	36	14	1.64	0.09	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	14	34	20	2.43	0.06	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	3	17	14	5.67	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	23	83	60	3.61	0.09	0.11	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	17	35	18	2.06	0.07	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	52	120	68	2.31	0.21	0.16	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	17	30	13	1.76	0.07	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	19	41	22	2.16	0.08	0.06	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	8	10	2	1.25	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	1	8	7	8	0	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N30	2	14	12	7	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	8	11	3	1.38	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	23	54	31	2.35	0.09	0.07	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	5	8	3	1.6	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	8	22	14	2.75	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N40	5	15	10	3	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	14	47	33	3.36	0.06	0.06	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	8	17	9	2.13	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	5	11	6	2.2	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N56	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N60	2	12	10	6	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	1	3	2	3	0	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N70	2	16	14	8	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	2	14	12	7	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	1	3	2	3	0	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N76	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N80	1	2	1	2	0	0	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N82	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N86	1	1	0	1	0	0	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N93	1	3	2	3	0	0	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
O10	11	36	25	3.27	0.04	0.05	Economic Development: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O11	335	1229	894	3.67	1.35	1.66	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	12	18	6	1.5	0.05	0.02	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	9	65	56	7.22	0.04	0.09	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	24	82	58	3.42	0.1	0.11	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	43	132	89	3.07	0.17	0.18	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	120	613	493	5.11	0.48	0.83	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	27	104	77	3.85	0.11	0.14	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	9	62	53	6.89	0.04	0.08	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	156	511	355	3.28	0.63	0.69	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	6	11	5	1.83	0.02	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.02	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	1	1	0	1	0	0	Project Analysis
O23	94	426	332	4.53	0.38	0.58	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	28	126	98	4.5	0.11	0.17	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	36	96	60	2.67	0.14	0.13	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	49	71	22	1.45	0.2	0.1	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	42	80	38	1.9	0.17	0.11	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	135	278	143	2.06	0.54	0.38	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	9	21	12	2.33	0.04	0.03	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	2	14	12	7	0.01	0.02	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	107	171	64	1.6	0.43	0.23	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	297	456	159	1.54	1.19	0.62	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	22	30	8	1.36	0.09	0.04	Monetary Growth Models
O47	382	947	565	2.48	1.54	1.28	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	7	9	2	1.29	0.03	0.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	10	16	6	1.6	0.04	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	19	49	30	2.58	0.08	0.07	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	28	39	11	1.39	0.11	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	9	17	8	1.89	0.04	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	4	4	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	25	47	22	1.88	0.1	0.06	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	3	14	11	4.67	0.01	0.02	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	20	30	10	1.5	0.08	0.04	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	1	14	13	14	0	0.02	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	96	264	168	2.75	0.39	0.36	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	10	13	3	1.3	0.04	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P21	27	46	19	1.7	0.11	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	1	25	24	25	0	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	97	429	332	4.42	0.39	0.58	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	3	32	29	10.67	0.01	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	6	13	7	2.17	0.02	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	25	38	13	1.52	0.1	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P31	4	22	18	5.5	0.02	0.03	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	36	153	117	4.25	0.14	0.21	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	10	110	100	11	0.04	0.15	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	7	43	36	6.14	0.03	0.06	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P37	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P44	6	12	6	2	0.02	0.02	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P47	1	1	0	1	0	0	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	1	1	0	1	0	0	Other Economic Systems: Other
P52	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q01	1	11	10	11	0	0.01	Sustainable Development
Q10	1	3	2	3	0	0	Agriculture: General
Q11	30	62	32	2.07	0.12	0.08	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Agricultural Finance
Q15	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	1	2	1	2	0	0	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	4	15	11	3.75	0.02	0.02	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	5	20	15	4	0.02	0.03	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	4	6	2	1.5	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q23	1	3	2	3	0	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q27	1	1	0	1	0	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	6	6	0	1	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q31	4	15	11	3.75	0.02	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	5	19	14	3.8	0.02	0.03	Resource Booms
Q34	1	2	1	2	0	0	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q38	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q41	19	130	111	6.84	0.08	0.18	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	34	171	137	5.03	0.14	0.23	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	1	10	9	10	0	0.01	Energy: Government Policy
Q50	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Environmental Economics: General
Q53	1	14	13	14	0	0.02	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	3	41	38	13.67	0.01	0.06	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.02	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R00	1	2	1	2	0	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	5	8	3	1.6	0.02	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	73	231	158	3.16	0.29	0.31	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	25	121	96	4.84	0.1	0.16	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	4	4	0	1	0.02	0.01	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R15	8	13	5	1.63	0.03	0.02	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R20	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	10	86	76	8.6	0.04	0.12	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	53	173	120	3.26	0.21	0.23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	7	40	33	5.71	0.03	0.05	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	37	330	293	8.92	0.15	0.45	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	12	42	30	3.5	0.05	0.06	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	21	40	19	1.9	0.08	0.05	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	1	22	21	22	0	0.03	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R40	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Transportation Economics: General
R41	2	12	10	6	0.01	0.02	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R50	1	8	7	8	0	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
R51	1	33	32	33	0	0.04	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
Z13	1	43	42	43	0	0.06	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	24,877	73,053	48,176	2,94	100	98.8	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E32.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A21	1	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
B16	2	0	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B26	4	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B54	3	0	Feminist Economics
B59	1	0	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C01	6	0.01	Econometrics
C02	1	0	Mathematical Methods
C18	1	0	Methodological Issues: General
C21	2	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C24	2	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C31	4	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C38	5	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C42	1	0	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	3	0	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	1	0	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C54	3	0	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C58	36	0.05	Financial Econometrics
C87	1	0	Econometric Software
C99	2	0	Design of Experiments: Other
D02	17	0.02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	14	0.02	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	2	0	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D18	2	0	Consumer Protection
D20	2	0	Production and Organizations: General
D22	15	0.02	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D44	1	0	Auctions
D53	9	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D73	6	0.01	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D85	4	0.01	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	7	0.01	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	11	0.01	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	4	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E59	1	0	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	2	0	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F10	11	0.01	Trade: General
F17	4	0.01	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	1	0	Trade and Environment
F24	34	0.05	Remittances
F50	12	0.02	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	9	0.01	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	2	0	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	5	0.01	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	4	0.01	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	28	0.04	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	1	0	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	15	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	19	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F65	20	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	3	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
G02	5	0.01	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	16	0.02	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G29	1	0	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
H00	1	0	Public Economics: General
H10	1	0	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	7	0.01	Crisis Management
H27	1	0	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H42	1	0	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H51	16	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	6	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Education
H57	2	0	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H68	3	0	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H75	17	0.02	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	10	0.01	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H83	5	0.01	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I00	2	0	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	8	0.01	Health: General
I13	5	0.01	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	3	0	Health and Inequality
I15	3	0	Health and Economic Development
I20	13	0.02	Education and Research Institutions: General
I23	18	0.02	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I25	3	0	Education and Economic Development
J43	2	0	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	3	0	Informal Labor Markets
J58	1	0	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J78	1	0	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J81	3	0	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J88	1	0	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K00	4	0.01	Law and Economics: General
K10	4	0.01	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	5	0.01	Property Law
K12	4	0.01	Contract Law
K21	10	0.01	Antitrust Law
K23	1	0	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K31	5	0.01	Labor Law
K33	6	0.01	International Law
K34	3	0	Tax Law
K40	2	0	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
L15	1	0	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L24	4	0.01	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	53	0.07	Entrepreneurship
L31	5	0.01	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	7	0.01	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L50	2	0	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L53	10	0.01	Enterprise Policy
L64	7	0.01	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L69	1	0	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L72	8	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L79	2	0	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L82	12	0.02	Entertainment; Media
L84	6	0.01	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L87	1	0	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	4	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
M12	17	0.02	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	14	0.02	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M16	2	0	International Business Administration
M40	1	0	Accounting and Auditing: General
M48	17	0.02	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
M50	6	0.01	Personnel Economics: General
M54	8	0.01	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
N37	1	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N55	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N57	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N67	1	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N75	2	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N77	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N90	2	0	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	2	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	9	0.01	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O25	1	0	Industrial Policy
O43	9	0.01	Institutions and Growth
O44	3	0	Environment and Growth
P20	3	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P28	13	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	2	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	1	0	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P36	15	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P43	3	0	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	1	0	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P50	1	0	Comparative Economic Systems: General
Q02	5	0.01	Global Commodity Markets
Q22	1	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q24	5	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q26	2	0	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q37	1	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q40	2	0	Energy: General
Q42	4	0.01	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	1	0	Energy Forecasting
Q52	2	0	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	5	0.01	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	2	0	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	21	0.03	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R14	1	0	Land Use Patterns
R28	6	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R42	1	0	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	1	0	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R58	37	0.05	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z10	2	0	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	2	0	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	23	0.03	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	932	1.2	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

L26(53), R58(37), C58(36), F24(34), F55(28), Z12(23), Q58(21), F65(20), F62(19), I23(18), D02(17), H75(17), M12(17), M48(17), G17(16), H51(16), D22(15), F60(15), P36(15), D03(14), M14(14), I20(13), P28(13), F50(12), L82(12), E02(11), F10(11), H76(10), K21(10), L53(10), D53(9), F51(9), N92(9), O43(9), I10(8), L72(8), M54(8), D86(7), H12(7), L32(7), L64(7), C01(6), D73(6), H52(6), K33(6), L84(6), M50(6), R28(6), C38(5), F53(5), G02(5), H83(5), I13(5), K11(5), K31(5), L31(5), Q02(5), Q24(5), Q55(5), B26(4), C31(4), D85(4), E16(4), F17(4), F54(4), K00(4), K10(4), K12(4), L24(4), L88(4), Q42(4), B54(3), C44(3), C54(3), F66(3), H68(3), I14(3), I15(3), I25(3), J46(3), J81(3), K34(3), O44(3), P20(3), P43(3), B16(2), C21(2), C24(2), C99(2), D04(2), D18(2), D20(2), E69(2), F52(2), H57(2), I00(2), J43(2), K40(2), L50(2), L79(2), M16(2), N75(2), N90(2), N91(2), P29(2), Q26(2), Q40(2), Q52(2), Q57(2), Z10(2), Z11(2), A21(1), B59(1), C02(1), C18(1), C39(1), C42(1), C46(1), C87(1), D44(1), E59(1), F18(1), F59(1), F63(1), G29(1), H00(1), H10(1), H27(1), H42(1), J58(1), J78(1), J88(1), K23(1), L15(1), L69(1), L87(1), M40(1), N37(1), N55(1), N57(1), N67(1), N77(1), O25(1), P30(1), P45(1), P50(1), Q22(1), Q37(1), Q47(1), R14(1), R42(1), R48(1).

Table E32.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
C24	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
D53	2	1	0	2	0	2	2	0	9
F10	5	0	1	1	0	2	1	1	11
F17	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	4
F24	2	0	3	3	5	7	9	5	34
F50	1	0	1	3	1	2	2	2	12
G29	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H75	2	0	0	1	1	2	5	6	17
I20	2	1	1	1	1	4	3	0	13
L26	3	5	1	6	3	15	10	10	53
L32	1	0	1	0	1	1	0	3	7
L79	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
L84	1	2	0	0	1	1	1	0	6
M48	5	0	0	4	0	2	4	2	17
M50	1	0	1	0	0	1	0	3	6
N57	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N92	2	0	1	0	0	1	1	4	9
P28	1	0	0	4	1	1	3	3	13
P36	1	0	1	1	4	2	4	2	15
Q40	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Q58	1	0	0	4	2	6	4	4	21
B16	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
C01	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	0	6
D02	0	1	0	1	1	4	4	6	17
D22	0	1	0	0	1	4	8	1	15
F51	0	1	0	1	1	1	5	0	9
F55	0	2	1	4	0	5	6	10	28
F59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H42	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H51	0	1	1	1	2	3	0	8	16
H68	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
I23	0	1	0	3	3	2	6	3	18
J43	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
K12	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	4
K31	0	1	0	0	1	0	2	1	5
L31	0	2	0	0	1	2	0	0	5
L64	0	2	0	0	2	2	1	0	7
L88	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
N37	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N91	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
O43	0	1	1	1	0	2	2	2	9
R58	0	3	1	5	7	9	3	9	37
Z12	0	2	0	7	2	4	3	5	23
C02	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C31	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	4
D85	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
F52	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
F53	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	5
G17	0	0	1	2	4	4	2	3	16
I10	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	6	8
K34	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	1	3
L72	0	0	2	0	1	3	2	0	8
M12	0	0	1	1	1	4	3	7	17
M16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
P20	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
P29	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Q42	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	4
D03	0	0	0	2	2	1	5	4	14
D73	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	6
D86	0	0	0	2	2	1	1	1	7
E16	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
E59	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F54	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	4
F62	0	0	0	1	0	1	5	12	19
H52	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	6
H57	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
K21	0	0	0	3	0	2	4	1	10
K33	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	6
L24	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	4
M14	0	0	0	1	1	2	5	5	14
P30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q24	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	5
Q52	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
Z10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
A21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B26	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2	4
C38	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	5
C39	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	1	12	12	11	36
E02	0	0	0	0	1	4	5	1	11
E69	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
F65	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	14	20
H83	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	5
I00	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
I25	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
J46	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
K10	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
K11	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	5
K40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
L53	0	0	0	0	1	4	3	2	10
L82	0	0	0	0	2	4	2	4	12
M54	0	0	0	0	1	3	0	4	8
N77	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
P43	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
R28	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3	6
C42	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C44	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
C46	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C87	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F60	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	9	15
H00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H76	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	5	10
J58	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J78	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J81	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
K00	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
L50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
L69	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
O25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q26	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
B54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
C18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
D04	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
G02	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	5
I14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
I15	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
M40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N67	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	4	5
Q22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q55	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
Q57	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
R42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Z11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
B59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
D44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F66	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	7
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
J88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
O44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
P45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	22	22	14	18	21	20	17	18	152

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E32.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C21	Bower, Uwe, and Catherine Guillemineau. 2006. <i>Determinants of business cycle synchronisation across euro area countries</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 587. We investigate the key factors underlying business cycle synchronisation in the euro area applying the extreme-bounds analysis. We examine both traditional determinants and new, EMU-specific policy and structural indicators over the past 25 years. Our evidence seems to support the endogeneity hypothesis of the optimum currency area criteria. The implementation of the single market intensified bilateral trade across euro area countries and contributed to higher business cycle symmetry. The introduction of the single currency led to an intensification of intra-industry trade which has become the main driving force ensuring the coherence of business cycles. In addition, the set of robust determinants of business cycle synchronisation has varied over time, depending on the difference phases of the European construction, with fiscal policy, in addition to industrial and financial structures, playing a greater role during the completion of the Single Market, while short-term interest rate differentials and cyclical services have become more determinant since Economic and Monetary Union.
2006	C24	Huizinga, Harry, and Dantao Zhu. 2006. <i>Financial Structure and Macroeconomic Volatility: Theory and Evidence</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5697. This paper presents a simple model capturing differences between debt and equity finance to examine how financial structure matters for macroeconomic volatility. Debt finance is relatively cheap in the sense that debt holders need to verify relatively few profitability states, but debt finance may lead to costly bankruptcy. At the aggregate level, a more debt-based financial structure leads to a higher bankruptcy rate. Therefore, aggregate output is more variable in case of a heavy reliance on debt finance. This paper provides empirical evidence that countries with more equity finance have a lower variance of GDP and a lower probability of episodes of negative economic growth.
2006	D53	Goenka, Aditya, and Christophe Prechac. 2006. "Stabilizing Sunspots." <i>Journal of Mathematical Economics</i>, 42(4-5): 544-55. This paper analyzes stabilization of sunspot equilibria in an incomplete financial market framework. Indexation of nominal bonds or introduction of real securities can eliminate the sunspot equilibria. However, we show that the utility of one type of consumer may be minimized at a Walrasian allocation relative to other sunspot equilibrium allocations. Thus, if considering stabilization policies from the status quo of incomplete financial markets, there may be no consensus on implementing them.
2006	D53	Kato, Ryo. 2006. "Liquidity, Infinite Horizons and Macroeconomic Fluctuations." <i>European Economic Review</i>, 50(5): 1105-30. This paper develops a computable dynamic general equilibrium model in which corporate demand for liquidity is endogenously determined. In the model, liquidity demand is motivated by moral hazard, as in Holmstrom and Tirole (J. Politic. Econom. 106(1998)1). As a result of incorporating agency cost and endogenously determined liquidity demand, the model can replicate an empirical business cycle fact, the hump-shaped dynamic response of output, which is seldom observed in standard RBC dynamics. Further, in the model the corporate demand for liquidity from a financial intermediary (credit line, for instance) is pro-cyclical, while the degree of liquidity dependence (defined as liquidity demand divided by corporate investment) is counter-cyclical. These business cycle patterns are consistent with a stylized fact empirically verified in the lending view literature.
2006	F10	CV: Zollino, Francesco. 2006. "Cyclical Patterns in Main Components of Aggregate Demand." In <i>Convergence or Divergence in Europe? Growth and Business Cycles in France, Germany and Italy</i>, ed. Olivier de Bandt, Heinz Herrmann and Giuseppe Parigi, 27-39. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	F10	CV: Cristadoro, Riccardo, and Giovanni Veronese. 2006. "Tracking the Economy in the Largest Euro Area Countries: A Large Datasets Approach." In <i>Convergence or Divergence in Europe? Growth and Business Cycles in France, Germany and Italy</i>, ed. Olivier de Bandt, Heinz Herrmann and Giuseppe Parigi, 63-93. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	F10	CV: Knetsch, Thomas A. 2006. "Short-Run and Long-Run Comovement of GDP and Some Expenditure Aggregates in Germany, France and Italy." In <i>Convergence or Divergence in Europe? Growth and Business Cycles in France, Germany and Italy</i>, ed. Olivier de Bandt, Heinz Herrmann and Giuseppe Parigi, 209-49. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	F10	CV: Bulligan, Guido. 2006. "Synchronisation of Cycles: A Demand Side Perspective." In <i>Convergence or Divergence in Europe? Growth and Business Cycles in France, Germany and Italy</i>, ed. Olivier de Bandt, Heinz Herrmann and Giuseppe Parigi, 187-207. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	F10 L79	Munro, John. 2006. <i>The Rise, Expansion, and Decline of the Italian Cloth Industries, 1100 - 1730: a study in conjuncture, transaction costs, and comparative advantage</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. This study of the Italian wool-based textile industries (woollens, worsteds, and serges) seeks to examine its rise, expansion, and ultimate decline, over a period of five centuries (from ca. 1200 to ca. 1730) in the context of both international competition and economic conjuncture,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		<p>in the context of the major macro-economic and demographic changes that the European economy experienced during these five centuries. The story commences during the so-called 'Commercial Revolution' era of the thirteenth-century when the Franco-Flemish cloth industries of north-west Europe dominated the international markets in a very wide range of these textiles, even in the Mediterranean basin. From the 1290s, and then into the better know period of the Hundred Years' War (1337-1453) the European economy suffered from the ravages of ever more widespread and debilitating warfare, throughout the Mediterranean basin and western Europe, and then from various factors, including plagues, that led to serious depopulation. The consequences led to a severe rise in transportation and transaction costs that gravely undermined the profitability of long-distance trade in cheaper textiles. That, in turn forced most textile manufacturers dependent on long-distance trade, and especially those who had operated as price-takers, to re-orient their export-based production to far higher priced, indeed luxury textiles, which could better sustain the burden of rising transactions costs, especially in acting as 'price-makers' engaged in monopolistic competition. That industrial-commercial transformation can be seen in the textile industries of northern France, the Low Countries, and England; but also those in Catalonia and above all in Italy: principally Tuscany and Lombardy. In so far as warfare and rising transaction costs limited the importation of even luxury textiles from north-west Europe, the Italian cloth industries thereby gained a far larger share of Mediterranean markets. This study focuses in particular on the ensuring history of the Florentine woollen cloth industry in the later Middle Ages. One price that all of these luxury-oriented cloth industries had to pay was steeply rising tax burdens on exported English wools; for the prime determinant of luxury quality in these textiles was the use of the finer grade English wools, the best in the world, until the development (through breeding and management) of Spanish merino wools, which finally succeeded in rivalling and then surpassing the English by the later sixteenth century. By the sixteenth century, with a reduction in European warfare and with renewed population growth, substantial economic growth, and significant innovations in transportation, transactions costs fell, and fell enough to make long-distance trade in cheaper textiles once more profitable; and that is reflected in product changes in the Florentine textile industry, which increasingly used Spanish merino wools in place of the English. But the most important events in the history of the Italian textile industries was the sudden rise of the Venetian cloth industry from the early to mid-sixteenth century, reaching a peak in the early seventeenth century, and then experiencing an equally rapid decline, in the famous of English textile competition, by the agency of the new Levant Company, which gained major advantages over the Italians in the large Ottoman Empire. The study concludes by examining the nature of those English advantages, which lay far more in the commercial (and transportation sphere) than in the industrial sphere, in terms of both traditional heavy weight woollens (made from Spanish wools) and the lighter, coarser, and cheaper fabrics of the English New Draperies (benefiting from a transformation in English wool production, from the Tudor-Stuart Enclosures). In sum: a study of comparative advantage in five centuries of international trade, in wool-based textiles, in terms of transaction costs, inputs (wools), and commercial organization.</p>
2006	F17	<p>Beffy, Pierre-Olivier, Patrice Ollivaud, Pete Richardson, and Franck Sedillot. 2006. <i>New OECD Methods for Supply-side and Medium-term Assessments: A Capital Services Approach</i>. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 482. The OECD makes frequent use of the supply-side framework and associated measures of factor productivity, productive potential and associated output gaps in the assessment of the short-term conjunctural situation, comparative economic performance and longer-term growth determinants. This paper describes a number of recent changes and improvements in the methods used in estimating potential output for OECD countries and the systems in which they are used, notably for the production of medium-term economic scenarios. By and large, these reflect important changes and improvements in available statistical data sets, notably for measuring productive capital, as well as the development of more efficient model-based methods for making medium-term projections on a consistent international basis.</p>
2006	F24	<p>Diss: Vargas-Silva, Carlos Ivan. 2006. Determinants and Consequences of Workers' Remittances. PhD diss. Western Michigan University. In this dissertation we study the determinants and consequences of workers' remittances. It is important for developing countries to have a clear understanding of the motivations that migrants have to remit money home, in order to increase remittances inflows. It is also important to understand the impact of remittances in the receiving countries in order to develop policies that can maximize the benefits of remittances, while minimizing any possible detrimental effects. In this dissertation we concentrate on the relationship between remittances and macroeconomic variables in the receiving countries. To this end we use both individual and aggregate level data. In the third chapter of this dissertation we study the determinants of workers' remittances using individual level data. We use data from the legalized population survey and place special emphasis on the impact of exchange rate changes and exchange rate volatility on remittances. In the fourth chapter we use Mexican aggregate-level data to study the relationship between remittances, exchange rates and money demand at the macroeconomic level. Given that macroeconomic variables are often endogenous we emphasize the bi-directional relationship between remittances and the exchange rate. Finally, we study the business cycle characteristics of remittances. If remittances are counter-cyclical then receiving countries can use remittances to offset negative cyclical fluctuations in output. On the other hand, if remittances are procyclical then remittances cannot offset cyclical fluctuations in output. Data from Mexico are used to investigate this issue. The results using individual level data suggest that remittances respond positively to exchange rate depreciations and negatively to exchange rate uncertainty. The results imply that migrants will remit more if there are incentives that make their remittances more valuable in the receiving country. The results also indicate that a decrease in the level of risk of investments in the receiving country will result in more remittances. The results using macroeconomic level data suggest that there is a bi-directional relationship between remittances and the exchange rate. Remittances appear to appreciate Mexico's exchange rate which may result in dutch disease. Also, remittances seem to impact domestic money demand positively. Finally, our results suggest that remittances are countercyclical.</p>
2006	F24	<p>Chavez Gutierrez, Fernando J. 2006. "Tres aspectos de la evolucion de las remesas familiares en Mexico, segun la ENIGH, 1984-2004. (Three Aspects Associated with the Evolution of Family Remittances in Mexico, According to ENIGH, 1984-2004. With English summary.)" <i>Analisis Economico</i>, 21(46): 59-93. The article's central objective is to understand the type of relation that exists in Mexico between remittances and family income, on the basis of analyzing data from the National Household Income-Expenditure Survey (ENIGH), in its nine editions: 1984 and 2004. A theoretical and methodological precision is made as regards the concept of family remittances, in view of the fact that much confusion exists on this point in the Mexican literature. The relation between remittances and family incomes during five different periods are described, and explained in relation to the evolution of Mexico's economic cycle. The characteristics of the distribution of remittances vis a vis the profile of income distribution is considered, taking into account the size of the different localities (urban or rural).</p>
2006	F50	<p>CV: Henning, C. Randall. 2006. "The Exchange-Rate Weapon and Macroeconomic Conflict." In <i>International Monetary Power</i>, ed. David M. Andrews, 117-38. Cornell Studies in Money. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.</p>
2006	G29	<p>Boissay, Frederic. 2006. <i>Credit chains and the propagation of financial distress</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 573. The purpose of this paper is to analyze how shocks propagate through a network of firms that borrow from, and lend to, each other in a trade credit chain, and to quantify the effects of financial contagion across firms. I develop a theoretical model of financial contagion, in which the default of one firm may cause a chain reaction such that its creditors also get into financial difficulties, even though they are sound in the first place. I calibrate and simulate the model using US annual data over the period 1986-2004. At the microeconomic level, I find that, when customers of a sound firm are financially distressed, then this firm gets into financial</p>

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		difficulties with probability that ranges from 4.1% to 12.8% (depending on the business cycle and the underlying economic scenario). Looking at the macroeconomic level, I find that defaults on trade debts lower aggregate GDP by at least 0.4%. During the second half of the 90's, these deadweight losses doubled and reached a high of 0.9% to 2.3% of GDP (depending on the underlying economic scenario) before the recession of 2001. The results of the simulations also suggest that financial contagion across businesses had been 25% higher during the last recession than during the recession of the early 90's.
2006	H75	CV: Levine, Phillip B. 2006. "Unemployment Insurance over the Business Cycle: Does It Meet the Needs of Less-Skilled Workers?." In <i>Working and Poor: How Economic and Policy Changes Are Affecting Low-Wage Workers</i> , ed. Rebecca M. Blank, Sheldon H. Danziger and Robert F. Schoeni, 366-95. National Poverty Center Series on Poverty and Public Policy. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
2006	H75	CV: Morgen, Sandra, Joan Acker, Jill Weigt, and Lisa Gonzales. 2006. "Living Economic Restructuring at the Bottom: Welfare Restructuring and Low-Wage Work." In <i>The Promise of Welfare Reform: Political Rhetoric and the Reality of Poverty in the Twenty-First Century</i> , ed. Keith M. Kilty and Elizabeth A. Segal, 81-94. Binghamton, N.Y. and London: Haworth Press.
2006	I20	CV: Borjas, George J. 2006. "Wage Trends among Disadvantaged Minorities." In <i>Working and Poor: How Economic and Policy Changes Are Affecting Low-Wage Workers</i> , ed. Rebecca M. Blank, Sheldon H. Danziger and Robert F. Schoeni, 59-86. National Poverty Center Series on Poverty and Public Policy. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
2006	I20	CV: Levy, Helen. 2006. "How Is Health Insurance Affected by the Economy? Public and Private Coverage among Low-Skilled Adults in the 1990s." In <i>Working and Poor: How Economic and Policy Changes Are Affecting Low-Wage Workers</i> , ed. Rebecca M. Blank, Sheldon H. Danziger and Robert F. Schoeni, 396-425. National Poverty Center Series on Poverty and Public Policy. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
2006	L26	Ebner, Alexander. 2006. "Schumpeterian Entrepreneurship Revisited: Historical Specificity and the Phases of Capitalist Development." <i>Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i> , 28(3): 315-32.
2006	L26	Fuss, Roland, and Andrea Alexandra Nowak. 2006. "Venture Capital Cycles: Empirical Evidence from the USA." <i>Kredit und Kapital</i> , 39(2): 183-210. Due to their high innovative ability and flexibility, young technology ventures facilitate structural change in the economy. This results in the creation of new jobs and the opening up of the new sectors. In this context, venture capital companies play a central role by providing new firms with the required funds. However, the objective of venture capital investments is more than simply making venture capital available. Venture capitalists also help businesses to develop their management team, and enter into a temporary strategic partnership with the capital acquirer by taking seats on the board of the company. Venture capital financing represents a typical time-limited minority stake that is executed in iterative stages. The innovative thrust of this study is not only to identify significant cyclical patterns in the US venture capital market but also to ascertain the length of economic cycles, an aspect often neglected in previous studies. By way of contrast, the research shows that both the ARIMA technique and spectral analysis capture short-term fluctuation of between two and three quarters, corresponding to cycle length as identified by Gehrig and Stenbacka (2004) during the stage of project selection. The second cycle of 7.69 quarters located in this study is associated with the theory of the full investment process, which involves a period of between two and seven years. Overall, there is evidence that the US venture capital market constitutes a fully developed market with cyclical properties. Thus, it is expected, that the current market consolidation will once again increase in intensity. In addition, venture capital investments are investigated for a range of different industries, with contradictory results. While one low and one high cycle dominates the time series for some sectors, stable cycles occurred more often in other industries.
2006	L26	Perotin, Virginie. 2006. "Entry, Exit, and the Business Cycle: Are Cooperatives Different?" <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i> , 34(2): 295-316. The paper revisits the question of why there are so few labor-managed firms in capitalist economies. Using new data on France, we present a comparative empirical examination of entry and exit among worker cooperatives and conventional firms. We estimate identical equations explaining annual entry and exit flows for the two groups of firms and test for the equality of the coefficients estimated. We find that cooperative creations are more countercyclical, but the effect of the business cycle on exit is the same for both groups of firms. Other factors influencing entry include organizational density and suggest that support structures are important for cooperative entrepreneurship.
2006	L32	Micco, Alejandro, and Ugo Panizza. 2006. "Bank Ownership and Lending Behavior." <i>Economics Letters</i> , 93(2): 248-54. This paper checks whether state-ownership of banks is correlated with lending behavior over the business cycle and finds that their lending is less responsive to macroeconomic shocks than the lending of private banks.
2006	L79	THE SAME AS F10 Munro, John. 2006. <i>The Rise, Expansion, and Decline of the Italian Cloth Industries, 1100 - 1730: a study in conjuncture, transaction costs, and comparative advantage</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers.
2006	L84	Wenger, Jeffrey B., and Arne L. Kalleberg. 2006. "Employers' Flexibility and Employment Volatility: An Analysis of the U.S. Personnel Supply Industry, 1972-2000." <i>American Journal of Economics and Sociology</i> , 65(2): 347-82. Previous analyses of the strong secular growth in personnel supply employment have focused primarily on the relative impacts of demand and supply factors. This industry's dramatic growth has tended to mask its high degree of volatility, which may be more useful in understanding employers' motivations for hiring temporary employees. This article examines alternative explanations for the volatility of employment in the temporary supply industry from 1972 to 2000. Using a seemingly unrelated time-series estimator, we compare the volatility of temporary employment to that of regular full-time employment. We find that quarterly changes in temporary employment are more sensitive to the business cycle than regular full-time employment are and argue that temporary employment is likely to have a number of disadvantages as a reemployment strategy during a recession, since temporary employment typically declines during that time. Additionally, employment growth during this period is better explained by employers' efforts to achieve numerical rather than wage flexibility.
2006	M48	CV: Vinals, Jose. 2006. "Comments on "Procyclicality and Volatility in the Financial System"." In <i>Procyclicality of Financial Systems in Asia</i> , ed. Stefan Gerlach and Paul Gruenwald, 47-54. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	M48	CV: Sheng, Andrew. 2006. "Comments on "Procyclical Financial Behavior: What Can Be Done?"". In <i>Procyclicality of Financial Systems in Asia</i> , ed. Stefan Gerlach and Paul Gruenwald, 173-75. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	M48	CV: Gudmundsson, Mar. 2006. "Comments on "Procyclical Financial Behavior: What Can Be Done?"". In <i>Procyclicality of Financial Systems in Asia</i> , ed. Stefan Gerlach and Paul Gruenwald, 161-67. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	M48	CV: Lowe, Philip, and Glenn Stevens. 2006. "Procyclical Financial Behavior: What Can Be Done?." In <i>Procyclicality of Financial Systems in Asia</i> , ed. Stefan Gerlach and Paul Gruenwald, 137-60. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	M48	CV: Taylor, Ashley, and Charles Goodhart. 2006. "Procyclicality and Volatility in the Financial System: The Implementation of Basel II and IAS 39." In <i>Procyclicality of Financial Systems in Asia</i> , ed. Stefan Gerlach and Paul Gruenwald, 9-37. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	M50	Brown, Clair, John Haltiwanger, and Julia Lane. 2006. <i>Economic Turbulence: Is a Volatile Economy Good for America?</i> , Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press. Explores the real impact of economic volatility on American workers and businesses. Discusses economic turbulence--what, who, and how much; the industries; firms, their workers, and their survival; firm turbulence and job ladders; turbulence and worker career paths; economic turbulence and middle-income jobs; and conclusions and implications for policy.
2006	N57	Ochonu, Moses. 2006. "Conjoined to Empire: The Great Depression and Nigeria." <i>African Economic History</i> , 0(34): 103-45.
2006	N92	Garrett, Thomas A., and David C. Wheelock. 2006. "Why Did Income Growth Vary across States during the Great Depression?" <i>Journal of Economic History</i> , 66(2): 456-66. This note investigates the sources of variation in the growth of per capita personal incomes across U.S. states during the Great Depression. States entering the economic contraction with relatively low per capita incomes tended to suffer larger percentage declines in per capita income than did high income states. By contrast, low-income states tended to experience larger percentage gains during the recovery. Hence, state per capita incomes diverged during the contraction phase and converged during the recovery phase.
2006	N92	Fishback, Price V., William C. Horrace, and Shawn Kantor. 2006. "The Impact of New Deal Expenditures on Mobility during the Great Depression." <i>Explorations in Economic History</i> , 43(2): 179-222. Using county-level data on federal New Deal expenditures on public works and relief and Agricultural Adjustment Administration payments to farmers, this paper empirically examines the New Deal's impact on inter-county migration from 1930 to 1940. We construct a net-migration measure for each county as the difference between the Census's reported population change from 1930 to 1940 and the natural increase in population (births minus infant deaths minus non-infant deaths) over the same period. Our empirical approach accounts for both the simultaneity between New Deal allocations and migration and the geographic spillovers that likely resulted when economic activity in one county may have affected the migration decisions of people in neighboring counties. We find that greater spending on relief and public works was associated with significant migration into counties where such money was allocated. The introduction of our modern farm programs under the aegis of the Agricultural Adjustment Administration appears to have contributed to a net out-migration that sped the transition of people out of farming.
2006	P28	CV: Bernstam, Michael S., and Alvin Rabushka. 2006. "Russia's Economic Contraction and Recovery 1992-2004: Compulsory Repatriation of Export Revenues and the Ambivalence of Liberalization." In <i>Russia's Oil and Natural Gas: Bonanza or Curse?</i> , ed. Michael Ellman, 55-102. London and New York: Wimbledon, Anthem Press.
2006	P36	Gronau, Reuben. 2006. <i>Home Production and the Macro Economy--Some Lessons from Pollak and Wachter and from Transition Russia</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12287. Recent years witnessed a flourishing of literature on the implication of shifts from home-production to market production on the macro economy, and in particular, the real business cycle. This literature employs calibration techniques to emulate the fluctuations in market output, labor and capital inputs and productivity over the business cycle, assuming a representative consumer and using stylized parameters of the substitution elasticity between home and market goods, and of the home production function. This paper argues that the parameters used in this literature cannot be verified empirically because of econometric identification problems. Furthermore, using data from the late 90s from transition Russia, it is argued that one cannot capture the fluctuation between the home and the market by using a representative consumer, since there is a distinct difference between males and females in their reaction to loss of employment: men shift most of the time released from market work to leisure while women divide it almost equally between work at home and leisure. Finally it is shown that the switch from a controlled economy to a market economy resulted in significant increase in home productivity and an increase in the free time enjoyed by both Russian men and women.
2006	Q40	Denni, Mario, and G. Frewer. 2006. <i>New evidence on the relationship between crude oil and petroleum product prices</i> . Department of Economics - University Roma Tre, Departmental Working Papers of Economics - University Roma Tre: 0061. The present study aims at providing new evidence on the price relationships between crude oil and petroleum products. We employ single-equation error correction models (ECM) in which both changes in crude oil price and deviations from the long-run equilibrium are used to explain product price dynamics. A GARCH structure is applied to models' residuals to account for the time-varying volatility. Our key piece of innovation is the introduction of refining margin effects to the analysis of the asymmetric products price movements. Results suggest that the overall balance in the refinery sector plays an important part in the adjustment to crude price shocks.
2006	Q58	CV: van Zon, Adriaan, and Tobias Kronenberg. 2006. "Energy Transitions and Policy Design in a GPT Setting with Cyclical Growth through Basic and Applied R&D." In <i>Economic Modelling of Climate Change and Energy Policies</i> , ed. Carlos De Miguel, Xavier Labandeira and Baltasar Manzano, 196-211. New Horizons in Environmental Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007		
2007	B16	Maddison, Angus. 2007. "Fluctuations in the Momentum of Growth within the Capitalist Epoch." <i>Cliometrica</i> , 1(2): 145-75. This paper reviews the history of cyclical and long wave analysis and examines the evidence on changes in the momentum of economic growth in 16 advanced capitalist countries from 1820 to 2001. It assesses the work of the main Business Cycle Research Institutes in Western Europe the USA and Russia, as well as that of Kondratieff, Kuznets, Schumpeter, Abramovitz and the long-wave revivalists--Rostow, Mandel and Mensch. It concludes that the existence of regular long-term rhythms in capitalist development is not proven, but distinguishes major changes in the momentum of growth due to disturbances of an ad hoc character. The role of system shocks and historical accidents is important but the role of policy error and success is also emphasised. It identifies five major phases of capitalist development since 1820.
2007	C01	Aruoba, S. Boragan, Francis Diebold, and Chiara Scotti. 2007. <i>Real-Time Measurement of Business Conditions</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. We construct a framework for measuring economic activity in real time (e.g., minute-by-minute), using a variety of stock and flow data observed at mixed frequencies. Specifically, we propose a dynamic factor model that permits exact filtering, and we explore the efficacy of our methods both in a simulation study and in a detailed empirical example.
2007	D02	CV: Hamalainen, Timo J. 2007. "Social Innovation, Structural Adjustment and Economic Performance." In <i>Social Innovations, Institutional Change and Economic Performance: Making Sense of Structural Adjustment Processes in Industrial Sectors, Regions</i>

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		<i>and Societies</i> , ed. Timo J. Hamalainen and Risto Heiskala, 11-51. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar in association with Sitra, the Finnish Innovation Fund.
2007	D22	Asako, Kazumi, Koichi Ando, and Kazuyuki Matsumoto. 2007. "Firms' Perceptions of the Business Cycle and Their Managerial and Financial Conditions." <i>Public Policy Review</i>, 3(1): 1-26. Perception of the business cycle can differ among firms, which has been confirmed by extensive survey data. The question we want to answer in this paper is "What causes differences in business cycle perception?" by utilizing a newly designed questionnaire. Specifically, we match properties emphasizing the absolute level of economic activities or the direction of their changes and indicators of a firm's managerial and financial conditions, and examine the relationship between them. Based on our results, we could not find a particular indicator for the properties of firms that indicate level or trend change. However, a higher level of capital or number of employees suggests a tendency to emphasize change or rate of change, rather than the level of the business survey index. With regards to the time horizon of the business cycle, profit ratios (profit against sales or total assets) in general are good indicators. Firms with a high debt ratio tend to be myopic. Regression analysis shows that firms with high rates of investment/sales significantly tend to have a long-term vision.
2007	F51	CV: Richman, Sheldon. 2007. "New Deal Nemesis: The "Old Right" Jeffersonians." In <i>Opposing the Crusader State: Alternatives to Global Interventionism</i>, ed. Robert Higgs and Carl P. Close, 43-95. Oakland, Calif.: Independent Institute.
2007	F55	CV: Dominese, Giorgio. 2007. "New Theories of Growth and International Governance." In <i>Enterprise in Transition: Seventh International Conference on Enterprise in Transition Proceedings: Book of Extended Abstracts and CD ROM with Full Papers</i>, ed. University of Split Faculty of Economics, 1-4. Split, Croatia: University of Split, Faculty of Economics.
2007	F55	Walsh, James Igoe. 2007. "How and Why Britain Might Join the Single Currency: The Role of Policy Failure." <i>Review of International Political Economy</i>, 14(5): 868-92. Why has Britain declined to adopt the single currency? The conventional view holds that there are multiple political and economic barriers to British entry into monetary union—large fractions of public opinion, business leaders, and the Conservative party oppose entry; Britain's economic cycle is not synchronized with that of the euro-zone; adoption of the single currency would harm foreign trade and investment; British political institutions make it difficult to muster support for such a move, and so on. I argue that policy failure is a more important influence on British economic policy. Major changes occur when extant policy fails and there exists an alternative policy idea that both explains this failure persuasively and prescribes a new and more effective way forward. A British government might advocate euro membership if the current framework for policy in Britain—central bank independence with a floating exchange rate—fails, and policies pursued by the European Central Bank address the source of this failure. This combination would also lead many politicians, business leaders, and voters to see the advantages of euro membership.
2007	F59	Conesa, Juan Carlos, Timothy J. Kehoe, and Kim J. Ruhl. 2007. <i>Modeling Great Depressions: The Depression in Finland in the 1990s</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13591. This paper is a primer on the great depressions methodology developed by Cole and Ohanian (1999, 2007) and Kehoe and Prescott (2002, 2007). We use growth accounting and simple dynamic general equilibrium models to study the depression that occurred in Finland in the early 1990s. We find that the sharp drop in real GDP over the period 1990-93 was driven by a combination of a drop in total factor productivity (TFP) during 1990-92 and of increases in taxes on labor and consumption and increases in government consumption during 1989-94, which drove down hours worked in Finland. We attempt to endogenize the drop in TFP in variants of the model with an investment sector and with terms-of-trade shocks but are unsuccessful.
2007	H42	Bosi, Stefano, and Carine Nourry. 2007. "Growth and Fluctuations: The Role of Public Dividends and Public Spending." <i>Journal of Mathematical Economics</i>, 43(3-4): 420-45. In this paper, we consider a discrete-time version of the endogenous growth model developed by Barro [Barro, R. J., 1990. Government spending in a simple model of endogenous growth. <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> 98, 103-125], but augmented in order to envisage a public participation in the production of private goods. Public dividends are invested in order to provide a public good; in turn, the public good plays a role of indispensable production externality and, eventually, of growth engine. For what concerns the production of private goods, we find that an optimal policy is always based on a positive participation of the government as shareholder; also, when growth is slow, a public intervention or large substitution effects stabilize the economy. A right mix of short-run services and long-run infrastructures is suggested in slow economies to rule out expectation-driven fluctuations. Infrastructures are mainly recommended in presence of moderate income effects, while services are recommended in presence of strong income effects.
2007	H51	Atella, Vincenzo, and Giorgia Marini. 2007. "Is Health Care Expenditure Really a Luxury Good? Re-assessment and New Evidence Based on OECD Data." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i>, 97(3-4): 87-119. The aim of the paper is to present new evidence on the relationship between income and health expenditure allowing for (i) substitution and complementary relationships between private and public health expenditure, (ii) presence of structural breaks in the dependent variables, and (iii) presence of heterogeneous institutional setting (country-specific health systems). Our results show that income elasticity is quite sensitive to the inclusion of technology variables and to health system heterogeneity, that complementary and substitution relationships play an important role in determining public and private health expenditure and, finally, that public and private health expenditures are both related with a cyclical indicator of economic activity.
2007	H68	CV: Chote, Robert, Carl Emmerson, Christine Frayne, and Gemma Tetlow. 2007. "The Fiscal Rules and Policy Framework." In <i>The IFS Green Budget: January 2007</i>, ed. Robert Chote, Carl Emmerson, Andrew Leicester and David Miles, 32-56. London: Institute for Fiscal Studies.
2007	I23 R58	Hill, Edward W. (Ned), and Iryna Lendel. 2007. "The Impact of the Reputation of Bio-life Science and Engineering Doctoral Programs on Regional Economic Development." <i>Economic Development Quarterly</i>, 21(3): 223-43. Retrospective data on the academic reputation of PhD programs in the biological and life sciences and engineering are used in regression models to measure the influence of academic quality on the growth in employment and in per capita income for metropolitan areas in the United States over the two parts of the recently completed business cycle (1994 to 2000 and 2001 to 2003). The quality of doctoral research programs in science and technology fields was positively associated with growth rates in employment and per capita income in metropolitan areas during the expansion phase of the business cycle. Regions with quality science and technology doctoral programs experienced declines in employment growth rates following the recession. There was an inverse relationship between academic quality and per capita income following the recession, indicating that regional earnings bubbles built up during the expansion. Strong path dependencies are exhibited in the models.
2007	J43	CV: Rucker, Randal R., and E. C. Pasour Jr.. 2007. "The Growth of U.S. Farm Programs." In <i>Government and the American Economy: A New History</i>. Price Fishback, 456-89. Foreword by Douglass C. North. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	K12	Kharroubi, Enisse. 2007. "Crises, Volatility, and Growth." <i>World Bank Economic Review</i>, 21(3): 439-60. How do volatility and liquidity crises affect growth? When credit is constrained, a bias toward short-term debt can arise in financing long-term

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		investments, generating maturity mismatches and leading potentially to liquidity crises. The frequency of liquidity crises ("abnormal" volatility) and the volatility of growth ("normal" volatility) are found to have independent negative effects on growth. Financial development however dampens the growth cost of volatility, but only in the case of normal volatility. The growth cost of volatility therefore depends critically on the composition of normal and abnormal volatility, the latter being more costly for growth.
2007	K31 L88	de Graaf-Zijl, Marloes, and Ernest E. Berkhout. 2007. "Temporary Agency Work and the Business Cycle." <i>International Journal of Manpower</i> , 28(7): 539-56. The purpose of this paper is to test the relationship between gross domestic product (GDP) and agency work. The paper develops a theoretical model for the time interdependence of GDP, agency work and regular employment and tested model predictions using a VAR model. Results show that on the macro level temporary agency work leads GDP development. Temporary agency work is an excellent instrument for employers to adjust the size of their workforce to fluctuations in product demand. Temporary work agencies, however, have a tough job finding qualified personnel in tight labour markets because workers generally prefer the security of a permanent contract. It is shown in this paper that, as a result of these two countervailing forces, the number of hours worked through temporary work agencies precedes GDP development. Agency work increases in the last phase of a recession after regular workers have been dismissed. It expands further, in line with GDP, when the trough is passed until agency worker's labour supply stagnates. This leads to a decrease in agency hours even before the business cycle reaches its peak. Then agency work declines further, in line with GDP, until regular workers are dismissed and the cycle start again. Temporary work arrangements have become a key area of interest for firms, academics and policy makers. This paper shows how the use of these work arrangement fluctuates over time. Also, this paper shows that agency work can be used in predicting future GDP development.
2007	L31 Z12	Gruber, Jonathan, and Daniel M. Hungerman. 2007. "Faith-Based Charity and Crowd-Out during the Great Depression." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i> , 91(5-6): 1043-69. Interest in religious organizations as providers of social services has increased dramatically in recent years. Churches in the U.S. were a crucial provider of social services through the early part of the twentieth century, but their role shrank dramatically with the expansion in government spending under the New Deal. In this paper, we investigate the extent to which the New Deal crowded-out church charitable spending in the 1930s. We do so using a new nationwide data set of charitable spending for six large Christian denominations, matched to data on local New Deal spending. We instrument for New Deal spending using measures of the political strength of a state's congressional delegation, and confirm our findings using a different instrument based on institutional constraints on state relief spending. With both instruments we find that higher government spending leads to lower church charitable activity. Crowd-out was small as a share of total New Deal spending (3%), but large as a share of church spending: our estimates suggest that benevolent church spending fell by 30% in response to the New Deal, and that government relief spending can explain virtually all of the decline in charitable church activity observed between 1933 and 1939.
2007	L31	Irvin, Renee A. 2007. "Endowments: Stable Largesse or Distortion of the Polity?" <i>Public Administration Review</i> , 67(3): 445-57. As ever more private resources are held in foundations and nonprofit organizations' endowment funds, more scholars and practitioners are demanding that these assets be put to good use immediately. Those favoring the preservation of capital--primarily representing private foundations--sound unnecessarily cautious. This article examines endowment conservation from a variety of critical angles, finding strong rationales for both conserving and liquidating endowments. Policy responses to the buildup of endowment assets include requiring a faster payout or regulating the amount and type of administrative expenses included in annual payout. This article reviews the relationship of the business cycle and wealth distribution to annual giving. The most prudent course, in view of the cyclical nature of giving as well as the substantial generational wealth currently held by elders, appears to be to conserve significant assets now in order to establish a stable flow of future social benefits.
2007	L64	CV: Liu, Christina Y., Wei-Chiao Huang, and Chia-Wei Wang. 2007. "Cyclical Employment Changes in Taiwanese Industry." In <i>The Labour Market and Economic Development of Taiwan</i> , ed. Joseph S. Lee, 107-29. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L64	Chou, Win Lin, Joshua J. S. Gau, and Kuo-Yuan Liang. 2007. "Industrial Business Cycle Linkages between Taiwan and the United States: Evidence from the IT Industry." <i>Journal of Asian Economics</i> , 18(3): 439-47. This paper uses a two-country model to investigate the international business cycle linkage in the information technology (IT) industry between Taiwan and the United States. Using panel Lagrange Multiplier unit root and panel cointegration analysis, we find that Taiwan's IT output is predominantly determined by supply-side factors such as the supply of IT parts from the United States. Our findings provide new insights in understanding the international business cycle linkage at the industrial level.
2007	L88	THE SAME AS K31 de Graaf-Zijl, Marloes, and Ernest E. Berkhout. 2007. "Temporary Agency Work and the Business Cycle." <i>International Journal of Manpower</i> , 28(7): 539-56.
2007	N37	Sheldon, Peter. 2007. "State-Level Basic Wages in Australia during the Depression, 1929-35: Institutions and Politics over Markets." <i>Australian Economic History Review</i> , 47(3): 249-77. State wage-fixation tribunals developed quite particular patterns of basic wage fixation during the Depression. They declined to follow the Commonwealth Court's 10 per cent wage cut, thereby confining its effect to about half the workforce and creating distinctly different State and Commonwealth basic wage patterns in each capital city. Further, tribunals' uneven patterns of basic wage adjustment to deflation meant that in some states, the real State basic wage increased. Patterns of state institutional behaviour and state politics therefore help explain the stickiness of real average wage levels during the Depression.
2007	N91	Healey, Richard G. 2007. <i>The Pennsylvania Anthracite Coal Industry 1860-1902: Economic Cycles, Business Decision-Making and Regional Dynamics</i> , Scranton and London: University of Scranton Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press. Provides a comprehensive examination of the role of economic and geographical factors in the development of the Pennsylvania anthracite coal industry during the latter part of the nineteenth century. Discusses recurrent and nonrecurrent economic fluctuations at the national level; constraints on business decision making--the impact of geology, topography, and mining technology; prior investment in mining and transportation infrastructure; railroad expansion and corporate control--network development strategies and the articulation of the anthracite distribution region in interior markets; tidewater markets, trunk line connections, and comparative economic performance; waxing and waning markets--sectoral shifts in the use of anthracite; the changing geography of market power; regional shifts, price behavior, and the changing size composition of anthracite production; corporations, competition, and the rise of the cartels--precursors and predisposing factors to industrywide combination; the 1873 combination and its successors; developing and managing the coal estate; region building--financing development in the mining economy; investment in new mining and railroad capacity; regional retrenchment--rationalization and reorganization in the Schuylkill region, 1872-1902; and regional dynamics, disequilibrium tendencies, and regional economic development. Healey is in the Department of Geography at the University of Portsmouth. Bibliography; index.
2007	O43	Strommer de Farias Godoi, Alexandra. 2007. "O milagre irlandês como exemplo da adoção de uma estratégia nacional de desenvolvimento. (The Irish Miracle as an Example of the Adoption of a National Development Strategy. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Economia Política/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 27(4): 546-66. This paper discusses the Irish experience in the 1990s, and details the main aspects of the impressive and rapid transition from a situation of excessive

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		indebtedness, economic stagnation and high unemployment to sustainable growth. The presence of a national development strategy seems to be the crucial institutional tool that allowed this transition.
2007	R58	Cadoret, Isabelle, and Christophe Tavera. 2007. "The Sources of Decentralised Output Fluctuations in France." <i>Papers in Regional Science</i> , 86(2): 309-20. This paper examines the sources of disturbances to short-term and long-term output variations in the French regions. We use an error-components model that decomposes decentralised output movements into common national, industry-specific, region-specific, and idiosyncratic effects. We find that industry-specific disturbances account for the major part of the variance of the systematic component of decentralised output fluctuations. Moreover, decentralised regional policy strategies that do not target specific sectors within the region only have a very limited impact on both short-term and long-term sectoral output variations.
2007	R58	THE SAME AS I23 Hill, Edward W. (Ned), and Iryna Lendel. 2007. "The Impact of the Reputation of Bio-life Science and Engineering Doctoral Programs on Regional Economic Development." <i>Economic Development Quarterly</i> , 21(3): 223-43
2007	R58	Gabe, Todd M. 2007. "Local Economic Instability and Business Location: The Case of Maine." <i>Land Economics</i> , 83(3): 398-411. This paper investigates the effects of local economic instability on business location in Maine. Instability is represented by the quarterly, six-month, and annual persistence of employment in Maine municipalities, and seasonal spikes in local employment. Regression results suggest that businesses are attracted to areas with high short-term and seasonal stability, but that annual fluctuations in local employment are not a significant deterrent to new business activity. Services businesses are particularly sensitive to local employment fluctuations, presumably because they are often highly integrated into the economy. Findings suggest that policymakers can jointly pursue the objectives of local economic growth and stability.
2007	Z12	Feldmann, Horst. 2007. "Protestantism, Labor Force Participation, and Employment across Countries." <i>American Journal of Economics and Sociology</i> , 66(4): 795-816. Using data from 80 countries, this article analyzes whether Protestant religion affects labor market outcomes. Controlling for the impact of labor market regulations, business regulations, the tax burden, the business cycle, the level of economic development, demographic and geographical conditions, wars, and the transition from planned to market economy as well as unobserved country and year effects, we find that countries in which the largest portion of the population practices Protestant religion have substantially higher labor force participation and employment rates, particularly among women. We obtain the same result for a subgroup of 19 industrial countries for which we have better data to control for the impact of labor market institutions and business cycle fluctuations.
2007	Z12	THE SAME AS L31 Gruber, Jonathan, and Daniel M. Hungerman. 2007. "Faith-Based Charity and Crowd-Out ...
2008		
2008	C02	Flaschel, Peter, and Michael Landesmann, eds. 2008. <i>Mathematical Economics and the Dynamics of Capitalism: Goodwin's Legacy Continued</i> , Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Fourteen papers explore the macroeconomic, structural, and microeconomic contributions of Richard Goodwin to the field of economics. Papers discuss coexistence of multiple business cycles in Goodwin's 1951 model; an encompassing theory of macroeconomic growth and fluctuation; Kaleckian investment and employment cycles in postwar industrialized economies; a Goodwin cycle with changing regimes of industrial relations; varieties of capitalism--the flexicurity model; Goodwin cycles and the U.S. economy, 1948-2004; the classical growth cycle after fifteen years of new observations; debt-equity cycles in the twentieth century--empirical evidence and a dynamic Keynesian model; monetary policy rules in small open economies--a Keynesian perspective; semistructural Keynes-Goodwin modeling--elaboration and calibration of a baseline theoretical framework; decomposition methods for analyzing intraregional and interregional income distribution; computational explorations of vertically coupled markets; microfounded animal spirits and Goodwinian income distribution dynamics; and Goodwin's structural economic dynamics in the context of globalization.
2008	C31	Holly, Sean, and Ivan Petrella. 2008. <i>Factor demand linkages and the business cycle: Interpreting aggregate fluctuations as sectoral fluctuations</i> . Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. This paper investigates the drivers of industry and aggregate fluctuations. We model the dynamics of a panel of highly disaggregated manufacturing sectors. This allows us to consider directly the linkages between sectors typical of any production system, in a framework where the sectors are fully heterogeneous. We establish that these features are fundamental for the propagation of the shocks in the aggregate economy. Aggregate fluctuations can be accounted for by small industry specific shocks. Moreover, a contemporaneous technology shock to all sectors in the economy, i.e. an aggregate technology shock, implies a positive response in both output and hours at the aggregate level. When this intersectoral channel is neglected we find a negative correlation as with much of the literature. This suggests that the standard technology driven Real Business Cycle paradigm is a reasonable approximation of a more complicated model featuring heterogeneously interconnected sectors.
2008	D85	Kichiji, Nozomi, and Makoto Nishibe. 2008. "Network Analyses of the Circulation Flow of Community Currency." <i>Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review</i> , 4(2): 267-300. The Japanese economy is emerging from a long-term recession following the bubble and is in the economic recovery phase. However, problems stemming from the widening economic disparity and the decline of local economy have risen. The local economy received a heavy blow from the reduction in public investment because of public sector reform combined with depopulation and aging. Under these circumstances, community currency attracts much attention as a tool that can simultaneously solve the twin problems of the decline of the local economy and the decay of the community. However, little research and few studies have been conducted to quantify the extent to which community currency revitalizes the local economy. We participated in the Tomamae-cho community currency experiment and investigated its circulation flow. This paper highlights the circulation flow of community currency using several network analyses. The following results are presented: (1) various distributions of the networks obey a power-law distribution; (2) the networks display the characteristics of a "Small World" similar to those of organisms, (3) directional and weighted network analyses are important; and (4) the double triangle system is effective due to its complementarity effect because commercial transactions facilitate circulation flow of community currency for non-commercial transactions, and non-commercial transactions expand commercial transactions in the local economy.
2008	F52	Lee, Cheng-Te, and Yo-Yi Huang. 2008. "Military Threats, Defense Resources, and Labor Adjustment. (In Chinese. With English summary.)" <i>Journal of Economics and Management</i> , 4(1): 1-24. We observe that the period between Cold War era and the event of 911, variation in foreign military threats leads to variation in defense resources and fluctuations in the labor market. Using an intertemporal optimization dynamic model, this paper explores the impacts of foreign military threats on the civilian consumption sector and on labor allocation. We show that an increase in foreign military threats could lead to a migration of labor from the civilian sector to the defense sector.
2008	F53	Camacho, Maximo, Gabriel Perez-Quiros, and Lorena Saiz. 2008. "Do European Business Cycles Look Like One?" <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 32(7): 2165-90. This paper provides a comprehensive framework to analyze business cycle

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		features other than synchronization. We use stationary bootstrap and model-based clustering methods to analyze similarities and differences among the European cycles. We find evidence that the length, deep and shape of cycles differ across European countries and that these differences are not decreasing over time. Finally, even though we find some correlation between business cycle synchronization and characteristics, there is important information in the characteristics that is not captured by the synchronization measures.
2008	G17	Truck, Stefan. 2008. "Forecasting Credit Migration Matrices with Business Cycle Effects--A Model Comparison." <i>European Journal of Finance</i>, 14(5-6): 359-79. Migration matrices are considered a major determinant for credit risk management. They are widely used for credit value-at-risk determination, portfolio management or derivative pricing. It is well known that migration matrices show strong variations and cyclical behavior through time. We compare a factor model approach and numerical adjustment methods for estimation and forecasting of conditional migration matrices. Our findings show that the methods may lead to quite different forecasting results. Although the numerical adjustment methods fail to outperform the naive approach of taking previous year's migration matrix as an estimator, the one-factor model provides significantly better in-sample and out-of-sample results. Additionally, on the basis of a chosen risk-sensitive goodness-of-fit criteria, we are able to interpret the results in terms of risk.
2008	I10	Sarferaz, Samad. 2008. <i>The Influence of the Business Cycle on Mortality</i>. Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2008-059 We analyze the impact of short-run economic fluctuations on age-specific mortality using Bayesian time series econometrics and contribute to the debate on the procyclicality of mortality. For the first time, we examine the differing consequences of economic changes for all individual age classes. We employ a recently developed model to set up structural VARs of a latent mortality variable and of unemployment and GDP growth as main business cycle indicators. We find that young adults noticeably differ from the rest of the population. They exhibit increased mortality in a recession, whereas most of the other age classes between childhood and old age react with lower mortality to increased unemployment or decreased GDP growth. In order to avoid that opposed effects may cancel each other, our findings suggest to differentiate closely between particular age classes, especially in the age range of young adults. The results for the U.S. in the period 1956-2004 are confirmed by an international comparison with France and Japan. Long-term changes in the relationship between macroeconomic conditions and mortality are investigated with data since 1933.
2008	K34	D'Amuri, Francesco, and Maria Rosaria Marino. 2008. "La detassazione del lavoro straordinario in Italia: Prime Valutazioni. (The Reduction of Overtime Income Taxation in Italy: A Preliminary Assessment. (With English summary)." <i>Politica Economica</i> , 24(2): 159-79. This article provides a preliminary assessment of the Law n. 126/2008, lowering taxes on overtime income in Italy. The tax reduction will positively affect workers with high labour market attachment and with relatively high marginal income tax rates, providing an incentive to work extra hours. Employment effects of the reform are expected to be limited, in particular in the long run. The tax reduction will have negligible redistributive effects, while it will lower the horizontal equity of the Italian Personal Income Tax. Given the procyclicality of overtime worked hours, the impact of business cycle on workers' disposable income will increase. Tax administration costs are expected to rise in order to limit the possibility to avoid taxes reducing the standard worked hours and increasing the overtime ones.
2008	L72	Swaray, Raymond. 2008. "Macroeconomic Determinants of Non-fuel Primary Commodity Price Movements." <i>Journal of Applied Business Research</i>, 24(1): 11-16. This paper uses cointegration and error correction modelling techniques to examine the relationship between non-fuel commodity prices and world macroeconomic and monetary variables. The results show that fluctuations in industrial production of OECD countries, real effective exchange rate of the U.S. dollar and oil prices have significant short- and long- run impact on non-fuel commodity prices. In addition, there is evidence of highly significant positive correlation between the index of non-fuel commodity prices and crude oil price. This implies non-fuel commodity-dependent developing countries that are net importers of oil can derive little benefit from upward movements in commodity prices.
2008	L72	Caballero, Ricardo J., and Stavros Panageas. 2008. "Hedging Sudden Stops and Precautionary Contractions." <i>Journal of Development Economics</i>, 85(1-2): 28-57. Even well-managed emerging market economies are exposed to significant external risk, the bulk of which is financial. At a moment's notice, these economies may be required to reverse the capital inflows that have supported the preceding boom. While capital flows crises are sudden nonlinear events (sudden stops), their likelihood fluctuates over time. The question we address in the paper is how should a country react to these fluctuations. Depending on the hedging possibilities the country faces, the options range from pure self-insurance to hedging the sudden stop jump itself. In between, there is the more likely possibility to hedge the smoother fluctuations in the likelihood of sudden stops. The main contribution of the paper is to provide an analytically and empirically tractable model that allows us to characterize and quantify optimal contingent liability management in a variety of scenarios. We show, with a concrete example, that the gains from contingent liability management can easily exceed the equivalent of cutting a country's external liabilities by 10% of GDP.
2008	M12	Eisfeldt, Andrea L., and Adriano A. Rampini. 2008. "Managerial Incentives, Capital Reallocation, and the Business Cycle." <i>Journal of Financial Economics</i>, 87(1): 177-99. We argue that when managers have private information about the productivity of assets under their control and receive private benefits, substantial bonuses are required to induce less productive managers to declare that capital should be reallocated. The need to provide incentives for managers to relinquish control links executive compensation to capital reallocation and managerial turnover over the business cycle, rendering them procyclical if expected managerial compensation increases when more managers are hired. Moreover, capital is less productively deployed in downturns because agency costs make reallocation more costly. Empirically, we find that both CEO turnover and executive compensation are remarkably procyclical.
2008	M16	Wan, William P., Daphne W. Yiu, Robert E. Hoskisson, and Heechun Kim. 2008. "The Performance Implications of Relationship Banking during Macroeconomic Expansion and Contraction: A Study of Japanese Banks' Social Relationships and Overseas Expansion." <i>Journal of International Business Studies</i>, 39(3): 406-27. We propose a social perspective emphasizing the opportunities and constraints of bank-firm relationships to understand the determinants of relationship banks' performance, using Japanese banks to test our theory. Using social exchange and role theories, we found banks that have strong social relationships performed differently during Japan's macroeconomic expansion and contraction cycles. However, our results indicate that social exchange and role relationships are context-specific: banks benefited from internationalization during a domestic macroeconomic expansion as a result of their home-country social relationships, but they were less constrained by the same social relationships in their international operations during a domestic macroeconomic contraction.
2008	P20	CV: Popov, Vladimir. 2008. "Shock Therapy versus Gradualism Reconsidered: Lessons from Transition Economies." In <i>Economic Reform in Developing Countries: Reach, Range, Reason</i>, ed. Jose Maria Fanelli and Lyn Squire, 270-306. Global Development Network series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	P29	CV: Sergo, Zdravko, Zdenko Tomcic, and Amorino Poropat. 2008. "A Contribution to the Empirics of Tourism Growth Cycles in Croatia." In <i>Fourth International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: Tourism--Governance and Entrepreneurship: Proceedings</i> , ed. Lovorka Galetic and Nevenka Cavlek, . Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2008	P29	CV: Bahovec, Vlasta, Mirjana Cizmesija, and Natasa Kurnoga Zivadinovic. 2008. "Cluster and Discriminant Analysis of Business Survey Data in the Manufacturing Industry in Eastern and Southern Europe." In <i>Fourth International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: Tourism--Governance and Entrepreneurship: Proceedings</i> , ed. Lovorka Galetic and Nevenka Cavlek, 1373-84. Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2008	Q42	Cognigni, Alessandro, and Matteo Manera. 2008. "Oil Prices, Inflation and Interest Rates in a Structural Cointegrated VAR Model for the G-7 Countries." <i>Energy Economics</i>, 30(3): 856-88. Sharp increases in the price of oil are generally seen as a major contributor to business cycle asymmetries. Moreover, the very recent highs registered in the world oil market are causing concern about possible slowdowns in the economic performance of the most developed countries. In this paper, a structural cointegrated VAR model has been considered for the G-7 countries in order to study the direct effects of oil price shocks on output and prices, and the reaction of monetary variables to external shocks. Our results can be summarized as follows: i) a stationary money demand, as suggested by the classic theory of money, can be identified for most countries; ii) according to the estimated coefficients of the structural part of the model, for all countries except Japan and U.K. the null hypothesis of an influence of oil prices on the inflation rate cannot be rejected. Inflation rate shocks are transmitted to the real economy by increasing interest rates; iii) impulse response analysis suggests, for most countries, the existence of an instantaneous, temporary effect of oil price innovations on prices; iv) impulse response functions indicate different monetary policy reactions to inflationary and growth shocks; v) the simulation exercises directed to estimate the total impact of the 1990 oil price shock indicate that for some countries (U.S.) a significant part of the effects of the oil price shock is due to the monetary policy reaction function. For other countries (Canada, France and Italy), however, the total impact is offset, at least in part, by an easing of monetary conditions.
2009		
2009	D03	McDonald, Ian M. 2009. "The Global Financial Crisis and Behavioural Economics." <i>Economic Papers</i>, 28(3): 249-54. Conventional economics, which is based on Homo economicus, cannot provide a satisfactory explanation for the global financial crisis. However, behavioural economics, and the concept of present bias, self-serving bias, 'new era' stories, money illusion, comparisons with reference levels and herding, can provide an explanation.
2009	D03	Klodt, Henning. 2009. "Sozialpsychologische Fallstricke und die Finanzkrise. (Socio-psychological Pitfalls and the Financial Crisis. With English summary.)" <i>Wirtschaftspolitische Blätter</i>, 56(3): 367-75. Traditional economic theory has tried to explain speculative bubbles as the result of rational economic behavior--and has failed. This calls for the integration of socio-psychological patterns, which allow capturing irrational behavior in economic analyses. The paper suggests four fundamental psychological pitfalls derived from the theory of cognitive dissonance, which might be at the roots of the present financial crisis and which should better not be ignored by monetary policy makers.
2009	D73	CV: Aidt, Toke S., and Jayasri Dutta. 2009. "A Theory of the Corrupt Keynesian." In <i>New and Enduring Themes in Development Economics</i> , ed. Bhaskar Dutta, Tridip Ray and E. Somanathan, 93-111. Statistical Science and Interdisciplinary Research series, vol. 5. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2009	D86	Tambovtsev, V. 2009. "The Financial Crisis and Economic Theory." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i>, 52(4): 42-48. Treating money as contracts in the process of execution, or "under-executed contracts," the article describes its properties as an economic good. It is shown that money is a private good with valuable externalities, that is, a legitimate good. Based on this, the article concludes the need for state regulation of financial markets oriented toward minimizing negative externalities by restricting the use of the riskiest contracts.
2009	D86	Tonkiss, Fran. 2009. "Trust, Confidence and Economic Crisis." <i>Intereconomics/Review of European Economic Policy</i>, 44(4): 196-202. This article explores the role of trust and confidence in economic life, and their relevance to the current financial crisis. It outlines a recent history of research and debate on the relationship between social trust and economic prosperity, before introducing more recent data on trust against the backdrop of the financial downturn. It goes on to distinguish the informal and social bases of trust from three key formal mechanisms of economic confidence (information, contract, regulation), linking this distinction to Akerlof and Shiller's revival of Keynes' discussion of the "animal spirits" that animate economic behaviour. Finally the policy dimensions are considered.
2009	E16	Kaupilla, Jari. 2009. "Quantifying the Relative Importance of Export Industries in a Small Open Economy during the Great Depression of the 1930s: An Input-Output Approach." <i>Cliometrica</i>, 3(3): 245-73. This paper provides a quantification of the relative importance of export industries in a small open economy using new data provided by input-output tables describing the Finnish economy in 1928. The Finnish analysis of the Great Depression of the 1930s has been particularly focused on the importance of foreign trade. Despite the lack of quantified evidence, it is commonly accepted that the export industries had a major role in the economic development. The basic input-output framework is extended into a production-consumption model to produce a more elaborate model that provides a quantification of changes in final demand of some key industries in the economy. Results suggest that even though the role of export industries was dominant, domestic market industries and private consumption also had a significant role in the depression.
2009	E59	Abberger, Klaus, Wolfgang Nierhaus, and Shynar Shaikh. 2009. <i>Findings of the Signal Approach for Financial Monitoring in Kazakhstan</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2774. This study concentrates on the signal approach for Kazakhstan. It focuses on the properties of individual indicators prior to observed currency crises. The indicators are used to build composite indicators. An advanced approach uses principal components analysis for the construction of composite indicators. Furthermore, the common signal approach is improved by robust statistical methods. The estimation period reaches from 1997 to 2007. It is shown that most of the composite indicators are able to flag the reported crises at an early stage. In a second step it is checked whether the most recent crisis in 2009 is signalled in advance.
2009	F18	Garcia Andres, Gonzalo. 2009. "Apuntes para una teoria post-crisis de la intervencion publica en el sistema financiero. (With English summary.)" <i>Papeles de Economia Espanola</i>, 0(122): 180-92. The financial crisis has established the beginning of a new trend of change and intensification of public intervention in the financial system. It has become necessary to work towards ensuring the success of the major current reform considering the difficult challenge of making the most of the potential welfare generation of an open market-based financial system. Thoughts concerning the financial system and its relation with real economy in this article commence with the proposal of a new theoretical framework, as an alternative to that of financial markets' efficiency. At the same time, the fundamental issues to be applied by the new regulatory system are stated, considering the market failures that should

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		be dealt with. We end, finally, in some of the challenges of the correct application of the regulation and treatment of systemic entities.
2009	F54	Ponczek, Vladimir, and Enlison Mattos. 2009. "Institutions and Economic Volatility: Democracy versus Risk of Expropriation." <i>Journal of Economic Studies</i> , 36(2): 184-94. The purpose of this paper is to decompose the effects of democracy and risk of expropriation on economic volatility. The authors follow Acemoglu et al. (2001, 2003) and use settler mortality in former colonies in the seventeenth, eighteenth and nineteenth centuries as an instrument of "risk of expropriation," in addition to a democracy index to capture institutional effects on economic stability. The authors present empirical evidence that the economic performance of more centralized former European colonies is not more volatile than that of democratic ones, once the exogenous variation of expropriation risk across countries is included in the model.
2009	F62	Bandoi, Anca, Dorel Berceanu, and Dana Danculescu. 2009. "Price Stability and Financial Stability in the Context of EUROSISTAM's Monetary Policy." <i>European Research Studies</i> , 12(4): 19-36. : In this article we propose to review some aspects of the relationship between price stability and financial stability in the current economic context. It is acknowledged that monetary policy of the EUROSISTAM still has as the main objective price stability, this being one of the most important ways of supporting sustainable economic growth. Although there are many theoretical approaches of the price stability concept all converging towards the idea of measuring and control of permanent inflation. Financial stability can be seen in the broad sense as the situation in which the financial system may ensure the efficient allocation of savings to investment opportunities and may face the shock without major disruptions. Viewed from this perspective the increased complementarity between price stability and financial stability is associated with economic globalization and, in particular, eliminating impediments to the free movement of capital flows. On the other hand the financial stability may be defined as a situation characterized by the absence of banking crises and by the existence of a certain level of price stability of the assets, including interest rates.
2009	H52	CV: Carranza, Luis, Jorge F. Chavez, and Jose Valderrama. 2009. "Success in Sustainability? The Case of Peru." In <i>Who Decides the Budget? A Political Economy Analysis of the Budget Process in Latin America</i> , ed. Mark Hallerberg, Carlos Scartascini and Ernesto Stein, 191-224. Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank; Cambridge: Harvard University, David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies; distributed by Harvard University Press.
2009	H57	Evenett, Simon J. 2009. "The Devil Is in the Details: The Implementation of Stimulus Packages and Their Effects on International Commerce." <i>Aussenwirtschaft</i> , 64(2): 111-37. Counter-cyclical fiscal policy has been an important tool used by governments during the past 12 months. The purpose of this paper is to consider the trade- and investment-related implications of such stimulus packages, in particular in the light of some high profile attempts to restrict additional government spending to purchases of domestically-produced goods. Necessarily our assessment is a tentative one, after all the downturn is not over and only a fraction of the outlays appropriated in many stimulus packages have been spent. Still, important preliminary findings concerning the potential for discrimination in the design and implementation of stimulus packages can be discerned and their implications for the design of government procurement provisions in trade agreements is discussed.
2009	K21	Lowe, Philip. 2009. "Competition Policy and the Economic Crisis." <i>Competition Policy International</i> , 5(2): 3-24. The Commission stands firm on the importance of maintaining the competition rules and a policy of robust competition policy enforcement. I propose to discuss in this article first why we believe that competition policy is one of the tools we need to deploy to help maintain the integrity of the EU single market and to help our economies out of the crisis, and then to examine, concretely, how the crisis has affected and is affecting our approach to enforcing the EC State aid rules, as well as the EC antitrust and merger control rules.
2009	K21	Wilks, Stephen. 2009. "The Impact of the Recession on Competition Policy: Amending the Economic Constitution?" <i>International Journal of the Economics of Business</i> , 16(3): 269-88. The strengths of the European competition regime are outlined before identifying challenges presented by the financial crisis. The argument moves from enforcement to systemic threats to the credibility of the economic models on which modern competition policy is based. It then turns from banking failures to the crisis in the European motor industry. It suggests that competition policy comprises an 'economic constitution' for the EU which is under threat, but registers the relative complacency of the competition agencies, and argues for a redefinition of policy. The conclusion suggests that the regulatory relationship between the state and the private sector will reflect scepticism about the market and that political changes in the UK and Europe offer radical choices between a reinforced or a marginalised competition policy which the competition policy 'community' needs to confront.
2009	K21	Lyons, Bruce. 2009. "Competition Policy, Bailouts, and the Economic Crisis." <i>Competition Policy International</i> , 5(2): 25-48. The aims of this paper are twofold. First, I explain the economics of bank bailouts as distinct from bailouts for other sectors of the economy. Why do all the rules of good competition policy appear to fly out of the window when the banks get into trouble? Does this mean that we should abandon the rules equally for car manufacturers and other industries in trouble? I argue that a unique combination of two characteristics made it essential to bailout or nationalize the banks in the current crisis. No other sector of the economy can claim the same justification. Second, I review the threat of a retreat to politically-determined industrial policy and the need for vigilant implementation of economic effects-based competition policy.
2009	K33	van Aaken, Anne, and Jurgen Kurtz. 2009. "Prudence or Discrimination? Emergency Measures, the Global Financial Crisis and International Economic Law." <i>Journal of International Economic Law</i> , 12(4): 859-94. Economists and political scientists have begun to isolate the causes and implications of the spread of the global financial crisis in late 2008. Critical attention--often accompanied by strident disagreement--has also focused on the efficacy of various domestic plans implemented in response to the crisis. International economic lawyers have started to explore the legal implications of these developments. Our analysis offers a contribution by examining whether and how certain aspects of international economic law might act as a credible constraint on state tendencies toward domestic preference when formalizing emergency responses to the crisis. We begin by offering a typology of emergency measures implemented to date. We then assess whether particular international economic law rules can target the nuanced forms of protectionism embedded in those responses. We survey both treaty commitments on trading relations (especially under the World Trade Organization) and the treatment of foreign investors. We argue that international investment law is, in the short term due to legal and extra-legal factors, more likely than any other area of international economic law to give rise to initiation of legal action and examine the most probable substantive norms likely to be violated.
2009	L24	Pontarollo, Enzo. 2009. "Editoriale: L'industria manifatturiera italiana ad un bivio: Deindustrializzazione relativa o declino irreversibile. (The Italian Industry at a Crossroad: Relative Deindustrialisation or Irreversible Decline. With English summary.)" <i>L'Industria, Nuova Serie</i> , 30(4): 575-82. The article reports the main conclusions of the XXXIII Conference organized by "l'Industria" together with the School of Industrial Economics of the University of Ferrara, concerning the future of the manufacturing industry in the midst of the most dramatic economic crisis since World War II. Manufacturing employment and value added are declining in all the industrialized countries, but at a different pace: very rapidly in the US and the UK, more slowly in Germany, Italy, and Japan. The reduction is mainly due to the very high productivity growth rate of the manufacturing sector, and to the increase of outsourcing of industrial goods. The EU Commission considers these developments a "relative

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		deindustrialisation", since they do not affect the role of industry and do not lead to an absolute decline of manufacturing. However, many worries are linked to the growing public debts of many countries, that is going to affect the growth rate of the economy and to the credit crunch that heavily damages the small and medium sized companies, cause of many bankruptcies. The paper outlines then the measures that can be quickly adopted by the Italian Government to support the small and medium companies, mainly affected by the credit crunch.
2009	M14	CV: de Grauwe, Paul. 2009. "The Crisis as a Paradigm Shift." In <i>Aftershocks: Economic Crisis and Institutional Choice</i> , ed. Anton Hemerijck, Ben Knapen and Ellen van Doorne, 82-89. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2009	P30	Simon, Gyorgy. 2009. "Market Reforms and "Economic Miracle" in Kazakhstan." <i>Economic Annals</i> , 0(182): 67-92. : Kazakhstan's postcommunist transition is characterised by gradual changes under the conditions of a limited democracy. These changes have embraced extensive price and trade liberalisation, and resolutely promoted privatisation and the building of market institutions, although structural reforms and the struggle against corruption have made little progress. The country's financial independence was established with the introduction of the tenge in 1993. Transformational recession reached its maximum in 1995, since when only the 1998 Asian and Russian crises have interrupted continuous growth. However, the Kazakh economy is very sensitive to fluctuations in world energy and mineral prices, as the extractive industries, primarily oil and gas, have a crucial role in its development.
2009	Q24	Gaffney, Mason. 2009. <i>After the Crash: Designing a Depression-Free Economy</i> , Edited and with an introduction by Clifford W. Cobb. Studies in Economic Reform and Social Justice. Malden, Mass. and Oxford: Wiley-Blackwell. Explores the theoretical and policy errors that permitted the current economic crisis to arise. Discusses the role of land markets in economic crises; a new framework for macroeconomics--achieving full employment by increasing capital turnover; and money, credit, and crisis.
2009	Q52	Fischer, Carolyn, and Michael R. Springborn. 2009. <i>Emissions Targets and the Real Business Cycle: Intensity Targets versus Caps or Taxes. Resources For the Future, Discussion Papers.</i> For reducing greenhouse gas emissions, intensity targets are attracting interest as a flexible mechanism that would better allow for economic growth than emissions caps. For the same expected emissions, however, the economic responses to unexpected productivity shocks differ. Using a real business cycle model, we find that a cap dampens the effects of productivity shocks in the economy. An emissions tax leads to the same expected outcomes as a cap but with greater volatility. Certainty-equivalent intensity targets maintain higher levels of labor, capital, and output than other policies, with lower expected costs and no more volatility than with no policy.
2009	Z10	Benabou, Roland. 2009. <i>Groupthink: Collective Delusions in Organizations and Markets.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14764. I develop a model of (individually rational) collective reality denial in groups, organizations and markets. Whether participants' tendencies toward wishful thinking reinforce or dampen each other is shown to hinge on a simple and novel mechanism. When an agent can expect to benefit from other's delusions, this makes him more of a realist; when he is more likely to suffer losses from them this pushes him toward denial, which becomes contagious. This general "Mutually Assured Delusion" principle can give rise to multiple social cognitions of reality, irrespective of any strategic payoff interactions or private signals. It also implies that in hierarchical organizations realism or denial will trickle down, causing subordinates to take their mindsets and beliefs from the leaders. Contagious "exuberance" can also seize asset markets, leading to evidence-resistant investment frenzies and subsequent deep crashes. In addition to collective illusions of control, the model accounts for the mirror case of fatalism and collective resignation. The welfare analysis differentiates valuable group morale from harmful groupthink and identifies a fundamental tension in organizations' attitudes toward free speech and dissent.
2010		
2010	A21	Dalton, Peggy. 2010. "The Use of Narrative Interview in Teaching Principles of Macroeconomics." <i>Journal of Economic Education</i> , 41(3): 252-58. The author describes the design and implementation of one experiential learning assignment used in a principles of macroeconomics course. The learning exercise provides an active role for students and results in a relational experience that provides traditional undergraduate students with a frame of reference with which to interpret the impact of macroeconomic events and policy on their daily lives.
2010	B26	Toporowski, Jan. 2010. "Henry Simons and the Other Minsky Moment." <i>Studi e Note di Economia</i> , 15(3): 363-68. This paper examines the influence of Henry Simons on Hyman Minsky. Simons' proposals for banking reform are contrasted with Minsky's alternative 'big bank' and 'big government' programme for stabilising the economy. The paper concludes by arguing that Simons' proposals for stabilising banking would have prevented a credit bubble, but would not avoid economic instability. Nevertheless, Minsky remained an admirer of 'Simons' banking' approach to the study of capitalism.
2010	B26	Corsi, Marcella, and Giulio Guarini. 2010. "Le cause reali delle crisi finanziarie: L'approccio di Paolo Sylos Labini. (With English summary.)." <i>Studi e Note di Economia</i> , 15(3): 389-412. : In his "Le prospettive dell'economia mondiale" ("Prospects for the world economy") of 2003 Paolo Sylos Labini analyses the real and financial factors of the American economy and expresses pessimistic forebodings on the future economic trends in the USA and other parts of the world which, in the light of the events occurring as from 2007, can now be seen to have been justified. The aim of this paper is to provide his ideas with a place in the present debate on the American financial crisis and, to this end, the paper is divided into three parts. At first, we delineate the approach taken by Paolo Sylos Labini in examining the links between the financial system and economic system, highlighting the Classical, Schumpeterian, and Keynesian elements contained in it. We then turn the focus on the four key elements of financial crisis according to Sylos Labini: income distribution, innovation, market forms, and debt sustainability. Finally, we recall some considerations by Sylos Labini on the three themes central to the present debate on the American crisis, namely the rate of interest in monetary policy, the role of the managers, and expectations.
2010	C38	Badarau-Semenescu, Cristina, and Gregory Levieuge. 2010. "Assessing the Potential Strength of a Bank Capital Channel in Europe: A Principal Component Analysis." <i>Review of Finance and Banking</i> , 2(1): 5-16. The asymmetric impact of the recent financial crisis on the European countries' real activity raised the question of the heterogeneity of the transmission channels of shocks in the euro area. In this article, we suggest an assessment of this heterogeneity based on the banks' capital channel (BCC). To this end, we follow an original and global perspective, studying the combination of several key indicators through a principal component analysis (PCA). Based on data collected before the beginning of the crisis, the analysis identifies Germany and Italy as the European economies a priori the most exposed to a financial shock passing through the BCC, while Finland, France, or Spain would be the least exposed. The comparison of these a priori results to the post-crisis economic performance of the largest European countries supports the idea of a heterogeneous bank capital channel inside the union.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	C39	Abberger, Klaus, and Wolfgang Nierhaus. 2010. <i>The Ifo Business Cycle Clock: Circular Correlation with the Real GDP</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3179. The Ifo Business Climate is the most important indicator for the business cycle in Germany. In 1993 the connection between the two components of the business climate--business situation and business expectations--was graphically portrayed by Ifo in a 4-quadrant scheme: the Ifo Business Cycle Clock. Today similar monitoring systems are firmly established and are presented by Eurostat, the OECD and others. The German Federal Statistical Office presents the real GDP in a 4-quadrant scheme. In the following, important qualities of the Ifo Business Cycle Clock are shown. The importance of orthogonal functions for the circular correlation is examined.
2010	C58	Kaushik, Abhay, Anita Pennathur, and Scott Barnhart. 2010. "Market Timing and the Determinants of Performance of Sector Funds over the Business Cycle." <i>Managerial Finance</i>, 36(7): 583-602. Market-timing skills of fund managers are an important issue for both mutual fund investors and researchers. The purpose of this paper is to analyze the market-timing skills and determinants of performance of sector funds across business cycles to see whether sector fund managers exhibit different market-timing abilities across business cycle. Single factor, five-factor conditional, and five-factor unconditional models were used to estimate the initial results for market timing of sector funds across the business cycle. Monthly data such as returns, Fama and French factors, and fund specific variables of sector funds from January 1990 to December 2005 were used to estimate initial and cross-sectional results. Cross-sectional analyses were done using two approaches: the traditional approach where alpha, the dependent variable, is estimated assuming that betas of predicting variables remain constant over time, and where alpha is estimated assuming that betas do change over time. Estimated alpha was estimated as a function of fund specific variables to examine which fund specific variables influence fund abnormal performance across the overall, recessionary, and expansionary periods. The benchmark used in the analysis (S&P vs sector specific) was shown to greatly influence the results. Sector funds demonstrate positive timing ability during recessions and negative timing ability during expansions when using the S&P 500 as the benchmark, but this timing ability disappears when sector specific benchmarks are used. As a whole, sector funds exhibit significant negative timing ability across all stages of the business cycle. When using the more appropriate industry specific benchmarks, only the utility sector demonstrates significant timing ability over both stages of the business cycle.
2010	C58	Hristu-Varsakelis, Dimitrios, and Catherine Kyrtsov. 2010. "Testing for Granger Causality in the Presence of Chaotic Dynamics." <i>Brussels Economic Review/Cahiers Economiques de Bruxelles</i>, 53(2): 323-27. An increasing number of recent articles applying powerful tests for non-linear causality have fuelled interest in discovering complex dynamics in macroeconomic and financial data. This paper is an attempt to add to the set of available tools by proposing a test for determining the source of causal relationships when a certain class of complex dynamics, that includes chaotic non-linearities, is present.
2010	E02	Alpanda, Sami, and Adam Honig. 2010. "Political Monetary Cycles and a De Facto Ranking of Central Bank Independence." <i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i>, 29(6): 1003-23. Political monetary cycles are less likely to occur in countries with independent central banks. Independent central banks can withstand political pressure to stimulate the economy before elections or finance election-related increases in government spending. Based on this logic and supporting evidence, we construct a de facto ranking of central bank independence derived from the extent to which monetary policy varies with the electoral cycle. The ranking avoids well-known problems with existing measures of central bank independence and provides independent information about average inflation and inflation volatility differences across countries.
2010	E69	Nersisyan, Yeva, and L. Randall Wray. 2010. <i>Does Excessive Sovereign Debt Really Hurt Growth? A Critique of This Time Is Different</i>, by Reinhart and Rogoff. Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. The worst global downturn since the Great Depression has caused ballooning budget deficits in most nations, as tax revenues collapse and governments bail out financial institutions and attempt countercyclical fiscal policy. With notable exceptions, most economists accept the desirability of expansion of deficits over the short term but fear possible long-term effects. There are a number of theoretical arguments that lead to the conclusion that higher government debt ratios might depress growth. There are other arguments related to more immediate effects of debt on inflation and national solvency. Research conducted by Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff is frequently cited to demonstrate the negative impacts of public debt on economic growth and financial stability. In this paper we critically examine their work. We distinguish between a nation that operates with its own floating exchange rate and nonconvertible (sovereign) currency, and a nation that does not. We argue that Reinhart and Rogoff's results are not relevant to the case of the United States.
2010	F65	Błasiak, Wojciech. 2010. "Światowy kryzys gospodarczy a globalna akumulacja kapitału. (The Global Economic Crisis and the Global Accumulation of Capital. With English summary)." <i>Contemporary Economics</i>, 4(2): 35-51. The article presents a thesis that the current global economic crisis is the Second Great Depression, after the First Great Depression of the 30s. This is a global crisis of capital accumulation, which is caused by insufficient global demand. The author analyses the theoretical output of John Maynard Keynes, Michal Kalecki, Paul Baran and Paul Sweezy. The post-war "Golden Age" of the capitalist economy ended in 1973 with a deep stagflation of the 70s and 80s. Capitals searching for profitable investment, started to be invested in financial speculation, growing since the 80s. This speculation was enabled on a global scale by the Washington Consensus in the 90s. The explosion of financialization of the global economy began. The author presents the analyses of Paul Sweezy and Harry Magdoff, who argued that this was financialization of global accumulation of capital in a form of world financial speculation. This process was completed by the financial crash in 2008, which was the implosion of global speculative balloons. Economics and global economic policy faced challenges of creating new world economic order.
2010	H83	Manole, Cristina. 2010. "Professional Performance Evaluation within the Romanian Administrative System." <i>Economia: Seria Management</i>, 13(2): 407-26. The current economic crisis, manifested in the entire world, highlights the need for sustained involvement of the local and regional authorities in each country, in conceiving and implementing Community policies (which already exist at European level) having an essential role in implementing the economic plans achievement. This view was shared by all European Union Member States, of which Romania is part, since 2007. Therefore, the economic crisis which is reflected in the Romanian society today, requires prompt and sustained intervention by the authorities in the execution of the economic recovery plan, implying the community strategies, due to sharply budgetary expenses cut, which is found in all European countries. In order to achieve this major objective, the Romanian authorities should have qualified and properly motivated personnel through an adequate remuneration, according to the training, skills, responsibilities, and especially individual performance obtained at each position, as it happens in most developed countries of the European Union. In this context, this study approaches the issues related to the performance evaluation of the public sector's employees. Considering the fact that strengthening and developing the human resources segment is a strategic goal of the Romanian administration for the period 2008-2013, which will lead to modernizing it and making it more efficient (at both central and local level), the personnel performance evaluation, at the organizational level represents a fundamental activity from the human resources' management perspective.
2010	I00	Bhalotra, Sonia, and Marcela Umana-Aponte. 2010. <i>The Dynamics of Women's Labour Supply in Developing Countries</i>. Department of Economics, University of Bristol, UK, The Centre for Market and Public Organisation. This paper investigates

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		cyclicality in women's labour supply motivated by the hypothesis that it contributes to smoothing household consumption in environments characterised by income volatility. We use comparable individual data on about 1.1 million women in 63 developing and transition countries merged with country-level panel data on GDP during 1986-2006. The scope of these data is unprecedented in the small but growing literature on labour markets in developing countries. We find that the within-country relationship of women's employment and income is, on average, negative in Asia and Latin America but positive in Africa. We suggest that amongst reasons why African women behave differently are that the conventional family structure with income pooling is less the norm, there are fewer opportunities for paid employment, and aggregate income shocks are more closely tied to rainfall variation. The findings are robust to controls for country-specific trends and potentially correlated shocks. In Asia and Latin America, characteristics that strengthen counter-cyclical responses include low education, being married, being married to men with low education, low wealth, no landownings, rural residence and fertility. These findings suggest that insurance motives underpin the dynamics of women's work participation. Examination of cyclicality in the distribution of employment across types suggests that recessions in every region are associated with a rise in self-employment amongst women. In Asia and Latin America, there is a parallel rise in paid employment and a sharp drop in non-employment. In Africa, there is a decline in paid employment which overwhelms the rise in self-employment and this is how total employment comes to decline. The results have potentially important implications for understanding labour markets, fertility timing and child outcomes.
2010	I25	Palivos, Theodore, and Dimitrios Varvarigos. 2010. "Education and Growth: A Simple Model with Complicated Dynamics." <i>International Journal of Economic Theory</i> , 6(4): 367-84. We construct a simple model of education and growth in which children spend a fraction of their time and parents spend a fraction of their income on education. Both a strategic complementarity and an intergenerational externality are present. The interactions between each pair of consecutive generations lead to rich dynamics. We show that multiple growth equilibria arise, some of them periodic and some aperiodic. We also find a negative correlation between volatility and growth, without a one-way causal relationship between the two being, necessarily, present. Rather, this negative correlation is driven by the structural characteristics of the economy.
2010	J46	Mondragon-Velez, Camilo, Ximena Pena, and Daniel Wills. 2010. "Labor Market Rigidities and Informality in Colombia." <i>Economia: Journal of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association</i> , 11(1): 65-95.
2010	J46	Kugler, Adriana. 2010. "Labor Market Rigidities and Informality in Colombia: Comment." <i>Economia: Journal of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association</i> , 11(1): 96-101.
2010	K10	Supiot, Alain. 2010. "A Legal Perspective on the Economic Crisis of 2008." <i>International Labour Review</i> , 149(2): 151-62. The 2008 global financial meltdown was the symptom of an underlying crisis in law and institutions caused by the neoliberal utopia of Total Market--"scientific" depoliticization of the economy, full commodification of labour, land and money, and all-out competition, with even legal systems subject to "law shopping". Financial markets were so successfully deregulated, they were the first to collapse: taxpayers are now paying the bills. But the markets for natural and "human resources" are also at risk. In the spirit of the 1944 Declaration of Philadelphia, Supiot argues, the rule of law must be reinstated to end human subordination to economic efficiency.
2010	K11	Adair, A., J. Berry, M. Haran, M. G. Lloyd, and W. S. McGreal. 2010. "Impact of the Recession on the Property Market in Northern Ireland: Contractual Non-compliance." <i>Local Economy</i> , 25(2): 131-42.
2010	K40	Cavalcanti, Marco Antonio F. H. 2010. "Credit Market Imperfections and the Power of the Financial Accelerator: A Theoretical and Empirical Investigation." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 32(1): 118-44. We investigate, both theoretically and empirically, the relationship between credit market imperfections and the degree of shock amplification arising from the so-called financial accelerator. We begin by simulating a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model with two types of financial frictions--costly contract enforcement and anti-creditor bias in the judicial system. Our model builds on the standard financial accelerator framework of Bernanke et al. (1999), to which we add imperfect judicial enforcement in the line of Krasa and Villamil (2000). According to our simulations, the power of the financial accelerator may either increase or decrease with financial frictions, depending on the source and initial level of such frictions. We then turn to the empirical investigation, based on panel data for 62 countries over 1981-1999. We rely on Djankov et al. (2005) and the World Bank's Doing Business Database for proxies of credit market imperfections. According to our results, which are consistent with the theoretical model's main predictions, macroeconomic volatility and the power of the financial accelerator seem to increase with contract enforcement costs, but vary non-monotonically with the degree of anti-creditor bias in the judicial and legal system.
2010	L53	CV: Sharaput, Markus. 2010. "Harper Government Industrial Strategy and Industrial Policy in the Economic Crisis." In <i>How Ottawa Spends, 2010-2011: Recession, Realignment, and the New Deficit Era</i> , ed. G. Bruce Doern and Christopher Stoney, 109-27. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.
2010	L82	CV: Mason, Daniel S. 2010. "The Stadium Game in an Uncertain Environment: A Preliminary Look at Arena Discourse in Edmonton, Canada." In <i>Optimal Strategies in Sports Economics and Management</i> , ed. Sergiy Butenko, Jaime Gil-Lafuente and Panos M. Pardalos, 97-123. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2010	L82	CV: Humphreys, Brad R. 2010. "The Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Sport in North America." In <i>Optimal Strategies in Sports Economics and Management</i> , ed. Sergiy Butenko, Jaime Gil-Lafuente and Panos M. Pardalos, 39-57. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2010	M54	Khan, Nafees A. 2010. "A Study on Performance Management through Recession Metrics during Downturn." <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Social Sciences</i> , 2(2): 155-65. It is an essential for every company to know how to implement the right metric set for this very trying period. Performance management through recession metrics implemented is indeed a must, employee morale is one thing that is hard to maintain in any company during this extremely trying and frustrating period. Companies would expect the employee who survived inevitable retrenchment due to cost-cutting and still then he or she has been spared. Thus, even if they surpassed the survival of the fittest stage, their morale would still suffer ultimately. And any company with dwindling employee morale better prepare because things would definitely take a turn for the worse. Communication should definitely be one of the focus points of the recession metrics. Open communication should be administered because without this, the informal grapevine would then be the ultimate source of havoc in the company. Anxiety levels would be raised and the employees themselves would feel detached and angry because they are not being told everything that has been going on under their noses. The author in this paper, tries to reflect the modus operandi of performance management through the recession metrics to enhance the productivity during the downturn in order to do the fair justice to their job. The restructuring of the organization should also be included in the metric set. Downsizing is inevitable so there will certainly be a lot of people that the company would have to let go. More importantly, the employees left behind are the ones who need to do more work with fewer resources so they might need to work longer hours and shorter days--to maximize time and cut costs. Thus, the restructuring of the organization and the workforce should be done systematically so that employee morale would not be made to suffer more. Performance management is such a key, by which every organization can do

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the proper assessment of employees and their output which matters a lot to both the employees and the organization during the downturn.
2010	N77	Boshoff, Willem H., and Johan Fourie. 2010. "The Significance of the Cape Trade Route to Economic Activity in the Cape Colony: A Medium-Term Business Cycle Analysis." <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , 14(3): 469-503. Trade is a critical component of economic growth in newly settled societies. This article tests the impact of ship traffic on the Cape economy using a time-series smoothing technique borrowed from the business cycle literature and employing an econometric procedure to test for long-run relationships. The results suggest a strong systematic co-movement between wheat production and ship traffic, with less evidence for wine production and stock-herding activities. While ship traffic created demand for wheat exports, the size of the co-movement provides evidence that ship traffic also stimulated local demand through secondary and tertiary sector activities, supporting the hypothesis that ship traffic acted as a catalyst for growth in the Cape economy.
2010	P43	El-Kharouf, Farouk, Sulayman Al-Qudsi, and Shifa Obeid. 2010. "The Gulf Corporation Council Sovereign Wealth Funds: Are They Instruments for Economic Diversification or Political Tools?" <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 9(1): 124-51. Our research has two objectives. The first objective is to review the historical evolution of the Gulf Corporation Council (GCC) sovereign wealth funds (SWFs) and to demonstrate how their conception and evolution was in fact an integral part of an overall prescription for the cyclical economic and fiscal imbalances of the oil-based GCC economies. The second objective is to review economic and political claims and arguments that have been developed to trim the tide and influence of the GCC SWFs in Western economies. Applying institutional and factual analyses, the paper provides counterarguments that rebut these claims and arguments. For a long time, advocates of globalization have argued its benefits to all parties. The experience of SWFs puts such claims to the test. In the meantime, however, GCC SWFs should open up a bit more and reveal their investments profiles showing both gains and losses. This should quell fears and convince skeptics that the GCC SWFs confidentiality practices are not hiding any "threatening secrets." Finally, recent financial and global turmoil generated acceptance of SWFs in Western economies with policymakers touring the GCC to "welcome" more SWF flows into advanced economies. However, only time will tell if such Western policy gestures are sustainable in the end, or were merely temporary policy switches rendered under severe pressures from global and financial crises.
2010	P43	Rhee, Yeongseop. 2010. "The Gulf Corporation Council Sovereign Wealth Funds: Are They Instruments for Economic Diversification or Political Tools? Comments." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 9(1): 152-53.
2010	P43	CV: Karwowski, Ewa. 2010. "Financial Stability: The Significance and Distinctiveness of Islamic Banking in Malaysia." In <i>Minsky, Crisis and Development</i> , ed. Daniela Tavasci and Jan Toporowski, 207-44. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	R28	CV: Hegedus, Jozsef. 2010. "Towards a New Housing System in Transitional Countries: The Case of Hungary." In <i>Housing Market Challenges in Europe and the United States</i> , ed. Philip Arestis, Peter Mooslechner and Karin Wagner, 178-202. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2011		
2011	C42	Baele, Lieven, Geert Bekaert, Seonghoon Cho, Koen Inghelbrecht, and Antonio Moreno. 2011. <i>Macroeconomic Regimes</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17090. We estimate a New-Keynesian macro model accommodating regime-switching behavior in monetary policy and in macro shocks. Key to our estimation strategy is the use of survey-based expectations for inflation and output. We identify accommodating monetary policy before 1980, with activist monetary policy prevailing most but not 100% of the time thereafter. Systematic monetary policy switched to the activist regime in the 2000-2005 period through an aggressive lowering of interest rates. Discretionary policy spells became less frequent since 1985, but the Volcker period is identified as a discretionary period. Output shocks shift to the low volatility regime around 1985 whereas inflation shocks do so only around 1990, suggesting active monetary policy may have played role in anchoring inflation expectations. Shocks and policy regimes jointly drive the volatility of the macro variables. We provide new estimates of the onset and demise of the Great Moderation and the relative role played by macro-shocks and monetary policy.
2011	C44	Osamwonyi, Ifuero Osad, Sunday Osaretin Igbinsosa, and Joseph Efosa Aigbodua. 2011. "Operations Research Models and Market Microstructure." <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i> , 11(2): 511-31. The interactions that occur in the securities market have been posited as being among the fastest, most information-intensive, and most highly strategic of all economic phenomena. In the last few years, both the theoretical and empirical researches on financial markets have grown; however, literature on market microstructure in emerging economies is still thin. This paper attempts to contribute to the needed literature. The paper reviews various structures and design of capital markets including the Nigerian Stock Exchange, and examines major microstructure theories. The relevance and implications for the Nigerian capital market are then identified, with a conclusion and suggestions on methods to improve the fortunes of investors especially during economic recession.
2011	C46	Manas, Arnaud. 2011. "The Paretian Ratio Distribution--An Application to the Volatility of GDP." <i>Economics Letters</i> , 111(2): 180-83. Recently, Gabaix suggested that the volatility of GDP could come from the Pareto distribution of the firm sizes. This paper describes and gives an approximation of the Paretian Ratio Distribution (PRD), which represents the weight of the firm in GDP.
2011	C46	Barro, Robert J., and Tao Jin. 2011. "On the Size Distribution of Macroeconomic Disasters." <i>Econometrica</i> , 79(5): 1567-89. The coefficient of relative risk aversion is a key parameter for analyses of behavior toward risk, but good estimates of this parameter do not exist. A promising place for reliable estimation is rare macroeconomic disasters, which have a major influence on the equity premium. The premium depends on the probability and size distribution of disasters, gauged by proportionate declines in per capita consumption or gross domestic product. Long-term national-accounts data for 36 countries provide a large sample of disasters of magnitude 10% or more. A power-law density provides a good fit to the size distribution, and the upper-tail exponent, alpha, is estimated to be around 4. A higher alpha signifies a thinner tail and, therefore, a lower equity premium, whereas a higher coefficient of relative risk aversion, gamma, implies a higher premium. The premium is finite if alpha > gamma. The observed premium of 5% generates an estimated gamma close to 3, with a 95% confidence interval of 2 to 4. The results are robust to uncertainty about the values of the disaster probability and the equity premium, and can accommodate seemingly paradoxical situations in which the equity premium may appear to be infinite.
2011	C87	Bardsen, Gunnar, Stan Hurn, and Zoe McHugh. 2011. <i>Asymmetric unemployment rate dynamics in Australia</i> . National Centre for Econometric Research, NCER Working Paper Series: 71. The unemployment rate in Australia is modelled as an asymmetric and nonlinear function of aggregate demand, productivity, real interest rates, the replacement ratio and the real exchange rate. If changes in unemployment are big, the management of demand, real interest rates and the replacement ratio will be good instruments to start bringing it down. The model is developed by exploiting recent developments in automated model-selection procedures.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	D18	CV: White, Mark D. 2011. "We've Been Nudged: The Effects of the Downturn on Dignity and Responsibility." In <i>Consequences of Economic Downturn: Beyond the Usual Economics</i> , ed. Martha A. Starr, 103-18. Perspectives from Social Economics. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2011	F60	CV: Stiglitz, Joseph E. 2011. "Capital-Market Liberalization, Globalization, and the IMF." In <i>Financial Globalization and Economic Performance</i> , ed. Hans Visser, 348-62. Elgar Research Collection. The International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 261. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	H00	Deaton, Angus S. 2011. <i>The Financial Crisis and the Well-Being of Americans</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17128. The Great Recession was associated with large changes in income, wealth, and unemployment, changes that affected many lives. Since January 2008, the Gallup Organization has been collecting daily data on 1,000 Americans each day, with a range of self-reported well-being (SWB) questions. I use these data to examine how the recession affected the emotional and evaluative lives of the population, as well as of subgroups within it. In the fall of 2008, around the time of the collapse of Lehman Brothers, and lasting into the spring of 2009, at the bottom of the stock market, Americans reported sharp declines in their life evaluation, sharp increases in worry and stress, and declines in positive affect. By the end of 2010, in spite of continuing high unemployment, these measures had largely recovered, though worry remained higher and life evaluation lower than in January 2008. The SWB measures do a much better job of monitoring short-run levels of anxiety as the crisis unfolded than they do of reflecting the evolution of the economy over a year or two. Even large macroeconomic shocks to income and unemployment can be expected to produce only small and hard to detect effects on SWB measures. SWB, particularly evaluation of life as a whole, is sensitive to question order effects. Asking political questions before the life evaluation question reduces reported life evaluation by an amount that dwarfs the effects of even the worst of the crisis; these order effects persist deep into the interview, and condition the reporting of hedonic experience and of satisfaction with standard of living. Methods for controlling these effects need to be developed and tested if national measures are to be comparable over space and time.
2011	H10	Attinasi, Maria-Grazia, Cristina Checherita-Westphal, and Malte Rieth. 2011. <i>Personal income tax progressivity and output volatility: evidence from OECD countries</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1380. This paper investigates empirically the effect of personal income tax progressivity on output volatility in a sample of OECD countries over the period 1982-2009. Our measure of tax progressivity is based on the difference between the marginal and the average income tax rate for the average production worker. We find supportive empirical evidence for the hypothesis that higher personal income tax progressivity leads to lower output volatility. All other factors constant, countries with more progressive personal income tax systems seem to benefit from stronger automatic stabilisers.
2011	H27	Tagkalakis, Athanasios. 2011. "Fiscal Policy and Financial Market Movements." <i>Journal of Banking and Finance</i>, 35(1): 231-51. This paper estimates fiscal policy reaction function in order to investigate the links between financial market movements and fiscal policy outcomes. An increase in asset prices affects in a positive and significant manner primary balances, with the response reflecting both an increase in government revenues and a fall in government spending. The most important impact on fiscal balances is due to changes in residential property prices. Changes in equity and commercial property prices are also important determinants of fiscal balances. Our findings suggest that the steepening of the slope of the yield curve contributes to expenditure based fiscal discipline.
2011	H76	CV: Freeman, Gary P., and Stuart M. Tendler. 2011. "Harder Times and Meaner Politics in the US, but Mass Immigration Keeps Rolling Along." In <i>Immigration and the Financial Crisis: The United States and Australia Compared</i> , ed. John Higley, John Nieuwenhuysen and Stine Neerup, 159-74. Monash Studies in Global Movements. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	H76	CV: Dunstan, Eileen. 2011. "Withstanding the Cuts: How Local Authorities Continue to Prevent Crime in Times of Recession and Government Cuts." In <i>The Recession and Beyond: Local and Regional Responses to the Downturn</i> , ed. David Bailey and Caroline Chapain, 229-42. Regions and Cities series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2011	H76	CV: Chapain, Caroline, David Bailey, and Alex Burfitt. 2011. "A Framework for Analysing Local Authorities' Responses to the Recession." In <i>The Recession and Beyond: Local and Regional Responses to the Downturn</i> , ed. David Bailey and Caroline Chapain, 101-40. Regions and Cities series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2011	J58	CV: Trumka, Richard L. 2011. "The Crisis of Neo-liberalism and the American Labour Movement." In <i>The International Handbook of Labour Unions: Responses to Neo-Liberalism</i> , ed. Gregor Gall, Adrian Wilkinson and Richard Hurd, 249-69. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J78	CV: Whalen, Charles J. 2011. "Human Resources: The Key to Institutional Economics after the Great Recession." In <i>The Global Financial Crisis: What Have We Learnt?</i> , ed. Steven Kates, 204-17. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J81	CV: Gaerlan, Kristina, Marion Cabrera, Patricia Samia, and Ed L. Santoalla. 2011. "Feminized Recession: Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Women Garment Workers in the Philippines." In <i>Gender and the Economic Crisis</i> , ed. Ruth Pearson and Caroline Sweetman, 67-78. Rugby, Warwickshire: Practical Action; distributed by Stylus Publishing, Sterling, Va..
2011	K00	Stevenson, Betsy, and Justin Wolfers. 2011. <i>Trust in Public Institutions over the Business Cycle</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16891. We document that trust in public institutions--and particularly trust in banks, business and government--has declined over recent years. U.S. time series evidence suggests that this partly reflects the pro-cyclical nature of trust in institutions. Cross-country comparisons reveal a clear legacy of the Great Recession, and those countries whose unemployment grew the most suffered the biggest loss in confidence in institutions, particularly in trust in government and the financial sector. Finally, analysis of several repeated cross-sections of confidence within U.S. states yields similar qualitative patterns, but much smaller magnitudes in response to state-specific shocks.
2011	L50	Schwellnus, Cyrille. 2011. <i>Macroeconomic and Structural Policies to Further Stabilise the Mexican Economy</i>. OECD Publishing. OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 906. Improvements in the macroeconomic policy framework over the past two decades and prudent regulation of the financial system have contributed to reduce output volatility in Mexico relative to other OECD countries. The sharp recession in 2008-09 illustrated that output volatility has nonetheless remained high. The fiscal rule has helped to balance the federal budget and keep the level of government debt low, while strengthening fiscal credibility, but it could be improved further to provide a stronger buffer against shocks. Although output contracted sharply in early 2009, actual and expected inflation remained above target, in part because rigidities in product and labour markets limit price flexibility. This constrained the monetary policy response. The banking system withstood the recession of 2008-09 well, but the contraction in bank credit was sharper than in other OECD countries, in part related to a boom-and-bust cycle in consumer credit that preceded the recession. While in other OECD countries the services sector stabilises output, in Mexico it contributes to output volatility. The volatility partly reflects the dominance of services with strong links to manufacturing, while modern and more stable consumer-

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		related services remain underdeveloped. Output volatility could be further reduced by amending the fiscal rule to accumulate larger buffers of financial assets during economic upswings or periods of high oil prices, and by taking measures to enhance the flexibility of prices. Mexico should also adopt internationally-accepted statistical conventions for its budget accounts to make them more easily comparable with those in other countries. There would be merit in moving towards macro-prudential regulation and supervision to reduce the pro-cyclicality of the financial system. Finally, entry barriers to services should be lowered to boost the development of a modern consumer-related services sector.
2011	L69	Nagia, Surender Kumar, Kanwarjeet Malik, and Kamlesh Rani. 2011. "Impact of Global Economic Recession on Indian Jewelry Industry." <i>International Journal of Business Economics and Management Research</i> , 2(8): 38-48. The impact of global crisis has been transmitted to the Indian economy through three distinct channels, viz., the financial sector, exchange rates, and exports. The study analyzed the financial performance of five (5) major listed jewelry companies in BSE as sample size n = 5 in two time window pre-recession and post-recession period. The research under consideration is used secondary information to measure the impact of economic recession on financial performance of firms during the period. The study did not find any significant change in ETR, NPR, OPR, and EPS except GPR which is significant at 10% per cent level of risk. Thus null hypotheses are accepted for financial performance of Indian jewelry industry except gross profit performance of the industry in global economic recession.
2011	N55 N75	CV: White, Ben. 2011. "A Historical Ethnography of Recessions: Crises in Yogyakarta." In <i>The Financial Crisis and Developing Countries: A Global Multidisciplinary Perspective</i> , ed. Peter A. G. van Bergeijk, Arjan de Haan and Rolph van der Hoeven, 65-82. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	O25	Manish, G. P. 2011. "Central Economic Planning and India's Economic Performance, 1951-1965." <i>Independent Review</i> , 16(2): 199-219. Many economists have hailed India's economic performance under the country's first three Five-Year Plans, a seeming exception to the rule that central economic planners do more harm than good. However, a close look at the neglected work of father and daughter economists B. R. Shenoy and Sudha Shenoy shows that despite impressive GDP growth, India under central planning suffered from both a stagnation in living standards and a massive malinvestment of resources in heavy industry.
2011	Q26	Cho, Seong-Hoon, Seung Gyu Kim, and Roland K. Roberts. 2011. "Values of Environmental Landscape Amenities during the 2000-2006 Real Estate Boom and Subsequent 2008 Recession." <i>Journal of Environmental Planning and Management</i> , 54(1): 71-91. This research suggests that consumers' marginal willingness to pay for environmental landscape attributes, such as water view, developed open space and forest-land open space, decreased during the 2008 recession compared to the 2000-2006 real estate boom. Estimates were obtained from a spatial hedonic housing price model after controlling for household location patterns and structural differences between the periods. Because the decline in amenity values was probably due to a temporary deterioration in economic conditions, the amenity values will probably rebound with economic recovery. Thus, development decisions based on the lower estimated amenity values measured during a temporary deterioration in economic conditions may be determined suboptimal post-economic recovery.
2012		
2012	B54	Peterson, Janice. 2012. "The Great Crisis and the Significance of Gender in the U.S. Economy." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i> , 46(2): 277-90. Thorstein Veblen, the founder of institutional economics, treated the study of "woman's place" as central to economic analysis, and his views on women's social and economic status were an integral part of both his critique of American society and mainstream economic thought. This presidential address to the Association for Evolutionary Economics considers the insights gained by observing the "Great Recession" through the intellectual window of "woman's place." The address begins by highlighting some of the main arguments of, and responses to, a particular narrative of the nature and consequences of the economic downturn that labeled the "Great Recession" a "Mancession," and then identifies key aspects of feminist-institutionalist thought that provide important insights into the significance of this popular narrative and reinforce the importance of doing institutionalist work that is feminist.
2012	C18	Sims, Christopher A. 2012. "Statistical Modeling of Monetary Policy and Its Effects." <i>American Economic Review</i> , 102(4): 1187-1205.
2012	C54	Kocenda, Evzen, Mathilde Maurel, and Gunther Schnabl. 2012. <i>Short-Term and Long-Term Growth Effects of Exchange Rate Adjustment</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4018. The European sovereign debt crisis revived the discussion concerning the pros and cons of exchange rate adjustment in the face of asymmetric shocks. Exit from the euro area is to regain rapidly international competitiveness. Exchange rate stability with structural reforms could be beneficial for long-run growth. We augment the literature by analyzing short- and long-term growth effects of exchange rate flexibility in a panel-cointegration framework. Countries with a high degree of exchange rate stability exhibit lower short-term and higher long-term growth. The degree of business cycle synchronization with the anchor country matters for the impact of exchange rate flexibility on growth.
2012	D04	Cebula, Richard J. 2012. "Contemporary Economics and Policy Issues in the US." <i>International Advances in Economic Research</i> , 18(2): 131-37. This paper outlines a variety of contemporary policy issues facing the U.S. economy. These issues include impediments to sustained economic growth and reduced unemployment, such as tax uncertainty and ill-conceived federal income tax policies. In addition, it provides an overview of four studies that deal with such topics as budget deficits and reduced economic freedoms, the implications of raising property taxes as a source of funds for revenue-starved local governments, the regional impacts of the world-wide recession for a specific locality in the U.S., namely, Hampton Roads, Virginia, and the relationship between yield curve inversion and the incidence of recession.
2012	D20	Maslak, O. I., L. A. Kvyatkovska, and O. O. Bezruchko. 2012. "Peculiarities of Enterprises' Economic Potential Formation under the Conditions of Cyclical Fluctuations. (In Ukrainian. With English summary.)." <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i> , 135(9): 36-46. The article considers the peculiarities of the enterprise potential formation taking into account the cyclicity of the economic processes. Basic principles and sources in potential formation of a business entity are determined.
2012	G02	Mueller, Andreas, and Malte Brettel. 2012. "Impact of Biased Pecking Order Preferences on Firm Success in Real Business Cycles." <i>Journal of Behavioral Finance</i> , 13(3): 199-213. Studies on behavioral corporate finance have documented that overconfident managers invest more than their more rational peers. Reasons include that overconfidence reduces managers' ability to perceive risk correctly. However, although it has been addressed in several theoretical models, the impact of overconfidence on firm success has received little empirical examination. Based on a unique 10-year panel dataset of German chief executive officers (CEOs) and their companies, we investigate the relationship between overconfidence and firm success. In line with principal agent theory and the hubris hypothesis, we find negative effects of CEO overconfidence during economic recessions. However, we also find a strong positive impact of CEO overconfidence on firm profitability and stock market performance during the early phases of the business cycle. These novel insights imply that overconfidence operates using different mechanisms in routine than in one-time

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		situations. In particular, it hints at heightened individual effort and work performance of overconfident individuals as described in psychological studies. Our findings suggest a reciprocal relationship between macroeconomic developments and microeconomic decision-making, a finding that may help to illuminate aggregated patterns such as herding and investment bubbles and the current economic and financial crisis.
2012	G02	De Mello, Joao Manoel P., and Marcio G. P. Garcia. 2012. "Bye, Bye Financial Repression, Hello Financial Deepening: The Anatomy of a Financial Boom." <i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i>, 52(2): 135-53. Since the conquest of hyperinflation, with the Real Plan, in 1994, the Brazilian financial system has grown from early infancy to late adolescence. We describe the process of maturing with emphasis on the defining features of the Brazilian financial system over the last 20 years: (1) stabilization and the subsequent financial crisis; (2) universality of banks; (3) market segmentation through public lending; (4) institutional improvement. Further paraphrasing Diaz-Alejandro (1985), we raise some hypotheses on why, this time, the financial boom has not (at least yet) turned into a financial crash.
2012	G02	Fromlet, Hubert. 2012. "Predictability of Financial Crises: Lessons from Sweden for Other Countries." <i>Business Economics</i>, 47(4): 262-72. The predictability of financial crises is widely regarded as low. However, skills linked to market psychology (behavioral finance) and the understanding of history and macrofinancial aggregates have been insufficiently integrated in the forecasting and risk management of financial institutions. Traditional financial modeling can no longer be applied as nicely as in the past. In Sweden, the financial crises of the early 1990s and in the latter part of the past decade were caused by overconfidence, control illusion, and herd mentality--but also by shortcomings in management and corporate governance. There is no evidence that these two serious Swedish banking crises were not foreseeable. The general question is when and under which circumstances financial decision-makers and authorities should listen to the usual minority of warning voices. One conclusion is that economists should be more "in house-oriented," and top managers should heed their professional opinions. Conclusions from this paper can also be drawn for China, India, and other emerging markets both when it comes to financial deregulation policy and government debt risks in deregulated financial markets.
2012	G02	Blinder, Alan S., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert M. Solow, eds. 2012. <i>Rethinking the Financial Crisis</i>, New York: Russell Sage Foundation. Twelve papers, some previously published, present ways to reconsider the 2008 financial crisis and examine the implications of this rethinking for financial regulation. Papers discuss some reflections on the crisis and the policy response; the persistent concerns of financial macroeconomics; credit supply shocks and economic activity in a financial accelerator model; the efficient-market hypothesis and the financial crisis; behavioral finance in the financial crisis--market efficiency, Hyman Minsky, and John Maynard Keynes; why did so many people make so many ex post bad decisions?--the causes of the foreclosure crisis; ratings, mortgage securitizations, and the apparent creation of value; the role of asset-backed securities, credit default swaps, and collateralized debt obligations in the credit crisis and the economy; finance versus Wal-Mart--why are financial services so expensive?; shadow finance; the political economy of financial regulation after the crisis; and pay, politics, and the financial crisis.
2012	I14 I15	Lopez i Casanovas, Guillem, and Marina Soley Bori. 2012. "The Economic Crisis and Its Effects on the Social Determinants of Health." <i>Hacienda Publica Espanola/Revista de Economia Publica</i>, 0(201): 113-32. With the economic crisis, the fight against unemployment in most countries is coetaneous to the need to restrain public expenditure in closing budget deficits. As a consequence, spending cuts have started to affect a large number of decisions that directly or indirectly may be expected to have an impact on health. These effects are likely to be unevenly distributed among different groups within the population. Therefore, not just health levels but also their distribution may be at risk with the financial consequences of the crisis. The main message of this paper is to first show social concern on the nature of the trade-offs in redefining expenditure priorities. On the prescriptive side of our work we argue that in the present situation we should not focus so much on health expenditure as we should on the social protection system as a whole. In addition, fighting against poverty (and not focusing so much on income inequality in itself) should be the most important consideration for health policy design. Thus, more selective, tailored made combinations of integrated policies should be addressed. Fragile groups need to be prioritized at this stage in battling toward poverty alleviation (poverty induces health losses) and for a sound job creation economy (workfare strategies require health at the same time that they produce health). Universal old-style welfare policies commonly lack focus, are not financially sustainable, and, overall, they have lower redistributive impacts. Random, poorly understood effects in welfare may result from these policies due to side effects from economic crisis, unemployment and changes in life style. Results may also depend on the type of groups benefiting from sustained social spending in practice. A welfare function is required in order to compare "losers" and "winners." This is a part of the second welfare theorem where non-superior Pareto agreements are achievable, and lack of consensus may easily emerge in designing health strategies since politics may not build the necessary consensus for policies.
2012	I15	Cruces, Guillermo, Pablo Gluzmann, and Luis Felipe Lopez Calva. 2012. "Economic Crises, Maternal and Infant Mortality, Low Birth Weight and Enrollment Rates: Evidence from Argentina's Downturns." <i>World Development</i>, 40(2): 303-14. This study investigates the impact of recent crises in Argentina (including the severe downturn of 2001-02) on health and education outcomes. The identification strategy relies on both the inter-temporal and the cross-provincial co-variation between changes in regional GDP and outcomes by province. These results indicate significant and substantial effects of aggregate fluctuations on maternal and infant mortality and low birth weight, with countercyclical though not significant patterns for enrollment rates. Finally, provincial public expenditures on health and education are correlated with the incidence of low birth weight and school enrollment for teenagers, with worsening results associated with GDP declines.
2012	M40	Bezemer, Dirk J. 2012. "Modelos contables y comprension de la crisis financiera. (Understanding Financial Crisis through Accounting Models. With English summary.)" <i>Revista de Economia Institucional</i>, 14(26): 47-76. This paper presents evidence that macroeconomic accounting models helped to anticipate the credit crisis and economic recession, whereas equilibrium models, ubiquitous in mainstream policy and research, did not. This study traces the intellectual pedigree of the accounting approach as an alternative to neo-classical economics, and the post-war rise and decline of flow-of-funds models in policy use. The paper includes contemporary case studies of both types of models, and considers why the accounting approach has remained outside mainstream economics. Finally, it provides constructive recommendations for revising financial stability evaluation methods, and advocates an "accounting of economics."
2012	N67	CV: O'Neill, Colleen. 2012. "Charity or Industry? American Indian Women and Work Relief in the New Deal Era." In <i>Indigenous Women and Work: From Labor to Activism</i>, ed. Carol Williams, 193-209. Urbana and Chicago: University of Illinois Press.
2012	P50	Clift, Ben. 2012. "Comparative Capitalisms, Ideational Political Economy and French Post-Dirigiste Responses to the Global Financial Crisis." <i>New Political Economy</i>, 17(5): 565-90. This article advances the case for the more systematic incorporation of ideational factors into comparative capitalisms analysis as a corrective to the rational choice proclivities of the Varieties of Capitalism approach. It demonstrates the pay-off of such an ideationally attuned approach through analysis of French capitalist restructuring over the last 25 years, placing it in comparative context. A modus operandi for such ideational explanation is elaborated through delineating different national conceptions of the market, and setting out their impacts on practices of market-making. The

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		claim made in this article is that understanding the evolution of French capitalism requires recognition of the ongoing market-making role of the French State, in combination with the French conception of the market and its embedding within a social context characterised by the inter-penetration of public and private elitist networks of France's 'financial network economy' which remains substantially intact. The ideational dimension is crucial because French understandings of the market and competition, the ideational building blocks of market-making, inform French state interventions and leave footprints on French institutions and market structures, and the evolutionary trajectory of French capitalism. In charting this trajectory, this article deploys the concept of post-dirigisme. We map out the parameters and causes of the post-dirigiste condition in France through examination of French bond market development, privatisation, the shift from a government- to a market-dominated financial system, and French capitalism's internationalisation. It then uses post-dirigisme to explain French state responses to the financial crisis and the banking bailout, noting how state actors, in concert with the banking elites, actively facilitated dominant market positions of French international champions.
2012	Q02	Diss: Savascin, Ozge. 2012. Endogenously Clustered Factor Approach to Macroeconomics. PhD diss. University of North Carolina. This dissertation constructs a novel factor approach to study the comovements of macroeconomic variables and introduced its two practical applications. Factor models have become useful tools for studying international business cycles. Block factor models can be especially useful as the zero restrictions on the loadings of some factors may provide some economic interpretation of the factors. These models, however, require the econometrician to predefine the blocks, leading to potential misspecification. IN my coauthored paper, we propose an alternative model in which the blocks are chosen endogenously. The model is estimated in a Bayesian framework using a hierarchical prior which allows series-level covariates to influence and explain how the series are grouped. Using similar international business cycle data as Kose, Otrok, and Whiteman (2005) we find our country clusters differ in important ways to those identified by geography alone. In particular, we find that similarities in institutions--e.g., legal systems, language diversity--may be just as important as physical proximity for analyzing business cycle comovements. In another application, I use the endogenously clustered dynamic factor model to gain a better understanding of commodity price comovements and their determinants. From a large dataset of commodity prices I extract the fundamental sources behind the price dynamics and find that commodity price comovements are mostly the result of sparse cluster factors that represent correlations of distinct group of commodities. Endogenous clustering of these groups does not represent the standard narrow classifications (indexes) of commodity prices as defined by statistical agencies (e.g. International Financial Statistics, Bureau of Labor Statistics). Characterization analysis on these factors identifies a wide range of macroeconomic variables like crude oil prices, fertilizer prices, and the federal funds rate as possible sources of commodity price comovements.
2012	Q02	Céspedes, Luis Felipe, and Andres Velasco. 2012. "Macroeconomic Performance during Commodity Price Booms and Busts." <i>IMF Economic Review</i> , 60(4): 570-99. Fluctuations in commodity prices are often associated with macroeconomic volatility. But not all nations are created equal in this regard. The macro response to commodity booms and busts depends both on the structural characteristics of the economy and on the policy framework that is in place. This paper investigates the macro response of a group of commodity-producing nations in episodes of large commodity prices shocks. First, it provides a theoretical framework to analyze how shocks to commodity prices affect the domestic economy. For this the paper uses a simple open-economy model with nominal rigidities and financial frictions. Then it provides empirical evidence (using commodity price boom and bust episodes) that commodity price shocks have a significant impact on output and investment dynamics. Economies with more flexible exchange rate regimes exhibit less pronounced responses of output during these episodes. The paper also provides evidence that the impact of those shocks on investment tends to be larger for economies with less developed financial markets. Moreover, it finds that international reserve accumulation, more stable political systems, and less open capital accounts tend to reduce the real exchange rate appreciation (depreciation) in episodes of commodity price booms (busts).
2012	Q22	Fotis, Panagiotis N. 2012. "Competition Policy in Periods of Economic Downturn." <i>International Journal of Economics and Business Research</i> , 4(5): 560-76. This paper attempts to cast light on the main principles of the industrial restructuring agreements (crisis cartels) from a European perspective. For this purpose, I will explore the basic fundamentals of theory of harm concerning the formation of cartels during economic downturn in specific oligopolistic markets and I will analyse basic characteristics of past European cases. I also survey the Greek fish farming crisis cartel case.
2012	Q55 Q57	CV: Courvisanos, Jerry. 2012. "Political Economy of Innovation and Sustainable Development." In <i>Crisis, Innovation and Sustainable Development: The Ecological Opportunity</i> , ed. Blandine Laperche, Nadine Levratto and Dimitri Uzunidis, 184-206. Science, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	Q55	CV: Patelis, Dimitrios. 2012. "Capital Accumulation, Crisis and Return to Nature?." In <i>Crisis, Innovation and Sustainable Development: The Ecological Opportunity</i> , ed. Blandine Laperche, Nadine Levratto and Dimitri Uzunidis, 207-30. Science, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	Q57	Kallis, Giorgos, Christian Kerschner, and Joan Martinez-Alier. 2012. "The Economics of Degrowth." <i>Ecological Economics</i> , 84(1): 172-80. Economic degrowth is ecologically desirable, and possibly inevitable; but under what conditions can it become socially sustainable? How can we have full employment and economic stability without growth? What will happen to public spending and to public debt? How would production be organised in a degrowing economy? And under what plausible socio-political conditions could such grand changes happen? Standard economic theories and models ignore these questions. For them economic growth is an axiomatic necessity. This article reviews recent contributions in the economics of degrowth and identifies research avenues for ecological economists.
2012	Q57	THE SAME AS Q55 CV: Courvisanos, Jerry. 2012. "Political Economy of Innovation and Sustainable Development."
2012	R42	Karner, Alex, Anamarie Urrutia, and Deb Niemeier. 2012. "US Public Transit Fantasies: Performance and Economic Stimulus." <i>International Journal of Transport Economics</i> , 39(1): 39-55. Transit funding is often reduced, sometimes severely, during periods of economic downturn. Very little is known about how transit agencies modify operations when funds become scarce, particularly when they are being asked to carry a larger share of travelers. In this paper, we examine the performance of transit agencies since 1991, including during the recent economic crisis, to assess how transit operations have changed in response to changing economic circumstances. Using California data, we find that the effect of subsidies varies by the source of funding and the size of operator. For example, state subsidies and local subsidies are associated with increasing efficiency (vehicle revenue-miles per operating expenditures). We also identify the recent economic downturn's negative effect on both efficiency and overall operator performance (unlinked passenger trips per operating expenditures). Decreasing efficiency and overall performance are evidence of service-cutting behavior in the wake of operating shortfalls. Service cuts have a direct effect on revenue vehicle miles and ridership and would tend to decrease efficiency while increasing effectiveness (unlinked passenger trips per vehicle revenue miles) for the same number of trips. This study begins to unravel the practical effects of changing subsidies and lays the groundwork for further analysis. We conclude that without increasing funds for transit operations, this mode's hoped for role in climate change mitigation will remain only a fantasy.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	Z11	Katsuura, Masaki. 2012. "Lead-Lag Relationship between Household Cultural Expenditures and Business Cycles." <i>Journal of Cultural Economics</i>, 36(1): 49-65. This paper empirically examines how household cultural expenditures correspond to business cycles in Japan. Since income level is among the most important determinants of cultural demand, and income fluctuates with business cycles, examining the relationship between cultural expenditures and business cycles is useful, particularly in discussing income elasticity of cultural demand. The data used are monthly household expenditures for movies, live performances, and cultural establishments in the Family Income and Expenditure Survey. Turning points for cultural expenditures and related indicators are determined by estimating the regime-switching model. The lead-lag relationship between these series and the reference dates of Japanese business cycles are analyzed. The result indicates that cultural expenditures fluctuate cyclically with unstable leads and lags corresponding to business cycles. In addition, cultural expenditures adhere to smaller specific cycles within officially designated expansions, which imply that income elasticity has not been constant during past business cycles.
2013		
2013	B59	CV: Wallis, Stewart. 2013. "The Urgent Need to Transform Economics." In <i>Responsible Economics: E. F. Schumacher and His Legacy for the 21st Century</i> . E. F. Schumacher, 303-11. Edited by Hendrik Opdebeeck. Frontiers in Business Ethics, vol. 11. Oxford and Bern: Peter Lang.
2013	C99	Jorda, Oscar, and Alan M. Taylor. 2013. <i>The Time for Austerity: Estimating the Average Treatment Effect of Fiscal Policy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19414. Elevated government debt levels in advanced economies have risen rapidly as sovereigns absorbed private-sector losses and cyclical deficits blew up in the Global Financial Crisis and subsequent slump. A rush to fiscal austerity followed but its justifications and impacts have been heavily debated. Research on the effects of austerity on macroeconomic aggregates remains unsettled, mired by the difficulty of identifying multipliers from observational data. This paper reconciles seemingly disparate estimates of multipliers within a unified framework. We do this by first evaluating the validity of common identification assumptions used by the literature and find that they are largely violated in the data. Next, we use new propensity score methods for time-series data with local projections to quantify how contractionary austerity really is, especially in economies operating below potential. We find that the adverse effects of austerity may have been understated.
2013	D44	Diss: Mu, Yifei. 2013. <i>Banking Crises and the Volume of Trade</i> . PhD diss. Clemson University. This dissertation consists of three chapters. The first two chapters investigate the correlation between banking crises and bilateral trade flows. In the first chapter, we focus on how banking crises may impact the bilateral trade flows over time. We attempt to disentangle the financial shocks' impacts on trade flow by factors that are related to exporters and importers. The second chapter assesses how banking crises impact the extensive and intensive margin of the trade. The third chapter attempts to use frontier model to analyze the bidding behaviors and collusion in the different sub-markets of low price, sealed-bid construction procurement. Since 2007 banking crisis and the onset of Great Recession, there have been many studies that have provided insights linking between the Great Recession and dramatic fall in trade. The objective of Chapter 1 is to investigate the impact of banking crises more generally. We use the data for 173 countries and across 32 years. We find relatively robust results for the correlation between banking crises and bilateral trade flow fluctuations. Most of the impacts from banking crises go through the importers. There seems to be little evidence to support the hypothesis that banking crises directly lowers the exports. There is a relative constant negative impact on import for the time periods in advance of the onset of crises. After the crisis is over, the decline in import tends to intensify for another two years and starts to recover. Chapter 2 decomposes the bilateral trade flow into extensive margin and intensive margin. The results suggest different patterns of the financial shocks for exporters and importers in different margins. For exporters, the insignificant result from Chapter 1 is caused by neutralization of the opposite effects from extensive and intensive margin. During banking crisis exporters tend to export fewer varieties of goods and increase the volume for each variety. For importers, a banking crisis tends to have a larger negative impact on extensive margin and relatively smaller impacts on intensive margin. Chapter 3 adopts a frontier model to analyze the bidding behaviors and collusion in low-price, sealed-bid procurement. In a market without collusion, the objective function of each bidder is to maximize their own expect profit. In a market with collusion, the objective function is to maximize profit than separated profit between colluders. The bidding data from real world are usually the mixture of these two cases. Using frontier model can avoid the explicit objective function and give a hint about whether there might be collusion in a market.
2013	F63	Prabhakar, A. C. 2013. "Global Economy: New Trends." <i>Journal of Applied Finance and Banking</i>, 3(4): 229-44 The current global economic and financial crises led by free markets economies; that clearly indicates the collapse of Milton-Friedman's philosophy of Chicago university which was based on Adam Smith's classical economic theory, and policies of Thatcher-Reagan's free-market model; as dominated thinking for 30 years has been discredited. The systemic crisis of capitalism is looming right after. The pursuit of the model based on the growth of the real economy and of the consumption attached to it, has become, for the first time in history a real threat for the future of humankind and the planet. .
2013	F66	CV: Van Lear, William. 2013. "Globalization, the Labor Market, and Retirement." In <i>The Symbolism of Globalization, Development, and Aging</i> , ed. Steven L. Arxer and John W. Murphy, 47-57. International Perspectives on Aging, vol. 7. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	F66	Gallie, Duncan, ed. 2013. <i>Economic Crisis, Quality of Work, and Social Integration: The European Experience</i>, Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. Eleven papers explore both the way that the quality of work was affected by the recent economic crisis and its implications for social integration, using data from the European Social Survey. Papers discuss economic crisis, the quality of work, and social integration--issues and context (Duncan Gallie); economic crisis and employment change--the Great Regression (Michael Tahlin); distribution in the downturn (Tahlin); continuing training in times of economic crisis (Martina Dieckhoff); job control, work intensity, and work stress (Gallie and Ying Zhou); insecurity and the peripheral workforce (Vanessa Gash and Hande Inanc); work-family conflict and economic change (Frances McGinnity and Helen Russell); economic downturn and work motivation (Nadia Steiber); unemployment and subjective well-being (Russell, Dorothy Watson, and McGinnity); economic crisis, political legitimacy, and social cohesion (Javier Polavieja); and economic crisis, country variations, and institutional structure (Gallie).
2013	F66	Spiro, Peter S. 2013. "A Sectoral Analysis of Ontario's Weak Productivity Growth." <i>International Productivity Monitor</i>, 0(26): 20-35. Since 2005, labour productivity growth in Ontario's business sector has been zero, greatly under-performing the rest of Canada and being single-handedly responsible for most of what has been described as "Canada's dismal productivity growth." This article examines the issue through detailed sectoral data, and finds a wide range of variation underlying the average productivity growth rate. Some important sectors have maintained decent productivity growth. Other sectors, especially in manufacturing, saw the level of productivity decline significantly. Empirical evidence suggests that weak aggregate demand--due to the high Canadian dollar, the U.S. recession, and global restructuring--was the main cause of weak productivity. Weak demand led to lost economies of scale, particularly due to compositional shifts in the economy.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	H12	Asensio, Angel. 2013. "Coping with the European Public Debt Problem: The Desperate New "Growth Pact" of 2012 and Its Aftermath." <i>International Journal of Political Economy</i> , 42(2): 42-62. The paper examines the main instruments involved in Europe's "new" strategy in 2012. It explains why none are suited to the current challenges in terms of growth recovery and public debt control. The reason is basically that all the instruments focus on factor cost reductions (capital and labor), that is, on the supply side of the economy, while, the evidence clearly suggests that the main issue is on the demand side. Hence, drawing on a few basic equations, the paper discusses the conditions under which a fiscal stimulus might eventually reduce the public deficit and help control the debt by means of induced growth and fiscal revenues. This is not to say that a balanced budget per se is a desirable objective, for it is acknowledged that a public deficit may be desirable in the long run to foster economic growth. The purpose here is to show that, in the context of the European sovereign debt problem, a fiscal stimulus could eventually reduce the deficit and the debt ratio while stimulating economic growth. The formal condition proves to be reachable for the range of the key parameters observed in most member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The paper also discusses the problems that could make the condition more difficult to deal with in the European context and how they could be solved.
2013	H12	CV: Marelli, Enrico, and Marcello Signorelli. 2013. "The Unemployment Impact of Financial Crises." In <i>Financial Crisis, Labour Markets and Institutions</i> , ed. Sebastiano Fadda and Pasquale Tridico, 192-211. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	H12	Winkler, Adalbert. 2013. "Ordnung und Vertrauen--Zentralbank und Staat in der Eurokrise. (With English summary)." <i>Perspektiven der Wirtschaftspolitik</i> , 14(3-4): 198-218. The management of the euro crisis, i.e. the ECB's lender of last resort activities for crisis countries and crisis banks, as well as the establishment of the European Stability Mechanism and a European banking union, has been severely criticized by economists following the German ordoliberal tradition. They argue that crisis management violates key principles of economic policy, namely the principle of liability and the principle of stable money. Accordingly, euro crisis management undermines private sector confidence in the market economy and in the currency. This article argues that this view neglects the fact that the crisis itself reflects a loss of confidence. Thus, crisis management has to restore confidence first, which can only be achieved by measures that inherently conflict with ordoliberalism. As a result, the critique of euro crisis management is misplaced as ordoliberal principles provide a useful guideline for economic policies only after confidence has been restored.
2013	H12	Claessens, Stijn, Ayhan Kose, Luc Laeven, and Fabian Valencia. 2013. <i>Understanding Financial Crises: Causes, Consequences, and Policy Responses</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9310. The global financial crisis of 2007-09 has led to an intensive research program analyzing a wide range of issues related to financial crises. This paper presents a summary of a forthcoming book, <i>Financial Crises: Causes, Consequences, and Policy Responses</i> , that includes 19 contributions examining these issues and distilling policy lessons. The book covers a wide range of crises, including banking, balance-of-payments, and sovereign debt crises. It reviews the typical patterns prior to crises, considers lessons on their antecedents, and analyzes their evolution and aftermath. It also provides valuable policy lessons on how to prevent, contain and manage financial crises.
2013	H12	Claessens, Stijn, and Ayhan Kose. 2013. <i>Financial Crises: Explanations, Types, and Implications</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9329. This paper reviews the literature on financial crises focusing on three specific aspects. First, what are the main factors explaining financial crises? Since many theories on the sources of financial crises highlight the importance of sharp fluctuations in asset and credit markets, the paper briefly reviews theoretical and empirical studies on developments in these markets around financial crises. Second, what are the major types of financial crises? The paper focuses on the main theoretical and empirical explanations of four types of financial crises--currency crises, sudden stops, debt crises, and banking crises--and presents a survey of the literature that attempts to identify these episodes. Third, what are the real and financial sector implications of crises? The paper briefly reviews the short- and medium-run implications of crises for the real economy and financial sector. It concludes with a summary of the main lessons from the literature and future research directions.
2013	H12	CV: Morra Imas, Linda. 2013. "Embracing Evaluation in Turbulent Economic and Fiscal Times." In <i>Evaluation and Turbulent Times: Reflections on a Discipline in Disarray</i> , ed. Jan-Eric Furubo, Ray C. Rist and Sandra Speer, 93-108. Comparative Policy Evaluation series, vol. 20. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2013	H12	Bouis, Romain, Lukasz Rawdanowicz, Jean-Paul Renne, Shingo Watanabe, and Ane Kathrine Christensen. 2013. <i>The Effectiveness of Monetary Policy since the Onset of the Financial Crisis</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1081. In the wake of the Great Recession, a massive monetary policy stimulus was provided in the main OECD economies. It helped to stabilise financial markets and avoid deflation. Nonetheless, GDP growth has been sluggish and in some countries lower than expected given the measures taken, and estimated economic slack remains large. In this context, this paper assesses the effectiveness of monetary policy in recent years. It finds that notwithstanding an almost full transmission of policy interest rate cuts and unconventional policy measures to higher asset prices and lower cost of credit in and outside the banking sector in most countries, with the exception of vulnerable euro area economies, monetary policy stimulus did not show up in stronger growth due to a combination of three factors. First, lower policy interest rates may not have provided as much stimulus as expected given the evidence of a decrease in natural interest rates, resulting from the estimated decline in potential GDP growth in the wake of the crisis. Second, balance sheet adjustments of non-financial companies and households, large uncertainty as well as simultaneous and considerable fiscal consolidation in many OECD countries constituted important headwinds. Third, the bank lending channel of monetary policy transmission appears to have been impaired, mainly due to considerable balance sheet adjustments and prevailing uncertainty, which together limited banks' capacity and willingness to supply credit. The paper also stresses that the monetary accommodation risks having unintended negative consequences which are likely to increase with its duration.
2013	I13	Diss: Depew, Briggs. 2013. Public Policy and Its Impact on the Labor Market. PhD diss. University of Arizona. My dissertation consists of four chapters that are motivated by understanding the intended and unintended economic outcomes of public policy in the labor market. My particular focus is studying how individuals respond to incentives created by policy and welfare reform. The first chapter explores the effect of expanding dependent health insurance coverage to young adults. I study both the outcomes from state policies and the recent Affordable Care Act (ACA). In the second chapter I analyze the unintended consequences of a New Deal policy that paid farmers to reduce production. As a result, I find significant displacement of croppers and tenants in the Cotton South. The third chapter ties together the micro-foundations of the labor supply to the firm with the macroeconomic areas of on-the-job search theory and the business cycle. By using employee level data from two US manufacturing firms in the volatile interwar period, I show that these two firms had significantly more wage setting power during recessions than expansions. My final chapter addresses the question of how does reduced immigration restrictions affect the composition of immigrants in the US.
2013	I13	Burkhauser, Richard V., Mary C. Daly, and Brian T. Lucking. 2013. "Is Australia One Recession Away from a Disability Blowout? Lessons from Other Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development Countries." <i>Australian Economic Review</i> , 46(3): 357-68. A blowout in disability-based cash transfer programmes resulted in fundamental reforms over the last decade in several Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development countries. Similar reforms are being proposed in the United States in

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the wake of its disability programme growth following the Global Financial Crisis. We compare trends in US and Australian disability receipt with those of the Netherlands and Sweden and argue that Australia's current Disability Support Pension programme is vulnerable to the same forces that caused unsustainable programme growth in these countries. Absent fundamental reforms focused on return to work over benefit receipt means that Australia could be one recession away from disability benefit blowout.
2013	I13	Chandra, Amitabh, Jonathan Holmes, and Jonathan Skinner. 2013. "Is This Time Different? The Slowdown in Health Care Spending." <i>Brookings Papers on Economic Activity</i> , 0(0): 261-302. Why have health care costs moderated in the last decade? Some have suggested that the Great Recession alone was the cause, but health expenditure growth in the depths of the recession was nearly identical to growth prior to the recession. Nor can the Affordable Care Act (ACA) take credit, since the slowdown began prior to its implementation. Instead, we identify three primary causes of the slowdown: the rise in high-deductible insurance plans, state-level efforts to control Medicaid costs, and a general slowdown in the diffusion of new technology, particularly for use by the Medicare population. A more difficult question is: will this slowdown continue? On this question, we are pessimistic, and not entirely because a similar (and temporary) slowdown occurred in the early 1990s. The primary determinant of long-term growth is the continued development of expensive technology, and there is little evidence of a permanent slowdown in that pipeline. Proton beam accelerators are on target to double between 2010 and 2014, while the market for heart assist devices (costing more than \$300,000 each) is projected to grow rapidly. Accountable care organizations (ACOs) and emboldened insurance companies may yet stifle health care cost growth, but our best estimate over the next two decades is that health care costs will grow at GDP plus 1.2 percent, a rate lower than previous estimates but still on track to cause serious fiscal pain for taxpayers and workers who bear the costs of higher premiums.
2013	I13	Baicker, Katherine. 2013. "Is This Time Different? The Slowdown in Health Care Spending: Comment." <i>Brookings Papers on Economic Activity</i> , 0(0): 303-11.
2013	I13	Elmendorf, Douglas. 2013. "Is This Time Different? The Slowdown in Health Care Spending: Comment." <i>Brookings Papers on Economic Activity</i> , 0(0): 311-19.
2013	J88 K23	Valle, Victorio, Fernando Pampillon, and Angel Laborda. 2013. "Las reformas pendientes de la economía española. (The Remaining Reforms of the Spanish Economy. With English summary)." <i>Boletín de Estudios Económicos</i> , 68(209): 343-68. The current government reform effort to correct the serious imbalances accumulated by the Spanish economy in the last twenty years, needs to be complemented by other reforms that impulse and ensure a robust and fast solution to the crisis. The article ponders over the objectives that should be pursued reforms, lists those that are still pending, and focuses on three that considers essential: i) the tax position aimed at raising levels of European countries with lower restrictive effects and greater equity in the distribution of the costs of the crisis, ii) to complete labor reform to reverse the temporary employment and active and passive employment policy, and iii) reforming the public administration, especially in areas relating to institutional structure, professionalizing the civil service, and the transparency of its actions.
2013	L15	Drljaca, Miroslav, ed. 2013. <i>Hrvatsko društvo menadžera kvalitete. 14. međunarodni simpozij o kvaliteti. Kvalitetom protiv recesije. Zbornik radova. Rovinj, Croatia, 21-22 ožujka 2013. (Croatian Quality Managers Society 14th International Symposium on Quality: Quality against Recession: Proceedings: Rovinj, Croatia, March 21st-22nd, 2013.)</i> , Zagreb: Croatian Quality Managers Society. Fifty papers explore how to improve implementation of social reforms and quality of management in Croatia. Papers focus on quality against recession; quality and competitiveness; quality and social responsibility; process management in environmental protection; quality and implementation of EU directives; quality in manufacturing and construction; quality in education and sport; food safety management systems; quality and traffic systems; quality in health care and tourism; quality and media; and quality in the public sector. Drljaca is President of the Croatian Quality Managers Society. No index.
2013	L15	Kurlat, Pablo. 2013. "Lemons Markets and the Transmission of Aggregate Shocks." <i>American Economic Review</i> , 103(4): 1463-89. I study a dynamic economy featuring adverse selection in asset markets. Borrowing-constrained entrepreneurs sell past projects to finance new investment, but asymmetric information creates a lemons problem. I show that this friction is equivalent to a tax on financial transactions. The implicit tax rate responds to aggregate shocks, generating amplification in the response of investment and cyclical variation in liquidity.
2013	L87	CV: Martin, Vance L., Chris J. Paterson, Heikki Nikali, and Qiubang Li. 2013. "Dynamic Letter Volume Models: How Does an Economic Downturn Affect Substitution Propensities?." In <i>Reforming the Postal Sector in the Face of Electronic Competition</i> , ed. Michael A. Crew and Paul R. Kleindorfer, 163-78. Advances in Regulatory Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	N90	CV: Iuzzolino, Giovanni, Guido Pellegrini, and Gianfranco Viesti. 2013. "Regional Convergence." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of the Italian Economy since Unification</i> , ed. Gianni Toniolo, 571-98. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	O44	Heutel, Garth, and Carolyn Fischer. 2013. <i>Environmental Macroeconomics: Environmental Policy, Business Cycles, and Directed Technical Change</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18794. Environmental economics has traditionally fallen in the domain of microeconomics, but recently approaches from macroeconomics have been applied to studying environmental policy. We focus on two macroeconomic tools and their application to environmental economics. First, real business cycle models can incorporate pollution and pollution policy and be used to answer several questions. How can environmental policy adjust to business cycles? How do different types of policies fare in a context with business cycles? Second, endogenous technological growth is an important component of environmental policy. Several studies ask how policy can be designed to both tackle emissions directly and influence the adoption of clean technologies. We focus on these two aspects of environmental macroeconomics but emphasize that there are many other potential applications.
2013	O44	Varvarigos, Dimitrios. 2013. "Environmental Dynamics and the Links between Growth, Volatility and Mortality." <i>Bulletin of Economic Research</i> , 65(4): 314-31. I construct a model of a growing economy with pollution. The analysis of the model shows that the interactions between capital accumulation, endogenous lifetime, and environmental quality determine both the long-run growth rate and the pattern of convergence (i.e., monotonic or cyclical) towards the balanced growth path. I argue that such interactions can provide a possible explanatory factor behind the, empirically observed, negative correlation between growth and volatility. Furthermore, the model may capture the observed pattern whereby economic growth and mortality rates appear to be negatively related in the long run, but positively related in the short run.
2013	P45	Sheikh Tabaghi, Parvin Heydari. 2013. "Investigation of Business Cycle Synchronization in Selected Countries of OIC. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Biquarterly Journal of Economic Essays</i> , 10(19): 125-40. One of the responses of countries to deal with the phenomenon of globalization is economic and regional integration. Today, along with globalization, the debate on the economic and regional integration has also flourished in various parts of the world. Islamic countries by relying on their advantages and different economic capabilities can increase flows of foreign investment, followed by, higher level of economic growth, to cope

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		with globalization trend. Establishment of common economic union by reducing trade restrictions and barriers can, on one hand, increase openness, level of trade, production and growth. On the other hand, increasing the volume of trade between member countries can increase transfer of possible fluctuations between them. The purpose of this study was to investigate the relationship between trade intensity and business cycle synchronization between the Islamic Republic of Iran and other members of the OIC. To estimate the model, panel data approach for the period 1994-2011 were applied. This study used a panel of bilateral trade and business cycle data spanning 9 selected member countries over 18 years. The results showed although, there is a correlation between the business cycle in selected countries of OIC, but due to lack of homogeneity degree of development and economic structure of members, intensity of correlation between business cycles are not the same. Therefore, it is suggested that the anti-Cycle economic policies should be made with caution.
2013	Q37	Hernandez, Gonzalo. 2013. "Terms of Trade and Output Fluctuations in Colombia." <i>CEPAL Review</i>, 0(110): 109-31. This paper explores the impact of the terms of trade on output fluctuations in Colombia, a developing country where as much as 62% of export earnings come from just four commodities: oil (42%), coal (14%), coffee (5%), and nickel (1%). This research was prompted by: the particular role of short-run fluctuations in developing economies, the fact that the Colombian terms of trade are procyclical, and the discussion on economic policies towards sterilization of the effects of commodity prices. Following time series analysis for the period 1994 -2011, robust evidence was found indicating that around one third of Colombia's quarterly growth is attributable to changes in the terms of trade.
2013	Q47	Diss: Ginn, Vance. 2013. An Examination of the Macroeconomic Effects of Petroleum Prices. PhD diss. Texas Tech University. After the last decade of rising and volatile retail gasoline and diesel prices, their economic importance has resurfaced in the literature. If these trends continue, it will be vital to accurately predict these fuel prices. In Chapter I, I construct different retail fuel price forecasting models and estimate them with monthly data from 1983-2002. I examine the accuracy of these forecasting models by comparing the root mean squared errors from out-of-sample rolling forecasts during the following three distinct periods that occur around identified structural breaks in these fuel prices: 2003-2004, when fuel prices were stable yet increasing; 2005-2007, which included hurricane-induced fuel supply shocks; and 2008-2010, when fuel prices were highly volatile. I find that the gasoline futures price is best at predicting the retail gasoline price in all periods and the diesel futures price is best at forecasting the retail diesel price in the first two periods; however, during the high retail diesel price volatility period, the crude oil spot price provides the most precise forecast. Although exogenous shocks make it difficult to forecast fuel prices, these conclusions indicate that some variables are better than others at forecasting retail fuel prices during different periods of fuel price volatility. The mixed importance of an oil price shock to explaining U.S. business cycles and the potentially controversial short-run restrictions that identify structural shocks motivate Chapter II's inquiry into the responses of macro aggregates to an oil price shock with an alternative long-run structural approach. I consider a four-variable VAR model with monthly data for the 1968:1-2012:8 period for the unemployment rate, real oil price, Chicago Fed National Activity Index (CFNAI), and the inflation rate of the consumer price index (CPI). I construct a structural vector autoregressive (VAR) representation with fully recursive long-run restrictions that identify structural shocks to the natural rate of unemployment, oil price, aggregate supply, and aggregate demand. After finding what appears to be a structural break in the real oil price around 1986, I split the sample period in 1986 and compare the estimated impulse responses and variance decompositions of the macroeconomic aggregates to identified structural shocks. Since there is evidence that the primary underlying source of oil price fluctuations has been oil demand-related disturbances, especially global oil demand, I extend the four-variable VAR model by replacing the real oil price with Kilian's (2009b) global real economic activity index and impose long-run restrictions that attempt to extract a global oil demand shock from other oil market shocks. The results for the full sample indicate that the unemployment rate responds negatively and the CFNAI responds positively to both an oil price shock and a global oil demand shock. Inflation's response to an oil price shock is significantly positive for the first four months before returning to its long-run level; however, inflation responds negatively to a global oil demand shock and is positive two to six months after the shock. A comparison of the macro aggregate responses to an oil price shock before and after 1986 suggest that these responses have declined, except for inflation's positive response. I conclude by noting that these results suggest that monetary policymakers may not only concern themselves with the price of oil, but how their policies influence, or react, to different underlying sources of oil price fluctuations.
2013	R14	Kuminoff, Nicolai V., and Jaren C. Pope. 2013. "The Value of Residential Land and Structures during the Great Housing Boom and Bust." <i>Land Economics</i>, 89(1): 1-29. This study examines how the value of residential land and structures evolved during the great housing boom and bust, using data on more than a million residential properties that were sold in 10 metropolitan areas between 1998 and 2009. We use a hedonic estimator to disentangle the market value of land and structures at a local (Census tract) level. Our estimates reveal substantial heterogeneity in the evolution of the market value of land and structures within metropolitan areas. Surprisingly, lower-value land at the urban fringes of metropolitan areas was the most volatile during the boom-bust.
2013	R48	Gorecki, Paul K. 2013. "The Small Public Service Vehicle Market in Ireland: Regulation and the Recession." <i>Economic and Social Review</i>, 44(2): 247-72. The small public service vehicle (SPSV) market in Ireland appears to have adjusted well to the changed economic circumstances since the onset of the recession. Despite this, a prohibition has been introduced since June 2010 on new taxi and hackney licences, while a series of measures are being introduced in 2012 and 2013 that are likely to limit the flexibility of the SPSV market to respond to changes in demand and supply, especially during busy peak periods, while at the same time obscuring market signals and making regulation more difficult. Taken together these measures mean that there is a real danger that when the economy revives and demand for SPSV services increases that there will be increased waiting times, as there were in the 1990s when taxi numbers were restricted, while fare discounting will end much sooner than it otherwise would. In this paper, these issues are explored together with the implications for independence of the SPSV regulatory regime.

Table E32.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General*
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C93	Field Experiments
D39	Distribution: Other
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I19	Health: Other
I24	Education and Inequality
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M49	Accounting: Other
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
P00	Economic Systems: General
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q49	Energy: Other
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2017.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2017 гг.

E32: Balance of Links

513	Links in 2005
152	New links in 2006-2013
157	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E32 is equal to 6.68 AS.

Общий объем раздела E32 — 6,68 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E32.E.

E37 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications ¹

Table E37.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	General Economics and Teaching
B	6	10	4	1.67	0.25	0.13	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	306	1,288	982	4.21	12.59	17.29	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	27	131	104	4.85	1.11	1.76	Microeconomics
E	1,868	5,216	3,348	2.79	76.84	70.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	34	139	105	4.09	1.40	1.87	International Economics
G	24	114	90	4.75	0.99	1.53	Financial Economics
H	5	21	16	4.2	0.21	0.28	Public Economics
I	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	19	39	20	2.05	0.78	0.52	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	8	30	22	3.75	0.33	0.40	Industrial Organization
M	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.07	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	10	27	17	2.7	0.41	0.36	Economic History
O	91	296	205	3.25	3.74	3.97	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	18	57	39	3.17	0.74	0.76	Economic Systems
Q	7	44	37	6.29	0.29	0.59	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	4	30	26	7.5	0.16	0.40	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	2,431	7,451	5,020	3.06	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E37.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.07	Economic Methodology
B5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	6	10	4	1.67	0.25	0.13	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.15	General
C1	18	92	74	5.11	0.74	1.23	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	33	99	66	3	1.36	1.33	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	35	108	73	3.09	1.44	1.45	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	27	57	30	2.11	1.11	0.76	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	176	854	678	4.85	7.24	11.46	Econometric Modeling
C6	9	38	29	4.22	0.37	0.51	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	5	15	10	3	0.21	0.20	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	3	13	10	4.33	0.12	0.17	Design of Experiments
C	306	1,288	982	4.21	12.59	17.29	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
D1	1	8	7	8	0.04	0.11	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.08	Production and Organizations
D3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Distribution
D4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.07	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare Economics
D7	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.07	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	23	102	79	4.43	0.95	1.37	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Intertemporal Choice
D	27	131	104	4.85	1.11	1.76	Microeconomics
E0	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.08	General
E1	64	184	120	2.88	2.63	2.47	General Aggregative Models
E2	134	644	510	4.81	5.51	8.64	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	1,372	3,524	2,152	2.57	56.44	47.30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	101	280	179	2.77	4.15	3.76	Money and Interest Rates
E5	162	492	330	3.04	6.66	6.60	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	33	86	53	2.61	1.36	1.15	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	1,868	5,216	3,348	2.79	76.84	70.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.07	General
F1	3	15	12	5	0.12	0.20	Trade
F2	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	17	72	55	4.24	0.70	0.97	International Finance
F4	13	43	30	3.31	0.53	0.58	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	34	139	105	4.09	1.40	1.87	International Economics
G0	0	24	24	N	0.00	0.32	General
G1	18	71	53	3.94	0.74	0.95	General Financial Markets
G2	5	14	9	2.8	0.21	0.19	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	1	5	4	5	0.04	0.07	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	24	114	90	4.75	0.99	1.53	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	3	14	11	4.67	0.12	0.19	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	5	21	16	4.2	0.21	0.28	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.07	Demographic Economics
J2	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.07	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	3	9	6	3	0.12	0.12	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	7	18	11	2.57	0.29	0.24	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	19	39	20	2.05	0.78	0.52	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	2	12	10	6	0.08	0.16	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	2	7	5	3.5	0.08	0.09	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	2	7	5	3.5	0.08	0.09	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	8	30	22	3.75	0.33	0.40	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Personnel Economics
M	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.07	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
N1	7	23	16	3.29	0.29	0.31	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	10	27	17	2.7	0.41	0.36	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	45	181	136	4.02	1.85	2.43	Economic Development
O2	11	44	33	4	0.45	0.59	Development Planning and Policy
O3	3	8	5	2.67	0.12	0.11	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	28	51	23	1.82	1.15	0.68	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	4	12	8	3	0.16	0.16	Economywide Country Studies
O	91	296	205	3.25	3.74	3.97	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Capitalist Systems
P2	18	56	38	3.11	0.74	0.75	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	18	57	39	3.17	0.74	0.76	Economic Systems
Q0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
Q1	3	7	4	2.33	0.12	0.09	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.05	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	2	29	27	14.5	0.08	0.39	Energy
Q5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	Environmental Economics
Q	7	44	37	6.29	0.29	0.59	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	3	10	7	3.33	0.12	0.13	General Regional Economics
R2	1	9	8	9	0.04	0.12	Household Analysis
R3	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.13	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis
R	4	30	26	7.5	0.16	0.40	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	2,431	7,451	5,020	3.06	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E37.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B25	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.07	Economic Methodology
C10	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.05	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	4	41	37	10.25	0.16	0.55	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	1	6	5	6	0.04	0.08	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	3	7	4	2.33	0.12	0.09	Estimation: General
C14	3	11	8	3.67	0.12	0.15	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	5	21	16	4.2	0.21	0.28	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.05	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C22	26	83	57	3.19	1.07	1.11	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	5	9	4	1.8	0.21	0.12	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C25	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C30	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.05	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	32	98	66	3.06	1.32	1.32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.05	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C43	19	31	12	1.63	0.78	0.42	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	8	24	16	3	0.33	0.32	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	6	15	9	2.5	0.25	0.2	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	20	70	50	3.5	0.82	0.94	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	10	55	45	5.5	0.41	0.74	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	140	706	566	5.04	5.76	9.48	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C62	3	13	10	4.33	0.12	0.17	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	2	9	7	4.5	0.08	0.12	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C68	2	8	6	4	0.08	0.11	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C80	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C82	2	7	5	3.5	0.08	0.09	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	1	5	4	5	0.04	0.07	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C91	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.07	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C93	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Field Experiments
D13	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Household Production and Intra-household Allocation
D58	2	4	2	2	0.08	0.05	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D81	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.05	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	5	27	22	5.4	0.21	0.36	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	16	66	50	4.13	0.66	0.89	Expectations; Speculations
D90	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Intertemporal Choice: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E00	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	10	12	2	1.2	0.41	0.16	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	4	39	35	9.75	0.16	0.52	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E17	50	109	59	2.18	2.06	1.46	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	2	9	7	4.5	0.08	0.12	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	4	10	6	2.5	0.16	0.13	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	10	20	10	2	0.41	0.27	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	31	220	189	7.1	1.28	2.95	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	29	86	57	2.97	1.19	1.15	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E27	58	298	240	5.14	2.39	4	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	9	20	11	2.22	0.37	0.27	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	294	893	599	3.04	12.09	11.98	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	271	620	349	2.29	11.15	8.32	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	795	1,988	1,193	2.5	32.7	26.68	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	3	3	0	1	0.12	0.04	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.07	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	5	13	8	2.6	0.21	0.17	Demand for Money
E42	4	5	1	1.25	0.16	0.07	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	44	107	63	2.43	1.81	1.44	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	18	53	35	2.94	0.74	0.71	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	25	96	71	3.84	1.03	1.29	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	4	7	3	1.75	0.16	0.09	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	14	38	24	2.71	0.58	0.51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	115	325	210	2.83	4.73	4.36	Monetary Policy
E58	29	121	92	4.17	1.19	1.62	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	2	3	1	1.5	0.08	0.04	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	4	13	9	3.25	0.16	0.17	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	6	24	18	4	0.25	0.32	Fiscal Policy
E63	12	16	4	1.33	0.49	0.21	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	1	8	7	8	0.04	0.11	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	7	21	14	3	0.29	0.28	General Outlook and Conditions
F14	1	6	5	6	0.04	0.08	Empirical Studies of Trade
F17	2	6	4	3	0.08	0.08	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F21	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F31	9	31	22	3.44	0.37	0.42	Foreign Exchange
F32	1	6	5	6	0.04	0.08	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	1	8	7	8	0.04	0.11	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	International Lending and Debt Problems
F36	2	10	8	5	0.08	0.13	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	2	15	13	7.5	0.08	0.2	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F41	4	15	11	3.75	0.16	0.2	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	3	7	4	2.33	0.12	0.09	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F44	1	5	4	5	0.04	0.07	International Business Cycles
F47	5	15	10	3	0.21	0.2	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
G11	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	7	28	21	4	0.29	0.38	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	4	11	7	2.75	0.16	0.15	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	6	12	6	2	0.25	0.16	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G20	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	2	8	6	4	0.08	0.11	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G22	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G28	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G32	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
H41	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Public Goods
H60	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H62	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.05	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
J11	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J15	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J21	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J24	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J32	3	5	2	1.67	0.12	0.07	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J41	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Labor Contracts
J60	3	6	3	2	0.12	0.08	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J64	4	11	7	2.75	0.16	0.15	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
L11	1	6	5	6	0.04	0.08	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L16	1	4	3	4	0.04	0.05	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L32	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L60	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.07	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L71	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L80	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
M21	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Business Economics
M41	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Accounting
N10	3	6	3	2	0.12	0.08	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	3	12	9	4	0.12	0.16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N21	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N72	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O10	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Economic Development: General
O11	39	159	120	4.08	1.6	2.13	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	1	3	2	3	0.04	0.04	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O16	4	11	7	2.75	0.16	0.15	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O23	11	42	31	3.82	0.45	0.56	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O31	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O33	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.07	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O40	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	4	4	0	1	0.16	0.05	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	22	45	23	2.05	0.9	0.6	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O52	2	9	7	4.5	0.08	0.12	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O54	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O57	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Comparative Studies of Countries
P21	1	1	0	1	0.04	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	14	49	35	3.5	0.58	0.66	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
Q11	3	6	3	2	0.12	0.08	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q31	2	2	0	1	0.08	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q40	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Energy: General
Q43	1	13	12	13	0.04	0.17	Energy and the Macroeconomy
R11	2	5	3	2.5	0.08	0.07	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R15	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R23	1	2	1	2	0.04	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
S	2,431	7,212	4,781	2,97	100	96.7	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E37.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	2	0.03	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A14	1	0.01	Sociology of Economics
B22	2	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B52	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C01	11	0.15	Econometrics
C18	2	0.03	Methodological Issues: General
C35	2	0.03	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C46	2	0.03	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C54	3	0.04	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C58	5	0.07	Financial Econometrics
C61	4	0.05	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C67	1	0.01	Input-Output Models
C73	1	0.01	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C81	1	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C90	2	0.03	Design of Experiments: General
C92	5	0.07	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D12	5	0.07	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	2	0.03	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D22	3	0.04	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D24	3	0.04	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	2	0.03	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	2	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D57	1	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D72	3	0.04	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D78	2	0.03	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	4	0.05	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
E13	24	0.32	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E25	1	0.01	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E59	1	0.01	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
F01	4	0.05	Global Outlook
F02	1	0.01	International Economic Order
F13	1	0.01	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F15	2	0.03	Economic Integration
F20	1	0.01	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F23	1	0.01	Multinational Firms; International Business
F43	1	0.01	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F51	1	0.01	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
G00	1	0.01	Financial Economics: General
G01	23	0.31	Financial Crises
G10	4	0.05	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G15	2	0.03	International Financial Markets
G17	9	0.12	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	2	0.03	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G23	1	0.01	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G33	2	0.03	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
H23	1	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H24	1	0.01	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H31	2	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H50	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H61	1	0.01	National Budget; Budget Systems
H68	3	0.04	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
I18	1	0.01	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
J23	1	0.01	Labor Demand
J30	1	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	3	0.04	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J63	1	0.01	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
L10	2	0.03	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L61	1	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L63	1	0.01	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L74	1	0.01	Construction
L83	3	0.04	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
M51	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
N01	1	0.01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N13	4	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
O17	2	0.03	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	2	0.03	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	2	0.03	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O24	2	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O34	1	0.01	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O56	1	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P27	2	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P52	1	0.01	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q02	1	0.01	Global Commodity Markets
Q13	1	0.01	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q33	1	0.01	Resource Booms
Q34	1	0.01	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q41	11	0.15	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q47	2	0.03	Energy Forecasting
Q48	1	0.01	Energy: Government Policy
Q54	1	0.01	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	1	0.01	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q58	1	0.01	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R12	3	0.04	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R20	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	4	0.05	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R28	2	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R30	1	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	7	0.09	Housing Supply and Markets
R38	2	0.03	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R41	1	0.01	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
S	239	3.3	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

E13(24), G01(23), C01(11), Q41(11), G17(9), R31(7), C58(5), C92(5), D12(5), C61(4), D80(4), F01(4), G10(4), N13(4), R21(4), C54(3), D22(3), D24(3), D72(3), H68(3), J31(3), L83(3), R12(3), A11(2), B22(2), C18(2), C35(2), C46(2), C90(2), D14(2), D31(2), D40(2), D78(2), F15(2), G15(2), G18(2), G33(2), H31(2), L10(2), O17(2), O18(2), O19(2), O24(2), P27(2), Q47(2), R28(2), R38(2), A14(1), B52(1), C67(1), C73(1), C81(1), D57(1), E25(1), E59(1), F02(1), F13(1), F20(1), F23(1), F43(1), F51(1), G00(1), G23(1), H23(1), H24(1), H50(1), H61(1), I18(1), J23(1), J30(1), J63(1), L61(1), L63(1), L74(1), M51(1), N01(1), O34(1), O56(1), P52(1), Q02(1), Q13(1), Q33(1), Q34(1), Q48(1), Q54(1), Q55(1), Q58(1), R20(1), R30(1), R41(1).

Table E37.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
E13	1	2	4	2	4	3	4	4	24
F01	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
F15	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
G23	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P52	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R31	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	1	7
C01	0	2	1	3	1	1	2	1	11
C81	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D57	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G10	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
G15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
J63	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N01	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q41	0	1	6	1	0	1	1	1	11
C46	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
D72	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	3
F51	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O17	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Q34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q54	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q55	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q58	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
A14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C58	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	1	5
C61	0	0	0	1	0	0	3	0	4
C90	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
D12	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	2	5
D24	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
D31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
D40	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
D78	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
D80	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	0	4
E59	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	2	7	2	5	7	23
G17	0	0	0	1	2	2	1	3	9
G18	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
H31	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
H61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L10	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
N13	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	4
O56	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R21	0	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	4
R28	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
R38	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C73	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H68	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
O18	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
O19	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
O34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P27	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
R12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
B52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C54	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
C67	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C92	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	5
D14	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
E25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F02	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G33	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
J31	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
L83	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Q33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q47	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
A11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
B22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
C18	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
C35	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
F13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L74	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O24	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
R20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	7	10	8	22	7	12	16	8	90

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E37.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	E13	Kehoe, Patrick J. 2006. <i>How to Advance Theory with Structural VARs: Use the Sims-Cogley-Nason Approach</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12575. The common approach to evaluating a model in the structural VAR literature is to compare the impulse responses from structural VARs run on the data to the theoretical impulse responses from the model. The Sims-Cogley-Nason approach instead compares the structural VARs run on the data to identical structural VARs run on data from the model of the same length as the actual data. Chari, Kehoe, and McGrattan (2006) argue that the inappropriate comparison made by the common approach is the root of the problems in the SVAR literature. In practice, the problems can be solved simply. Switching from the common approach to the Sims-Cogley-Nason approach basically involves changing a few lines of computer code and a few lines of text. This switch will vastly increase the value of the structural VAR literature for economic theory.
2006	F01	Jagic, Timotej, and Darja Borsic. 2006. "Stanje poslovnega cikla v Sloveniji in svetovnem gospodarstvu. (The State of the Business Cycle in Slovenia and the World Economy. With English summary.)." <i>Nase Gospodarstvo/Our Economy</i>, 52(5-6): 110-15. The world economy at the beginning of 2006 remains stable. While the US economy still seems to be slowing down, there is a positive outlook for Japan and Europe. Due to strong growth in the Chinese economy, world economic growth remains at a high level, but in 2007 it is expected to slow down. Inflation is still moderate. Assuming stable oil prices, it is expected to decrease further in 2007. Forecast dynamics for Slovenia show an acceleration of economic activity until the third quarter of 2006, when it is possible to detect upper points [are these "peaks"?] in the business cycle. Since the last three observations do not show any negative trend, it is not possible at this moment (April 2006) to forecast a slowdown in the last quarter and in 2007.
2006	F15	Pain, Nigel, Isabell Koske, and Marte Sollie. 2006. <i>Globalisation and Inflation in the OECD Economies</i>. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 524. Over the past 25 years inflation has moderated considerably in all OECD economies. At the same time, the production of many goods and services has become increasingly internationalised and the level of trade between the OECD and non-OECD economies has risen markedly. This paper investigates the extent to which the observed changes in the inflation process can be attributed to the increasing integration of non-OECD economies into the global economy. The results of the analysis show that i) import prices have become a more important driver of domestic consumer prices since the mid-1990s; ii) the sensitivity of inflation to domestic economic conditions has declined whereas the sensitivity to foreign economic conditions has risen, working through import prices; and iii) the strong GDP growth in the non-OECD economies over the past five years has contributed to the growth of real oil and metals prices. A scenario analysis shows that globalisation has put upward pressure on inflation via higher commodity prices and downward pressure via lower non-commodity import prices with the latter effect having dominated in most OECD economies.
2006	G23	Briere, Marie, Ombretta Signori, and Kokou Topeglo. 2006. <i>Bond Market "Conundrum": New Factors Explaining Long-term Interest Rates?</i>. Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Solvay Business School, Centre Emile Bernheim (CEB), Working Papers CEB: 06-024.RS. Interest rates behaved highly atypically from 2004 to 2006. While the US central bank raised its policy rate at every meeting, long-term interest rates remained so remarkably stable that Fed Chairman A. Greenspan described their behaviour as a "conundrum." Comparing long term rates to their theoretical level based on fundamental valuation model, we show that the anomaly was in average 40 bp. Various explanations have been put forward: investors' changed attitude toward risk, and the rise in US Treasury purchases by different categories of buyers. We show that, if these variables could theoretically be responsible for bond risk premium decline, by incorporating them in a fundamental model of bond rates, they can explain less than half of the anomaly. Their recent changing influence could nevertheless justify their use for prospective analysis of bond rates.
2006	H50	CV: Tiseno, Andrea. 2006. "Synchronization of Responses to Cyclical Demand Shocks in France, Germany and Italy: Evidence from Central Banks Macro-models." In <i>Convergence or Divergence in Europe? Growth and Business Cycles in France, Germany and Italy</i>, ed. Olivier de Bandt, Heinz Herrmann and Giuseppe Parigi, 251-87. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	P52	Hoeller, Peter, and Claude Giorno. 2006. <i>Nothing Ventured, Nothing Gained: The Long-run Fiscal Reward of Structural Reforms</i>. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 493. The recent reform of the Stability and Growth Pact provides more leeway for EU governments to temporarily breach the 3% deficit limit if this facilitates the implementation of initially expensive reforms. But the implementation of this principle is not obvious as budgets would need to specify the initial and multi-annual budgetary cost and benefit profile of reforms. Budgets should also be explicit about the fiscal cost of inaction to allow a balanced judgment of countries' trade-offs between the various options available. This paper first assesses the information requirements to implement this new form of flexibility built into the Stability and Growth Pact. It then provides simulation exercises to highlight the positive budgetary effects of coordinated structural reforms in the euro area as well as the need for an adequate monetary policy response to make sure that demand adjusts to the improved supply conditions swiftly. The budgetary gains would still depend on the type of reform and their impact on employment and productivity. On the other hand, national policy initiatives by a single country may only have a limited impact, especially in the short term and in the case of a large country. Indeed, in monetary union, the strength of endogenous adjustment mechanisms appears to be weaker in larger countries. Finally, the experience of New Zealand and Australia has shown that the longer-term benefits of reforms both in terms of the budget and overall economic performance are significant. Even so, it is not easy to disentangle the various forces at play. Fundamentally, structural reform and the implementation of smart fiscal frameworks tend to go hand in hand ? indeed may be two sides of the same coin.
2006	R31	Milas, Costas, Philip Rothman, and Dick van Dijk, eds. 2006. <i>Nonlinear Time Series Analysis of Business Cycles, Contributions to Economic Analysis series</i>, vol. 276. Amsterdam and San Diego: Elsevier. Fifteen papers explore issues in business cycle nonlinearity. Papers discuss dating business cycle turning points; combining predictors and combining information in modeling--forecasting U.S. recession probabilities and output growth; the importance of nonlinearity in reproducing business cycle features; the vector floor and ceiling model; a new framework to analyze business cycle synchronization; nonlinearity and instability in the euro area; nonlinear modeling of autoregressive structural breaks in some U.S. macroeconomics series; trend-cycle decomposition models with smooth-transition parameters--evidence from U.S. economic time series; modeling inflation and money demand using a Fourier-series approximation; random walk smooth transition autoregressive models; nonlinearity and structural change in interest rate reaction functions for the United States, United Kingdom, and Germany; state asymmetries in the effects of monetary policy shocks on output--some new evidence for the euro area; nonlinear dynamics in output, real exchange rates, and real money balances--Norway, 1830-2003; a predictive comparison of some simple long- and short-memory models of daily U.S. stock

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		returns, with emphasis on business cycle effects; and nonlinear modeling of the changing lag structure in U.S. housing construction.
2007		
2007	C01	Aruoba, S. Boragan, Francis Diebold, and Chiara Scotti. 2007. <i>Real-Time Measurement of Business Conditions</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. We construct a framework for measuring economic activity in real time (e.g., minute-by-minute), using a variety of stock and flow data observed at mixed frequencies. Specifically, we propose a dynamic factor model that permits exact filtering, and we explore the efficacy of our methods both in a simulation study and in a detailed empirical example.
2007	C81 D57	Sancho, Ferran. 2007. <i>The Total Fiscal Cost of Indirect Taxation: an Approximation Using Catalonia's Recent Input-output Table</i>. Unitat de Fonaments de l'Anàlisi Econòmica (UAB) and Institut d'Anàlisi Econòmica (CSIC), UFAE and IAE Working Papers. In this note we quantify to what extent indirect taxation influences and distorts prices. To do so we use the networked accounting structure of the most recent input-output table of Catalonia, an autonomous region of Spain, to model price formation. The role of indirect taxation is considered both from a classical value perspective and a more neoclassical flavoured one. We show that they would yield equivalent results under some basic premises. The neoclassical perspective, however, offers a bit more flexibility to distinguish among different tax figures and hence provide a clearer disaggregate picture of how an indirect tax ends up affecting, and by how much, the cost structure.
2007	F20	De Ketelbutter, Bart, Ludovic Dobbelaere, and Filip Vanhorebeek. 2007. <i>Working Paper 10-07--Foreign trade in Modtrim</i>. Federal Planning Bureau, Belgium, Working Papers. This working paper gives an overview of the Modtrim team's recent research in the field of Belgian exports and export markets. In the first chapter a new leading indicator is introduced as a supplementary tool to determine a growth profile for Belgium's potential export markets in the first quarters of the forecasting period. In the second chapter, an attempt is made to improve forecasts of Belgium's exports by breaking down the model equation into a goods and a services component. Finally, the third chapter reveals that (a lack of) competitiveness is probably not the only reason for the losses of export market share in Belgium and in some of its main trading partners in the past 25 years.
2007	G10	Dowd, Kevin. 2007. "Temporal Dependence in Multi-step Density Forecasting Models." <i>Journal of Risk Model Validation</i>, 1(1): 3-22. Temporal dependence in multi-step density forecasting models is examined. If the underlying random variable has a known dependence structure this suggests that suitably transformed observations from the density forecasting model have a unique (and often simple) dependence structure of their own. Knowledge of this structure enables the model validator to carry out more efficient tests that take account of, and also test, the dependence structure itself. The tests themselves are extremely simple and powerful. An illustrative empirical application of the proposed approach to the evaluation of the Bank of England's "fan chart" forecasts of inflation uncertainty is also given.
2007	G15	Junttila, Juha. 2007. "Forecasting the Macroeconomy with Contemporaneous Financial Market Information: Europe and the United States." <i>Review of Financial Economics</i>, 16(2): 149-75. Using economic tracking portfolios (ETP), I find that it is possible to forecast future values of inflation and changes in industrial production in the United States and three core euro countries--Italy, France and Germany--utilizing only current and past financial market information. The longer the forecasting horizon, the better the forecasts based solely on financial market information compared to results from other methods. Of the countries I analyze, the overall forecasting performance of the tracking portfolios is the best for the U.S., and my method outperforms the forecasting performance of a VAR approach.
2007	J63	Barnichon, Regis. 2007. <i>The Shimer Puzzle and the Correct Identification of Productivity Shocks</i>. Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers. Shimer (2005a) claims that the Mortensen-Pissarides search model of unemployment lacks an amplification mechanism because it cannot generate the observed business cycle fluctuations in unemployment given labor productivity shocks of plausible magnitude. This paper argues that part of the problem lies with the correct identification of productivity shocks. Because of the endogeneity of measured labor productivity, filtering out the trend component as in Shimer (2005a) may not correctly identify the shocks driving unemployment. Using a New-Keynesian framework with search unemployment, this paper estimates that close to 50% of the Shimer puzzle is due to the misidentification of productivity shocks. In addition, I show that extending the search model with an aggregate demand side remarkably improves the ability of the standard search model to match the moments of key labor market variables.
2007	M51	Kaufmann, Sylvia. 2007. "Capturing the Link between M3 Growth and Inflation in the Euro Area--An Econometric Model to Produce Conditional Inflation Forecasts." <i>Monetary Policy and the Economy</i>, 0(0): 93-108. In this paper, we capture the link between M3 growth and inflation with a vector error correction model. The analysis also includes the 10-year government bond yield, the three-month EURIBOR interest rate and GDP. The long-run link between M3 growth and inflation is observable in the raw data. Over the years 1980-2006, we find that M3 growth and inflation are cointegrated, which means that deviations from long-term average real money growth lead to mean-reverting adjustment processes to restore the average level of real money growth. The full effect of an unexpected monetary shock thus materializes over time in the level of inflation, after a transitory period during which GDP and interest rates have been affected as well. Out-of-sample yearly conditional inflation forecasts are produced from 2001 to 2006 which are compared to Eurosystem staff projections. Qualitatively, the monetary model predicts future inflation rates which are consistent with the ECB's assessment of future inflation prospects.
2007	N01	Bordo, Michael D., Ali Dib, and Lawrence Schembri. 2007. <i>Canada's Pioneering Experience with a Flexible Exchange Rate in the 1950s:(Hard) Lessons Learned for Monetary Policy in a Small Open Economy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13605. This paper revisits Canada's pioneering experience with floating exchange rate over the period 1950-1962. It examines whether the floating rate was the best option for Canada in the 1950s by developing and estimating a New Keynesian small open economy model of the Canadian economy. The model is then used to conduct a counterfactual analysis of the impact of different monetary policies and exchange rate regimes. The main finding indicates that the flexible exchange rate helped reduce the volatility of key macro-economic variables. The Canadian monetary authorities, however, clearly did not understand all of the implications of conducting monetary policy under a flexible exchange rate and a high degree of capital mobility. The paper confirms that monetary policy was more volatile in the post-1957 period and Canada's macroeconomic performance suffered as a result.
2007	Q41	Jagric, Timotej, and Vita Jagric. 2007. "Ocena stanja poslovnega cikla. (The Current State of the Business Cycle. With English summary)." <i>Bančni Vestnik</i>, 56(1-2): 16-19. The world economy has lost momentum in the course of 2006. While capacity utilization started to decline in the US and in Japan, the upswing in Europe even firmed. Nevertheless, we are witnessing a cycle with new characteristics: extremely long upswing, diverging trends across the major economic regions, and extreme robustness to

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the shocks, In 2007, we expect further weakness in the US economy. The euro area expansion will remain relatively robust despite a significant dampening impact from fiscal policies. On the assumption of stable oil prices inflation will decline slowly over the forecast horizon New business cycle properties can also be observed in Slovene economy. Therefore it is important to include the changing nature of the business cycle in the forecasting model.
2008		
2008	C46	Giacomini, Raffaella, Andreas Gottschling, Christian Haefke, and Halbert White. 2008. "Mixtures of T-Distributions for Finance and Forecasting." <i>Journal of Econometrics</i>, 144(1): 175-92. We explore convenient analytic properties of distributions constructed as mixtures of scaled and shifted t-distributions. Particularly desirable for econometric applications are closed-form expressions for antiderivatives (e.g., the cumulative density function). We illustrate the usefulness of these distributions in two applications. In the first application, we produce density forecasts of U.S. inflation and show that these forecasts are more accurate, out-of-sample, than density forecasts obtained using normal or standard t-distributions. In the second application, we replicate the option-pricing exercise of Abadir and Rockinger [Density functionals, with an option-pricing application. <i>Econometric Theory</i> 19, 778-811.] and obtain comparably good results, while gaining analytical tractability.
2008	D72	Dreher, Axel, Silvia Marchesi, and James Raymond Vreeland. 2008. "The Political Economy of IMF Forecasts." <i>Public Choice</i>, 137(1-2): 145-71. We investigate the political economy of IMF forecasts with data for 157 countries (1999-2005). Generally, we find evidence of forecast bias in growth and inflation. Specifically, we find that countries voting with the United States in the UN General Assembly receive lower inflation forecasts as domestic elections approach. Countries with large loans outstanding from the IMF also receive lower inflation forecasts, suggesting that the IMF engages in "defensive forecasting." Finally, countries with fixed exchange rate regimes receive lower inflation forecasts, suggesting the IMF desires to preserve stability as inflation can have detrimental effects under such an exchange rate regime.
2008	F51 Q34 Q54 Q55 Q58	McKibbin, Warwick, Adele Morris, and Peter Wilcoxon. 2008. <i>EXPECTING THE UNEXPECTED: MACROECONOMIC VOLATILITY AND CLIMATE POLICY</i>. Australian National University, Centre for Applied Macroeconomic Analysis, CAMA Working Papers. To estimate the emissions reductions and costs of a climate policy, analysts usually compare a policy scenario with a baseline scenario of future economic conditions without the policy. Both scenarios require assumptions about the future course of numerous factors such as population growth, technical change, and non-climate policies like taxes. The results are only reliable to the extent that the future turns out to be reasonably close to the assumptions that went into the model. In this paper we examine the effects of unanticipated macroeconomic shocks to growth in developing countries or a global financial crisis on the performance of three climate policy regimes: a globally-harmonized carbon tax; a global cap and trade system; and the McKibbin-Wilcoxon hybrid. We use the G-Cubed dynamic general equilibrium model to explore how the shocks would affect emissions, prices, incomes, and wealth under each regime. We consider how the different climate policies tend to increase or decrease the shock's effect in the global economy and draw inferences about which policy approaches might better withstand such shocks. We find that a global cap and trade regime significantly changes the way growth shocks would otherwise be transmitted between regions while price-based systems such as a global carbon tax or a hybrid policy do not. Moreover, in the case of a financial meltdown, a price based system enables significant emissions reductions at low economic cost whereas a quantity target base system loses the opportunity for low cost emission reduction reductions because the target is fixed.
2008	O17	Dreher, Axel, Silvia Marchesi, and James Raymond Vreeland. 2008. "The Political Economy of IMF Forecasts." <i>Public Choice</i>, 137(1-2): 145-71. We investigate the political economy of IMF forecasts with data for 157 countries (1999-2005). Generally, we find evidence of forecast bias in growth and inflation. Specifically, we find that countries voting with the United States in the UN General Assembly receive lower inflation forecasts as domestic elections approach. Countries with large loans outstanding from the IMF also receive lower inflation forecasts, suggesting that the IMF engages in "defensive forecasting." Finally, countries with fixed exchange rate regimes receive lower inflation forecasts, suggesting the IMF desires to preserve stability as inflation can have detrimental effects under such an exchange rate regime.
2008	Q34	THE SAME AS F51 McKibbin, Warwick, Adele Morris, and Peter Wilcoxon. 2008. <i>EXPECTING THE UNEXPECTED: MACROECONOMIC VOLATILITY AND CLIMATE POLICY</i>. Australian National University, Centre for Applied Macroeconomic Analysis, CAMA Working Papers.
2008	Q54	THE SAME AS F51 McKibbin, Warwick, Adele Morris, and Peter Wilcoxon
2008	Q55	THE SAME AS F51 McKibbin, Warwick, Adele Morris, and Peter Wilcoxon
2008	Q58	THE SAME AS F51 McKibbin, Warwick, Adele Morris, and Peter Wilcoxon
2009		
2009	A14	Gunnel, Stefan, and Karl-Heinz Todter. 2009. "Does Benford's Law Hold in Economic Research and Forecasting?" <i>Empirica</i>, 36(3): 273-92. First and higher order digits in data sets of natural and socio-economic processes often follow a distribution called Benford's law. This phenomenon has been used in business and scientific applications, especially in fraud detection for financial data. In this paper, we analyse whether Benford's law holds in economic research and forecasting. First, we examine the distribution of regression coefficients and standard errors in research papers, published in <i>Empirica</i> and <i>Applied Economics Letters</i> . Second, we analyse forecasts of GDP growth and CPI inflation in Germany, published in <i>Consensus Forecasts</i> . There are two main findings: the relative frequencies of the first and second digits in economic research are broadly consistent with Benford's law and in sharp contrast, the second digits of <i>Consensus Forecasts</i> exhibit a massive excess of zeros and fives, raising doubts on their information content.
2009	C58	Diss: Ibarra-Ramirez, Raul. 2009. Applications of Time Series in Finance and Macroeconomics. PhD diss. Texas A&M University. This dissertation contains three applications of time series in finance and macroeconomics. The first essay compares the cumulative returns for stocks and bonds at investment horizons from one to ten years by using a test for spatial dominance. Spatial dominance is a variation of stochastic dominance for nonstationary variables. The results suggest that for investment horizons of one year, bonds spatially dominate stocks. In contrast, for investment horizons longer than five years, stocks spatially dominate bonds. This result is consistent with the advice given by practitioners to long term investors of allocating a higher proportion of stocks in their portfolio decisions. The second essay presents a method that allows testing of whether or not an asset stochastically dominates the other when the time horizon is uncertain. In this setup, the expected utility depends on the distribution of the value of the asset as well as the distribution of the time horizon, which together form the weighted spatial distribution. The testing procedure is based on the Kolmogorov Smirnov distance between the empirical weighted spatial distributions. An empirical

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		application is presented assuming that the event of exit time follows an independent Poisson process with constant intensity. The last essay applies a dynamic factor model to generate out-of-sample forecasts for the inflation rate in Mexico. Factor models are useful to summarize the information contained in large datasets. We evaluate the role of using a wide range of macroeconomic variables to forecast inflation, with particular interest on the importance of using the consumer price index disaggregated data. The data set contains 54 macroeconomic series and 243 consumer price subcomponents from 1988 to 2008. The results indicate that factor models outperform the benchmark autoregressive model at horizons of one, two, four and six quarters. It is also found that using disaggregated price data improves forecasting performance.
2009	C61	McCallum, Bennett T. 2009. <i>Causality, Structure, and the Uniqueness of Rational Expectations Equilibria</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15234. Consider a rational expectations (RE) model that includes a relationship between variables x_t and z_{t+1} . To be considered structural and potentially useful as a guide to actual behavior, this model must specify whether x_t is influenced by the expectation at t of z_{t+1} or, alternatively, that z_{t+1} is directly influenced (via some inertial mechanism) by x_t (i.e., that z_t is influenced by x_{t-1}). These are quite different phenomena. Here it is shown that, for a very broad class of multivariate linear RE models, distinct causal specifications involving both expectational and inertial influences will be uniquely associated with distinct solutions--which will result operationally from different specifications concerning which of the model's variables are predetermined. It follows that for a given structure, and with a natural continuity assumption, there is only one RE solution that is fully consistent with the model's specification. Furthermore, this solution does not involve 'sunspot' phenomena.
2009	C90 D80	Pfajfar, D., and B. Zakerlj. 2009. <i>Experimental Evidence on Inflation Expectation Formation (Replaced by CentER DP 2011-091)</i> . Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2009-007. Using laboratory experiments, we establish a number of stylized facts about the process of inflation expectation formation. Within a New Keynesian sticky price framework, we ask subjects to provide forecasts of inflation and their corresponding confidence bounds. We study individual responses and properties of the aggregate empirical distribution. Many subjects do not rely on a single model of expectation formation, but are rather switching between different models. About 40% of the subjects predominately use a rational rule when forecasting inflation and about 35% of agents simply extrapolate trend. Around 5% of subjects behave in an adaptive manner, while the remaining 20% behaves in accordance to adaptive learning and sticky information models. Furthermore, we find that subjects in only 60% of cases correctly perceive the underlying uncertainty in the economy when reporting confidence intervals. However, empirical analysis does not support a significant countercyclical behavior of individuals' confidence intervals.
2009	D12	Inoue, Atsushi, Lutz Kilian, and Fatma Burcu Kiraz. 2009. "Do Actions Speak Louder Than Words? Household Expectations of Inflation Based on Micro Consumption Data." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 41(7): 1331-63. Survey data on household expectations of inflation are routinely used in economic analysis, yet it is not clear how accurately households are able to articulate their expectations in survey interviews. We propose an alternative approach to recovering households' expectations of inflation from their consumption expenditures. We show that these expectations measures have predictive power for consumer price index (CPI) inflation. They are better predictors of CPI inflation than household survey responses and more highly correlated with professional inflation forecasts, except for highly educated consumers, consistent with the view that more educated consumers are better able to articulate their expectations. We also document that households' inflation expectations respond to inflation news, as measured by the unpredictable component of inflation predictions in the Survey of Professional Forecasters. The response to inflation news tends to increase with households' level of education, consistent with the existence of constraints on household's ability to process this information.
2009	D24 D40 H31	Goldberg, Pinelopi, and Rebecca Hellerstein. 2009. <i>How Rigid Are Producer Prices?</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 193goldberg.pdf. How rigid are producer prices? Conventional wisdom is that producer prices are more rigid than and so play less of an allocative role than do consumer prices. In the 1987-2008 micro data collected by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics for the PPI, we find that producer prices for finished goods and services in fact exhibit roughly the same rigidity as do consumer prices that include sales, and substantially less rigidity than do consumer prices that exclude sales. Large firms change prices two to three times more frequently than do small firms, and by smaller amounts, particularly for price decreases. Longer price durations are associated with larger price changes, though there is considerable heterogeneity in this relationship. Long-term contracts are associated with somewhat greater price rigidity for goods and services, though the differences are not dramatic. The size of price decreases plays a key role in inflation dynamics, while the size of price increases does not. The frequencies of price increases and decreases tend to move together, and so cancel one another out.
2009	D31	Diss: Silatchom Foyou, Francois Depaul. 2009. Asset Prices, Wealth, and Inflation Predictability. PhD diss. City University of New York.
2009	D40	THE SAME AS D24 Goldberg, Pinelopi, and Rebecca Hellerstein. 2009. <i>How Rigid Are Producer Prices?</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 193goldberg.pdf.
2009	D78	Rosa, Carlo. 2009. "Forecasting the Direction of Policy Rate Changes: The Importance of ECB Words." <i>Economic Notes</i> , 38(1-2): 39-66. This paper evaluates the predictive power of different information sets for the European Central Bank (ECB) interest-rate-setting behaviour. We employ an ordered probit model, i.e. a limited dependent variable framework, to take into account the discreteness displayed by policy rate changes. The results show that the forecasting ability of standard Taylor-type variables, such as inflation and output gap, is fairly low both in-sample and out-of-sample, and is comparable to the performance of the random walk model. Instead by using broader information sets that include measures of core inflation, exchange rates, monetary aggregates and financial conditions, the accuracy of the forecasts about ECB future actions substantially improves. Moreover, ECB rhetoric considerably contributes to a better understanding of its policy reaction function. Finally, we find that that the ECB has been fairly successful in educating the public to anticipate the overall future direction of its monetary policy, but has been less successful in signalling the exact timing of rate changes.
2009	D80	THE SAME AS C90 Pfajfar, D., and B. Zakerlj. 2009. <i>Experimental Evidence on Inflation Expectation Formation (Replaced by CentER DP 2011-091)</i> . Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2009-007.
2009	E59	Abberger, Klaus, Wolfgang Nierhaus, and Shynar Shaikh. 2009. <i>Findings of the Signal Approach for Financial Monitoring in Kazakhstan</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2774. This study concentrates on the signal approach for Kazakhstan. It focuses on the properties of individual indicators prior to observed currency crises. The indicators are used to build composite indicators. An advanced approach uses principal components analysis for the construction of composite indicators. Furthermore, the common signal approach is improved by robust statistical methods. The estimation period reaches from 1997 to 2007. It is shown that most of the composite indicators are able to flag the reported crises at an early stage. In a second step it is checked whether the most recent crisis in 2009 is signalled in advance.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	G01 G18 R21 R28 R38	Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. <i>Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15362. The confluence of three trends in the U.S. residential housing market--rising home prices, declining interest rates, and near-frictionless refinancing opportunities--led to vastly increased systemic risk in the financial system. Individually, each of these trends is benign, but when they occur simultaneously, as they did over the past decade, they impose an unintentional synchronization of homeowner leverage. This synchronization, coupled with the indivisibility of residential real estate that prevents homeowners from deleveraging when property values decline and homeowner equity deteriorates, conspire to create a "ratchet" effect in which homeowner leverage is maintained or increased during good times without the ability to decrease leverage during bad times. If refinancing-facilitated homeowner-equity extraction is sufficiently widespread--as it was during the years leading up to the peak of the U.S. residential real-estate market--the inadvertent coordination of leverage during a market rise implies higher correlation of defaults during a market drop. To measure the systemic impact of this ratchet effect, we simulate the U.S. housing market with and without equity extractions, and estimate the losses absorbed by mortgage lenders by valuing the embedded put-option in non-recourse mortgages. Our simulations generate loss estimates of \$1.5 trillion from June 2006 to December 2008 under historical market conditions, compared to simulated losses of \$280 billion in the absence of equity extractions.
2009	G17	Blaskowitz, Oliver, and Helmut Herwartz. 2009. <i>On economic evaluation of directional forecasts</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2009-052. It is commonly accepted that information is helpful if it can be exploited to improve a decision making process. In economics, decisions are often based on forecasts of up { or downward movements of the variable of interest. We point out that directional forecasts can provide a useful framework to assess the economic forecast value when loss functions (or success measures) are properly formulated to account for realized signs and realized magnitudes of directional movements. We discuss a general approach to evaluate (directional) forecasts which is simple to implement, robust to outlying or unreasonable forecasts and which provides an economically interpretable loss/success functional framework. As such, the measure of directional forecast value is a readily available alternative to the commonly used squared error loss criterion.
2009	G18	THE SAME AS G01 Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. <i>Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15362.
2009	H31	THE SAME AS D24 Goldberg, Pinelopi, and Rebecca Hellerstein. 2009. <i>How Rigid Are Producer Prices?</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 193goldberg.pdf.
2009	H61	2009. "UK Forecast in Detail." <i>Economic Outlook</i> , 33(3): 45-61.
2009	L10	Goldberg, Pinelopi, Amit Khandelwal, Nina Pavcnik, and Petia Topalova. 2009. <i>Imported Intermediate Inputs and Domestic Product Growth: Evidence from India</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 192goldberg.pdf. New goods play a central role in many trade and growth models. We use detailed trade and firm-level data from a large developing economy--India--to investigate the relationship between declines in trade costs, the imports of intermediate inputs and domestic firm product scope. We estimate substantial static gains from trade through access to new imported inputs. Accounting for new imported varieties lowers the import price index for intermediate goods on average by an additional 4.7 percent per year relative to conventional gains through lower prices of existing imports. Moreover, we find that lower input tariffs account on average for 31 percent of the new products introduced by domestic firms, which implies potentially large dynamic gains from trade. This expansion in firms' product scope is driven to a large extent by international trade increasing access of firms to new input varieties rather than by simply making existing imported inputs cheaper. Hence, our findings suggest that an important consequence of the input tariff liberalization was to relax technological constraints through firms' access to new imported inputs that were unavailable prior to the liberalization.
2009	N13	Ritschl, Albrecht, and Samad Sarferaz. 2009. <i>Crisis? What Crisis? Currency vs. Banking in the Financial Crisis of 1931</i> . C.E.P.R., Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7610. This paper examines the role of currency and banking in the German financial crisis of 1931 for both Germany and the U.S. We specify a structural dynamic factor model to identify financial and monetary factors separately for each of the two economies. We find that monetary transmission through the Gold Standard played only a minor role in causing and propagating the crisis, while financial distress was important. We also find evidence of crisis propagation from Germany to the U.S. via the banking channel. Banking distress in both economies was apparently not endogenous to output or monetary policy. Results confirm Bernanke's (1983) conjecture that an independent, non-monetary financial channel of crisis propagation was operative in the Great Depression.
2009	O56	Lim, Guay C., Chew Lian Chua, Edda Claus, and Sarantis Tsiaplias. 2009. "Review of the Australian Economy 2008-09: Recessions, Retrenchments and Risks." <i>Australian Economic Review</i> , 42(1): 1-11.
2009	R21	THE SAME AS G01 Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. <i>Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15362.
2009	R28	THE SAME AS G01 Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton
2009	R38	THE SAME AS G01 Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton
2010		
2010	C73	Guse, Eran A. 2010. "Heterogeneous Expectations, Adaptive Learning, and Evolutionary Dynamics." <i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i> , 74(1-2): 42-57. This paper presents a linear self-referential macroeconomic model with the possibility of multiple equilibria where agents have the choice of using one of two forecasting models (one of minimum state variable form and the other of sunspot form) to form expectations of current and future prices. Endogenous predictor selection is modeled as an evolutionary game where individuals choose among the forecasting models based on relative performance. Some Nash solutions are not relevant as they are not stable under evolutionary or adaptive learning. Finally, it is shown that the sunspot equilibrium is fragile against temporary shocks to information costs.
2010	H68	Guillemette, Yvan. 2010. <i>A Simulation Model of Federal, Provincial and Territorial Government Accounts for the Analysis of Fiscal-Consolidation Strategies in Canada</i> . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 800. This paper presents a simulation model of the main budget aggregates of federal, provincial and territorial governments in Canada. The general approach is to use a cyclical indicator (output gap), estimate the sensitivity of government revenue and expenditure to this cyclical indicator using historical data, and use projections of the cyclical indicator to simulate budgetary outcomes under various economic scenarios. Provincial/territorial annual output gaps are estimated going back to 1984. These are used to jointly

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		estimate for all governments the historical sensitivities of the main revenue and expenditure categories to provincial/territorial economic cycles using Seemingly Unrelated Regressions. Projections of potential output by province and territory are then made to 2020 and a multitude of paths for the evolution of provincial/territorial output gaps are generated to 2020. These output gap paths serve as bases for simulating medium-term fiscal outcomes under a variety of possible economic scenarios, allowing the construction of probability densities for fiscal outcomes. The paper also contains an analysis of the cyclicity of Canadian governments' fiscal policies between 1984 and 2007. Several jurisdictions are found to have had pro-cyclical fiscal policies over this period.
2010	H68	2010. "UK Forecast in Detail." <i>Economic Outlook</i> , 34(3): 50-66.
2010	O18 R12	Tunay, K. Batu. 2010. "Türkiye'de İller Temelinde Enflasyonun UZABHO Modellemesi ve Tahmini. (Starma Modeling and Estimation of Province-Based Inflation in Turkey. With English summary.)." <i>Hacettepe Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi/Hacettepe University Journal of Economics and Administrative Sciences</i> , 28(1): 1-36. In this study, Turkey's province-based inflation is estimated by space-time autoregressive moving average (STARMA) models. Study also aims to introduce STARMA models as efficient econometrical estimation tools for the analysis of geographical based economic variables. Findings obtained show us that statistical significance level and explanatory power of model are both expressively high. Consequently, this model can be used for forecasting of province-based inflation. Thus, political authorities can easily forecast inflation and thereby take necessary measures to cope with both province-based and country-wide inflation. As a result of these, success of executed policies will undoubtedly increase.
2010	O19	Duasa, Jarita, and Nursilah Ahmad. 2010. "Predicting the Global Crisis Recovery Period: Lessons from the 1997 Crisis." <i>Global Economic Review</i> , 39(1): 99-113. The objective of this paper is to identify the best indicator in forecasting the recovery period from the current global crisis for Malaysia. Initially, to determine the best indicator for the recovery period, we construct a simple forecasting model that incorporates three indicators: lagging, leading and coincidence indices, with two proxies of economic performance, macroeconomic and financial variables. We estimate a two-variable vector error correction model (VECM) using monthly and quarterly data covering the period 1980 to 2000. We alternate between the three indicators and we evaluate each model using out-of-sample forecast. Using the results of the initial process of analysis, we predict the recovery period of Malaysian economy from the current global economic crisis. It is found that lagging index is the best indicator of financial performance of the economy. From the half-life calculation base on error correction term, the study found that Malaysia was able to recover from the previous 1997 crisis within a two to four year period after the crisis. Given that the current crisis environment is similar to the previous 1997 crisis, a similar time period could apply to the current global crisis recovery.
2010	O34	Holden, Tom. 2010. <i>Products, patents and productivity persistence: A DSGE model of endogenous growth</i> . University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: 512. This paper builds a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) model of endogenous growth that is capable of generating substantial degrees of endogenous persistence in productivity. When products go out of patent protection, the rush of entry into their production destroys incentives for process improvements. Consequently, old production processes are enshrined in industries producing non-protected products, resulting in aggregate productivity persistence. Our model also generates sizeable delayed movements in productivity in response to preference shocks, providing a form of endogenous news shock. Finally, if we calibrate our model to match a high aggregate mark-up then we can replicate the negative response of hours to a positive technology shock, even without the inclusion of any frictions.
2010	P27	2010. "The "Dobrescu Macromodel" of the Romanian Market Economy--2005 Version--Yearly Forecast--Summer Forecast for 2010." <i>Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting</i> , 13(2): 320-24. The macromodel estimates the short and medium-term economic implications for internal policies and changes in the international context. This version of the Romanian macromodel incorporates the experience accumulated through the utilization of its previous forms--either experimental (tested during 1991-1995) or operational (developed during 1996-2003). At the same time, it introduces some methodological and informational improvements. The most significant of them is the structural decomposition of the economy, associated with input-output techniques. Due to the relatively advanced stage of the transitional processes in Romania, the behavioural functions were accommodated--as much as possible--to the standard relationships. Unlike the versions that used the statistical series beginning in 1980, the present one is based exclusively on information concerning the period 1989-2004. Therefore, we have considered more adequately naming this variant the macromodel of the Romanian market (not transition, as before) economy. In this article, we present the Summer forecast for 2010 (May estimations).
2010	R12	de Dios Tena, Juan, Antoni Espasa, and Gabriel Pino. 2010. "Forecasting Spanish Inflation Using the Maximum Disaggregation Level by Sectors and Geographical Areas." <i>International Regional Science Review</i> , 33(2): 181-204. This article evaluates different strategies for forecasting Spanish inflation using information from price series for fifty-seven products and eighteen regions in Spain. We consider vector equilibrium correction (VeqCM) models that include cointegration relationships between Spanish prices and prices in the regions of Valencia, Andalusia, Madrid, Catalonia, and the Basque Country. This approach is consistent with economic intuition and is shown to be of tangible importance after suitable econometric evaluation. It is found that sectoral disaggregate models are useful for forecasting inflation in the five largest Spanish regions. Moreover, aggregate inflation forecasts in Spain can be significantly improved by aggregating projections from different sectors and geographical areas and by considering cointegration relationships between regional and national prices. However, in spite of the existence of long-run relationships between sectoral and national prices, they include deterministic components that are not consistent with the law of one price.
2010	R12	THE SAME AS O18 Tunay, K. Batu. 2010. "Türkiye'de İller Temelinde Enflasyonun UZABHO Modellemesi ve Tahmini. (Starma Modeling and Estimation of Province-Based Inflation in Turkey. With English summary.)." <i>Hacettepe Üniversitesi İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi Dergisi/Hacettepe University Journal of Economics and Administrative Sciences</i> , 28(1): 1-36.
2011		
2011	B52	Bezemer, Dirk J. 2011. "Causes of Financial Instability: Don't Forget Finance". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. Given the economy's complex behavior and sudden transitions as evidenced in the 2007-08 crisis, agent-based models are widely considered a promising alternative to current macroeconomic practice dominated by DSGE models. Their failure is commonly interpreted as a failure to incorporate heterogeneous interacting agents. This paper explains that complex behavior and sudden transitions also arise from the economy's financial structure as reflected in its balance sheets, not just from heterogeneous interacting agents. It introduces "flow-of-funds" and "accounting" models, which were preeminent in successful anticipations of the recent crisis. In illustration, a simple balance-sheet model of the economy is developed to demonstrate that nonlinear behavior and sudden transition may arise from the economy's balance-sheet structure, even without any

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		microfoundations. The paper concludes by discussing one recent example of combining flow-of-funds and agent-based models. This appears a promising avenue for future research.
2011	C54	Stanica, Cristian Nicolae. 2011. "Modeling Government Policies Used for Sustaining Economic Growth in Romania." <i>Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting</i> , 14(4): 90-105. This paper presents some government policies scenarios and proposes the appropriate policies for stimulating the economic growth in Romania. The GDP dynamics, budgetary revenues, employment and wages are forecasted using a macroeconomic model of the Romanian economy. The direct effects of the fiscal policies and the indirect effects of the economic growth changes are investigated by three alternative scenarios as compared to a baseline scenario. The baseline should meet the following requirements: update of the macroeconomic indicators and maintenance of the same fiscal policy in the forecast period 2012-2013 as to 2011.
2011	C67	Romanian Academy. 2011. "The Dobrescu Macromodel of the Romanian Market Economy--2005 Version Yearly Forecast Preliminate for 2011, November Estimates." <i>Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting</i> , 14(4): 197-99. The macromodel estimates the short and medium-term economic implications for internal policies and changes in the international context. This version of the Romanian macromodel incorporates the experience accumulated through the utilization of its previous forms--either experimental (tested during 1991-1995) or operational (developed during 1996-2003). At the same time, it introduces some methodological and information improvements. The most significant is the structural decomposition of the economy, associated with input-output techniques. Due to the relatively advanced stage of the transitional processes in Romania, the behavioral functions were accommodated--as much as possible--to the standard relationships. Unlike the versions that used the statistical series beginning in 1980, the present one is based exclusively on information concerning the period 1989-2004. Therefore, we have considered more adequately naming this variant the macromodel of the Romanian market (not transition, as before) economy. In this article we present the prelimitate forecast for 2011.
2011	C92	Pfajfar, D., and B. Zakelj. 2011. <i>Uncertainty and Disagreement in Forecasting Inflation: Evidence from the Laboratory</i> . Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2011-053. We establish several stylized facts about the behavior of individual uncertainty and disagreement between individuals when forecasting inflation in the laboratory. Subjects correctly perceive the underlying inflation uncertainty in only 60% of cases, which can be interpreted as the overconfidence bias. Determinants of individual uncertainty, disagreement among forecasters and properties of aggregate distribution are analyzed. We find that the interquartile range of the aggregate distribution has the highest correlation with inflation variability; however the average confidence interval performs best in a forecasting exercise. Allowing subjects to insert asymmetric confidence intervals results in wider upper intervals than lower intervals on average, thus perceiving higher uncertainty with respect to inflation increases. In different treatments we study the influence of different monetary policy designs on the formation of confidence bounds. Inflation targeting produces lower uncertainty and higher accuracy of intervals than inflation forecast targeting.
2011	C92	Pfajfar, D., and B. Zakelj. 2011. <i>Inflation Expectations and Monetary Policy Design: Evidence from the Laboratory (Replaces CentER DP 2009-007)</i> . Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2011-091. Using laboratory experiments within a New Keynesian macro framework, we explore the formation of inflation expectations and its interaction with monetary policy design. The central question in this paper is how to design monetary policy in the environment characterized by heterogeneous expectations. Rules that use actual rather than forecasted inflation produce lower inflation variability and alleviate expectational cycles. Degree of responsiveness to deviations of inflation from its target in the Taylor rule produces nonlinear effects on inflation variability. We also provide considerable support for the existence of heterogeneity of inflation expectations and show that a significant proportion of subjects are rational in our experiment. However, most subjects rather than using a single model they tend to switch between alternative models.
2011	D14	King, Robert, and Frank Landram. 2011. "Understanding the Economic Decline and Duration: A Household Liquidity Approach." <i>Empirical Economics Letters</i> , 10(5): 425-29. This paper is to forecast the duration of the recession based on the debt of consumers compared to their personal disposable income levels. The liquidity of households is an effective measure to determine the duration of the recession since it indicates how households are utilizing their financials and how governmental stimulus packages are changing the future of the economy. Through utilizing a liquidity ratio, that compares consumer credit outstanding (CCO) to disposable personal income (DPI) the recession duration can be predicted.
2011	E25	De Bruin, Wandt Bruine, Charles F. Manski, Giorgio Topa, and Wilbert Van Der Klaauw. 2011. "Measuring Consumer Uncertainty about Future Inflation." <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i> , 26(3): 454-78. We introduce a survey-based measure of uncertainty about future inflation, asking consumers for density forecasts across inflation outcomes. Consumers are willing and able to express uncertainty, showing high response rates and response patterns that are reliably related to qualitative measures of uncertainty. Heterogeneity in expressed uncertainty is associated with demographic characteristics and financial literacy, and measures of central tendency derived from density forecasts are strongly correlated with point forecasts. Furthermore, expressed uncertainty is positively related to point forecast levels and to larger revisions in point forecasts over time.
2011	F02	Fichtner, Ferdinand, Rasmus Ruffer, and Bernd Schnatz. 2011. "The Forecasting Performance of Composite Leading Indicators: Does Globalisation Matter?" <i>OECD Journal: Journal of Business Cycle Measurement and Analysis</i> , 0(0): 55-72. Using OECD Composite Leading Indicators (CLI), we assess empirically whether the ability of the country-specific CLIs to predict economic activity has diminished in recent years, e.g., due to rapid advances in globalisation. Overall, we find evidence that the CLI encompasses useful information for forecasting industrial production, particularly over horizons of four to eight months ahead. The evidence is particularly strong when taking cointegration relationships into account. At the same time, we find indications that the forecast accuracy has declined over time for several countries. Augmenting the country-specific CLI with a leading indicator of the external environment and employing forecast combination techniques improves the forecast performance for several economies. Over time, the increasing importance of international dependencies is documented by relative performance gains of the extended model for selected countries.
2011	G33	Kinsella, Stephen. 2011. <i>Words to the Wise: Stock Flow Consistent Modeling of Financial Instability</i> . Geary Institute, University College Dublin, Working Papers: 201130. The crisis has exposed the failure of economic models to deal sensibly with endogenously generated crises propagating from the financial sectors to the real economy, and back again. The goal of this paper is to review the method of stock flow consistent modeling to highlight areas in which it is deficient. I argue there is a fruitful research agenda in shoring up these deficiencies. The objective of stock flow modeling should be the ability to practically model unstable macroeconomies, and in particular their interactions with the financial sector. These models should provide 'Words to the Wise', and until they do, they are just thought experiments.
2011	G33	Khalil, Saed, and Stephen Kinsella. 2011. <i>Bad banks choking good banks: simulating balance sheet contagion</i> . Geary Institute, University College Dublin, Working Papers: 201126. We investigate the propagation of contagion through banks' balance sheets in a two-country model. We simulate an increase in non-performing loans in one bank, and study the effects on other banks and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the macro economy of each country. We show that credit crunches destabilize each economy in the short run and in the long run reduce potential output. We quantify this loss.
2011	J31	CV: Fuhrer, Jeff, and George Moore. 2011. "Inflation Persistence." In <i>Inflation and Unemployment: The Evolution of the Phillips Curve. Volume 3.</i> , ed. Richard G. Lipsey and William Scarth, 457-89. The International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 252. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J31	Contini, Bruno. 2011. "Forecasting Errors: Yet More Problems for Identification?" <i>Economia Politica</i> , 28(2): 185-93. Forecasting errors pose a serious problem of identification, often neglected in empirical applications. Any attempt of estimating choice models under uncertainty may lead to severely biased results in the presence of forecasting errors even when individual expectations on future events are observed together with the standard outcome variables. The problem is illustrated by an empirical study on job changing behavior.
2011	L83	Fuleky, Peter, and Carl Bonham. 2011. <i>Forecasting Based on Common Trends in Mixed Frequency Samples.</i> University of Hawaii at Manoa, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 201110. We extend the existing literature on small mixed frequency single factor models by allowing for multiple factors, considering indicators in levels, and allowing for cointegration among the indicators. We capture the cointegrating relationships among the indicators by common factors modeled as stochastic trends. We show that the stationary single-factor model frequently used in the literature is misspecified if the data set contains common stochastic trends. We find that taking advantage of common stochastic trends improves forecasting performance over a stationary single-factor model. The common-trends factor model outperforms the stationary single-factor model at all analyzed forecast horizons on a root mean squared error basis. Our results suggest that when the constituent indicators are integrated and cointegrated, modeling common stochastic trends, as opposed to eliminating them, will improve forecasts.
2011	Q33	Gomez, David M., Guillermo J. Ortega, Benno Torgler, and German Debat. 2011. <i>Co-movements in commodity prices: a note based on network analysis.</i> School of Economics and Finance, Queensland University of Technology, School of Economics and Finance Discussion Papers and Working Papers Series: 274. This paper analyses co-movements in a wide group of commodity prices during the time period 1992-2010. Our methodological approach is based on the correlation matrix and the networks inside. Through this approach we are able to summarize global interaction and interdependence, capturing the existing heterogeneity in the degrees of synchronization between commodity prices. Our results produce two main findings: (a) we do not observe a persistent increase in the degree of co-movement of the commodity prices in our time sample, however from mid-2008 to the end of 2009 co-movements almost doubled when compared with the average correlation; (b) we observe three groups of commodities which have exhibited similar price dynamics (metals, oil and grains and oilseeds) and which have increased their degree of co-movement during the sampled period. These results suggest that speculation and uncertainty are drivers of the sharp slump in commodity prices synchronization.
2011	Q47	Barrell, Ray, Aurelie Delannoy, and Dawn Holland. 2011. "The Impact of High Oil Prices on the Economy." <i>National Institute Economic Review</i> , 0(217): F68-74.
2012		
2012	A11	Lundquist, Kathryn, and Herman O. Stekler. 2012. "Interpreting the Performance of Business Economists during the Great Recession." <i>Business Economics</i> , 47(2): 148-54. It is generally believed that the recession of 2007-09 was not foreseen by business economists. Is this perceived view accurate? We explore this issue by examining business economists' published statements about economic conditions. We compare these qualitative forecasts with the Beige Book. We conclude that both sets of data are similar and that business economists are responsive to information about the economy and adjust their predictions quickly.
2012	B22 C18	Sims, Christopher A. 2012. "Statistical Modeling of Monetary Policy and Its Effects." <i>American Economic Review</i> , 102(4): 1187-1205.
2012	C18	Poskitt, D. S., and Wenying Yao. 2012. <i>VAR Modeling and Business Cycle Analysis: A Taxonomy of Errors.</i> Monash University, Department of Econometrics and Business Statistics, Monash Econometrics and Business Statistics Working Papers: 11/12. In this article we investigate the theoretical behaviour of finite lag VAR(n) models fitted to time series that in truth come from an infinite order VAR(?) data generating mechanism. We show that overall error can be broken down into two basic components, an estimation error that stems from the difference between the parameter estimates and their population ensemble VAR(n) counterparts, and an approximation error that stems from the difference between the VAR(n) and the true VAR(?). The two sources of error are shown to be present in other performance indicators previously employed in the literature to characterize, so called, truncation effects. Our theoretical analysis indicates that the magnitude of the estimation error exceeds that of the approximation error, but experimental results based upon a prototypical real business cycle model indicate that in practice the approximation error approaches its asymptotic position far more slowly than does the estimation error, their relative orders of magnitude notwithstanding. The experimental results suggest that with sample sizes and lag lengths like those commonly employed in practice VAR(n) models are likely to exhibit serious errors of both types when attempting to replicate the dynamics of the true underlying process and that inferences based on VAR(n) models can be very untrustworthy.
2012	C35	El-Shagi, Makram, and Gregor von Schweinitz. 2012. <i>Qual VAR Revisited: Good Forecast, Bad Story.</i> Halle Institute for Economic Research, IWH Discussion Papers: 12. Due to the recent financial crisis, the interest in econometric models that allow to incorporate binary variables (such as the occurrence of a crisis) experienced a huge surge. This paper evaluates the performance of the Qual VAR, i.e. a VAR model including a latent variable that governs the behavior of an observable binary variable. While we find that the Qual VAR performs reasonably well in forecasting (outperforming a probit benchmark), there are substantial identification problems. Therefore, when the economic interpretation of the dynamic behavior of the latent variable and the chain of causality matter, the Qual VAR is inadvisable.
2012	C35	Ng, Eric C. Y. 2012. "Forecasting US Recessions with Various Risk Factors and Dynamic Probit Models." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 34(1): 112-25. This paper extends probit recession forecasting models by incorporating various recession risk factors and using the advanced dynamic probit modeling approaches. The proposed risk factors include financial market expectations of a gloomy economic outlook, credit or liquidity risks in the general economy, the risks of negative wealth effects resulting from the bursting of asset price bubbles, and signs of deteriorating macroeconomic fundamentals. The model specifications include three different dynamic probit models and the standard static model. The out-of-sample analysis suggests that the four probit models with the proposed risk factors can generate more accurate forecasts for the duration of recessions than the conventional static models with only yield spread and equity price index as the predictors. Among the four probit models, the dynamic and dynamic autoregressive probit models outperform the static and autoregressive models in terms of predicting the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		recession duration. With respect to forecasting the business cycle turning points, the static probit model is as good as the dynamic probit models by being able to flag an early warning signal of a recession.
2012	D22	Borraz, Fernando, and Leandro Zipitria. 2012. "Retail Price Setting in Uruguay." <i>Economia: Journal of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association</i> , 12(2): 77-102. We analyze the behavior of prices in Uruguay using a unique database of 30 millions daily prices. We find that prices change about 5 times a year with no seasonal pattern. Prices changes are highly synchronized and concentrated on the first day of the month. Our paper is the first to present evidence of high synchronization of prices, which in turn could be explained mainly by the data periodicity. Overall the analysis seems to be consistent with state-dependent pricing models, although we found some interesting features of prices that could not be explained by these models.
2012	D22	Gallego, Francisco A. 2012. "Retail Price Setting in Uruguay: Comment." <i>Economia: Journal of the Latin American and Caribbean Economic Association</i> , 12(2): 103-09.
2012	D22	Carrera, Cesar. 2012. "Estimating Information Rigidity Using Firms' Survey Data." <i>B.E. Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 12(1): The slope of the sticky information Phillips curve proposed by Mankiw and Reis (2002) is based on the degree of information rigidity on the part of firms. Carroll (2003) uses an epidemiology model of expectations and finds evidence for the U.S. of a one-year lag in the transmission of information from professional forecasters to households. Using financial institutions' and firms' survey data from Peru and the model proposed by Carroll, I estimate the degree of information rigidity for the Peruvian economy. This paper also considers heterogeneous responses and explores the cross-sectional dimension of these survey forecasts. I find that the degree of information stickiness ranges between one and two quarters, a result that is robust to different specifications.
2012	F13	CV: Kurniati, Yati, and Aida S. Budiman. 2012. "Embracing ASEAN Economic Integration 2015: A Quest for an ASEAN Business Cycle from Indonesia's Point of View." In <i>The Indonesian Economy: Entering a New Era</i> , ed. Aris Ananta, Muljana Soekarni and Sjamsul Arifin, 313-44. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies; Jakarta: Bank Indonesia.
2012	F23 F43	Chen, Jo-Hui, and Francis Diaz. 2012. "Trade and Monetary Factors in Reoccurring Economic Expansions of Developed Nations." <i>International Research Journal of Applied Finance</i> , 3(2): 232-44. This paper utilizes parametric shared-frailty model to examine nine developed countries' expansion periods. Trade factors and monetary variables, at different time horizons, are seen to have significant effects on an economy's reoccurring recovery time. Consistent with previous literatures, constant increase in real effective exchange rate, M1 and changes in consumer prices and steady decrease in lending to deposit ratio are seen to slow down recovery time. Other variables, such as current account and foreign direct investment both have positive and negative effects given specific periods. Also, economic openness and international reserves, specifically in the 1980s, help in the continuous expansion of an economy. These findings prove that parametric shared-frailty model is reliable and can serve as an additional tool for academicians and policy-makers in modeling business cycles.
2012	I18	Verikios, George, James M. McCaw, Jodie McVernon, and Anthony H. Harris. 2012. "H1N1 Influenza and the Australian Macroeconomy." <i>Journal of the Asia Pacific Economy</i> , 17(1): 22-51. Early 2009 saw the emergence of an H1N1 influenza epidemic in North America that eventually spread to become the first pandemic of the twenty-first century. Previous work has suggested that pandemics and near-pandemics can have large macroeconomic effects on highly affected regions; here, we estimate what those effects might be for Australia. Our analysis applies the MONASH-Health model: a computable general equilibrium model of the Australian economy. We deviate from previous work by incorporating two important short-run mechanisms in our analytical framework: quarterly periodicity and excess capacity. The analysis supports the assertion that an H1N1 epidemic could have significant short-run macroeconomic effects but the size of these effects is highly dependent on the degree of inertia in the markets for physical capital and labour.
2012	J23	CV: Choy, Keen Meng. 2012. "Sectoral, Industry and Employment Business Cycles in Singapore." In <i>Studies on the Singapore Economy</i> . Keen Meng Choy, 201-13. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2012	L61	Nguyen, T. Thanh-Binh. 2012. "Gold and USD Price as the Predictors of Future Inflation in Vietnam." <i>International Journal of Economics</i> , 6(1): 185-98. Vietnam has experienced galloping inflation and faced serious dollarization since its reform. In order to effectively control inflation for promoting price stability and sustainable economic growth, it is necessary to find efficacious leading indicators. This study discovers the predictive power of both gold and USD price for future inflation in Vietnam. Using monthly data over the period from January 2002 to June 2011 for investigation, it is found that the signal of inflation can be seen in the preceding 12 months of gold price, earlier than at the past 3 months of USD price. Especially when inflation is caused by the increase in USD price, the inflation uncertainty directly affects the inflation rate, while the situation is quite different when inflation is rooted by gold price.
2012	L63	CV: Ping, Ng Yi, Tu Suh Ping, Edward Robinson, and Keen Meng Choy. 2012. "Using Leading Indicators to Forecast the Singapore Electronics Industry." In <i>Studies on the Singapore Economy</i> . Keen Meng Choy, 293-324. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2012	L74	CV: Chow, Hwee Kwan, and Keen Meng Choy. 2012. "Economic Leading Indicators for Tracking Singapore's Growth Cycle." In <i>Studies on the Singapore Economy</i> . Keen Meng Choy, 277-91. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2012	O24	Diss: Harvey, Simon. 2012. Essays in Inflation and Monetary Dynamics in Developing Countries. PhD diss. University of Nebraska. This dissertation consists of three essays. In the first essay, I analyze how the information contained in the disaggregate components of aggregate inflation helps improve the forecasts of the aggregate series using inflation data from Ghana. Direct univariate forecasting of the aggregate inflation data by an autoregressive (AR) model is used as the benchmark with which all autoregressive (AR), moving average (MA) and vector autoregressive (VAR) models of the disaggregates are compared. The results show that directly forecasting the aggregate series from the benchmark model is generally superior to aggregating forecasts from the disaggregate components. Additionally, including information from the disaggregates in the aggregate model rather than aggregating forecasts from the disaggregates performs best in all forecast horizons when appropriate disaggregates are used. The implication of these results is that better inflation forecasts for Ghana are produced by using information from relevant disaggregates in the aggregate model rather than direct forecasts of the aggregate or aggregating forecasts from the disaggregates. In the second essay, I use a structural vector autoregression (SVAR) to model inflation so as to identify the relative importance of shocks to real output growth, monetary growth and exchange rate depreciation in inflation dynamics in Ghana. The results show that neither monetary growth alone nor structural factors alone explain the inflation experience in Ghana and that the structural factors dominate monetary growth in the inflation dynamics. There is a fairly strong feedback between inflation and exchange rate depreciation both of which have weak relationship with monetary growth. These suggest that policies that boost domestic supply and therefore reduce import demand will be more potent than direct monetary management to curb inflation in Ghana. Finally, in the third essay, I test whether the West African Monetary Zone (WAMZ) is a common currency area by using a vector autoregressive model to study the variance decomposition, impulse responses of key economic variables and linear

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		dependence of the underlying structural shocks of the countries in the zone. The variance decomposition shows that the zone a whole does not have common sources of shock, which is expected because of the diverse economic structures of these countries. The correlation of the structural shocks also shows that these countries respond asymmetrically to common supply, demand and monetary shocks and will therefore respond differently to a common monetary policy. It is therefore not in the interest of the individual countries to go into a monetary union now or in the near future unless the economies of these countries converge further.
2012	O24	CV: Kurniati, Yati, and Aida S. Budiman. 2012. "Embracing ASEAN Economic Integration 2015: A Quest for an ASEAN Business Cycle from Indonesia's Point of View." In <i>The Indonesian Economy: Entering a New Era</i> , ed. Aris Ananta, Muljana Soekarni and Sjamsul Arifin, 313-44. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies; Jakarta: Bank Indonesia.
2012	R20 R30	Geanakoplos, John, Robert Axtell, Doynne J. Farmer, Peter Howitt, Benjamin Conlee, Jonathan Goldstein, Matthew Hendrey, Nathan M. Palmer, and Chun-Yi Yang. 2012. <i>Getting at Systemic Risk via an Agent-Based Model of the Housing Market</i>. Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1852. Systemic risk must include the housing market, though economists have not generally focused on it. We begin construction of an agent-based model of the housing market with individual data from Washington, DC. Twenty years of success with agent-based models of mortgage prepayments give us hope that such a model could be useful. Preliminary analysis suggests that the housing boom and bust of 1997-2007 was due in large part to changes in leverage rather than interest rates.
2013		
2013	G00	Beber, Alessandro, Michael W. Brandt, and Maurizio Luisi. 2013. <i>Distilling the Macroeconomic News Flow</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19650. We propose a simple cross-sectional technique to extract daily factors from economic news released at different times and frequencies. Our approach can effectively handle the large number of different announcements that are relevant for tracking current economic conditions. We apply the technique to extract real-time measures of inflation, output, employment, and macroeconomic sentiment, as well as corresponding measures of disagreement among economists about these indices. We find that our procedure provides more timely and accurate forecasts of future changes in economic conditions than other real-time forecasting approaches.
2013	H23 H24	Diss: Kabukcuoglu, Ayse. 2013. <i>Essays on Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Open Economics</i> . PhD diss. University of Texas. Essay 1: The Redistributive Consequences of Tax Reform Under Financial Integration. I quantify the welfare effect of eliminating the U.S. capital income tax under international financial integration. I employ a two-country, heterogeneous-agent incomplete markets model calibrated to represent the U.S. and the rest of the world. Short-run and long-run factor price dynamics are key: after the tax reform, post-tax interest rate increases less under financial openness relative to autarky. Therefore the wealth-rich households gain less. Post-tax wages also fall less, so the wealth-poor are hurt less. Hence, the fraction in favor of the reform increases, although the majority still prefers the status quo. Aggregate welfare effect to the U.S. is a permanent 0.2% consumption equivalent loss under financial openness which is 85.5% smaller than the welfare loss under autarky. Essay 2: What Helps Forecast U.S. Inflation?—Mind the Gap! (With Enrique Martinez-Garcia). In macroeconomic analysis and inflation forecasting, the traditional Phillips curve has been a widely-used model that captures broadly the empirical relationship between inflation and domestic economic activity. Empirical evidence shows that the performance of Phillips curve-based forecasts of U.S. inflation relative to naive forecasts has deteriorated since mid-1980s. This poses a difficulty for policy-making and private sector's long-term nominal commitments. The literature suggests globalization may be one reason for this phenomenon. To test this, we evaluate the forecasting ability of global slack measures under an open economy Phillips curve. The results vary across measures of inflation, forecast horizons and estimation samples. We find however, terms of trade gap, measured as HP-filtered terms of trade, is a good and robust variable to forecast U.S. inflation. Moreover, our forecasts based on the simulated data from a workhorse new open economy macro (NOEM) model indicate that better monetary policy and good luck (i.e. a remarkably benign sample of economic shocks) account for the empirical observations on forecasting accuracy, while globalization has a negligible effect. Essay 3: The Optimum Quantity of Debt in a Small Open Economy. In their seminal paper, Aiyagari and McGrattan (JME, 1998) suggest issuing government debt in a closed economy increases the interest rate and can enhance welfare when households have precautionary savings motives. Higher debt also causes investment crowding-out and higher tax burden on households as in standard models. These benefit and cost channels determine the optimum level of government debt and positive debt may be optimal. I show that this result no longer holds in a small open economy and zero or negative debt may be optimal. This is because the world interest rate is fixed and the only (and negative) channel to consider is the tax channel.
2013	J30	Angelini, Elena, Alistair Dieppe, and Beatrice Pierluigi. 2013. <i>Learning about wage and price mark-ups in euro area countries</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1512. In this paper we show that higher flexibility, measured by lower wage and price mark-ups leads to reduced inflationary pressures, increase in competitiveness, and higher output. A rational expectation and a learning version of the ECB's New Multi-Country Model are used to understand plausible dynamics of labour cost and price adjustments. In the rational expectation version of the model gains are quicker but more short-lived than in a learning environment. We argue that a rational expectation model appears appropriate to describe the abrupt wage adjustment which took place in the Baltic States. By contrast, a learning model appears better suited to capture the gradual wage adjustment of Germany during the 2000s and the one that started in Spain and Italy after the 2008-09 crisis. In fact, in view of implementation lags and the need to change institutions, in the above countries the adjustment should be expected to deliver output gains less quickly than in the Baltic States. In this paper we use the linked version of the model to evaluate the aggregate impact of the imposed shocks as well as possible spillover effects within the euro area. All in all, spillover effects are relatively small.
2013	Q02	Fulli-Lemaire, Nicolas. 2013. "An Inflation-Hedging Strategy with Commodities." <i>Journal of Investment Strategies</i>, 2(3): 23-50. Recent academic studies have shown that, since the mid-1990s, the pass-through of exogenous oil shocks into headline inflation has been increasing, while the pass-through into core inflation seems to have ceased. This paper explores the implications for inflation-hedging portfolios for which these recent works have paved the way, in terms of commodity allocation. We proceed by evidencing a link between the headline-to-core inflation spread and tradable commodities. We subsequently intend to exploit this link in two ways: by devising an efficient strategic allocation using core inflation forecasts to determine the commodities' natural weight in the portfolio as dictated by our macro approach, and by testing a tactical allocation strategy which would time the pass-through cycle to dynamically determine the optimal share of commodities in the allocation.
2013	Q13	Isengildina-Massa, Olga, Berna Karali, and Scott H. Irwin. 2013. "When Do the USDA Forecasters Make Mistakes?" <i>Applied Economics</i>, 45(34-36): 5086-5103. This study analysed forecasts for all US corn, soya bean and wheat categories published within the World Agricultural Supply and Demand Estimates (WASDE) reports over the 1987/88 through 2009/10 marketing years in an attempt to identify patterns and better understand when the USDA forecasters make mistakes. Two general sources of errors were investigated: behavioural and macroeconomic factors. The first objective was to examine how these factors affect the size of the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		forecast error and the second concentrated on the direction of the error due to these effects. Our findings suggest that the largest increase in the size of USDA forecast errors was associated with structural changes in commodity markets that took place in the mid-2000s. Corn, soya bean and wheat forecast errors also grew during the periods of economic growth and with changes in exchange rates, while inflation and changes in oil price had a much smaller impact. With respect to behavioural sources, we identified patterns consistent with leniency and pessimism across different categories. Predictability of forecast errors based on the information available at the time the forecasts are made provides evidence of inefficiency and suggests that these forecasts may be improved using the findings of this study.
2013	Q48	Kang, Wensheng, and Ronald A. Ratti. 2013. "Structural Oil Price Shocks and Policy Uncertainty." <i>Economic Modelling</i>, 35(0): 314-19. Increases in the real price of oil not explained by changes in global oil production or by global real demand for commodities are associated with significant increases in economic policy uncertainty and its four components (the volume of newspaper coverage of policy uncertainty, CPI forecast interquartile range, tax legislation expiration, and federal expenditures forecast interquartile range). Oil-market specific demand shocks account for 31% of conditional variation in economic policy uncertainty and 22.9% of conditional variation in CPI forecast interquartile range after 24 months. Positive oil shocks due to global real aggregate demand for commodities significantly reduce economic policy uncertainty. Structural oil price shocks appear to have long-term consequences for economic policy uncertainty, and to the extent that the latter has impact on real activity, the policy connection provides an additional channel by which oil price shocks have influence on the economy. As a robustness check, structural oil price shocks are significantly associated with economic policy uncertainty in Europe and energy-exporting Canada.
2013	R41	Askitas, Nikolaos, and Klaus F. Zimmermann. 2013. "Nowcasting Business Cycles Using Toll Data." <i>Journal of Forecasting</i>, 32(4): 299-306. Nowcasting has been a challenge in the recent economic crisis. We introduce the Toll Index, a new monthly indicator for business cycle forecasting, and demonstrate its relevance using German data. The index measures the monthly transportation activity performed by heavy transport vehicles across the country and has highly desirable availability properties (insignificant revisions, short publication lags) as a result of the innovative technology underlying its data collection. It is coincident with production activity due to the prevalence of just-in-time delivery. The Toll Index is a good early indicator of production as measured, for instance, by the German Production Index, provided by the German Statistical Office, which is a well-known leading indicator of the gross national product. The proposed new index is an excellent example of technological, innovation-driven economic telemetry, which we suggest should be established more around the world.

Table E37.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate*
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	Externalities
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F35	Foreign Aid
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K42	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	Economics of Regulation
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L82	Entertainment; Media
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O15	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q10	Agriculture: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy*
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economics
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E37: Balance of Links

150	Links in 2005
90	New links in 2006-2013
582	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 15, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E37 is equal to 3.86 AS.

Общий объем раздела E37 — 3,86 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E37.E.

E39 Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other ¹

Table E39.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	13	15	2	1.15	21.31	15.00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	4	9	5	2.25	6.56	9.00	Microeconomics
E	40	57	17	1.43	65.57	57.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	2	2	0	1	3.28	2.00	International Economics
G	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.00	Financial Economics
H	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.00	Public Economics
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic History
O	2	2	0	1	3.28	2.00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.00	Economic Systems
Q	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	6	6	N	0.00	6.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	61	100	39	1.64	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E39.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.00	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	2	2	0	1	3.28	2.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	2	2	0	1	3.28	2.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	2	4	2	2	3.28	4.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	1	1	0	1	1.64	1.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	4	4	0	1	6.56	4.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	2	2	0	1	3.28	2.00	Design of Experiments
C	13	15	2	1.15	21.31	15.00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
D1	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.00	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Production and Organizations
D3	1	1	0	1	1.64	1.00	Distribution
D4	1	1	0	1	1.64	1.00	Market Structure and Pricing

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.00	Welfare Economics
D7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	2	4	2	2	3.28	4.00	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	4	9	5	2.25	6.56	9.00	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	4	4	N	0.00	4.00	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	25	35	10	1.4	40.98	35.00	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	11	11	0	1	18.03	11.00	Money and Interest Rates
E5	2	4	2	2	3.28	4.00	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	2	3	1	1.5	3.28	3.00	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	40	57	17	1.43	65.57	57.00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Trade
F2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Finance
F4	2	2	0	1	3.28	2.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	2	2	0	1	3.28	2.00	International Economics
G0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
G1	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.00	General Financial Markets
G2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.00	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.00	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.00	Public Economics
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Development
O2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Development Planning and Policy
O3	1	1	0	1	1.64	1.00	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	1	1	0	1	1.64	1.00	Economywide Country Studies
O	2	2	0	1	3.28	2.00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Capitalist Systems
P2	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.00	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.00	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.00	Agriculture

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Environmental Economics
Q	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Regional Economics
R2	0	3	3	N	0.00	3.00	Household Analysis
R3	0	3	3	N	0.00	3.00	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis
R	0	6	6	N	0.00	6.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	61	100	39	1.64	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E39.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C22	2	2	0	1	3.28	2	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C49	2	2	0	1	3.28	2	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	2	2	0	1	3.28	2	Econometric Modeling: General
C78	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C82	2	2	0	1	3.28	2	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C87	2	2	0	1	3.28	2	Econometric Software
C92	2	2	0	1	3.28	2	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D39	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Distribution: Other
D49	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D84	2	4	2	2	3.28	4	Expectations; Speculations
E30	4	4	0	1	6.56	4	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	3	3	0	1	4.92	3	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	2	2	0	1	3.28	2	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	3	3	0	1	4.92	3	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	13	23	10	1.77	21.31	23	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	3	3	0	1	4.92	3	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Demand for Money
E42	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	3	3	0	1	4.92	3	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E52	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Monetary Policy
E61	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E63	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
F42	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Economic Growth of Open Economies
O30	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O54	1	1	0	1	1.64	1	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
S	61	73	12	1.20	100	73	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E39.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B22	1	1	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B31	1	1	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
C51	2	2	Model Construction and Estimation
D12	1	1	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	1	1	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D61	1	1	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
E20	2	2	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	1	1	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	1	1	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E51	1	1	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E59	1	1	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E62	1	1	Fiscal Policy
G12	1	1	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G19	1	1	General Financial Markets: Other
H59	1	1	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
P25	2	2	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
Q11	2	2	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
R20	1	1	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	2	2	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R31	3	3	Housing Supply and Markets
S	27	27	Sums

Table E39.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C51	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
D12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D61	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E51	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R31	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
E20	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
P25	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
R21	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Q11	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
E62	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
NL(J)	10	3	1	3	3	0	0	0	20

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E39.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C51	Cameron, Gavin, John Muellbauer, and Anthony Murphy. 2006. <i>Was There a British House Price Bubble? Evidence from a Regional Panel</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5619. This paper investigates the bubbles hypothesis with a dynamic panel data model of British regional house prices between 1972 and 2003. The model consists of a system of inverted housing demand equations, incorporating spatial interactions and lags and relevant spatial parameter heterogeneity. The results are data consistent, with plausible long-run solutions and include a full range of explanatory variables. Novel features of the model include transaction cost effects influencing the speed of adjustment, and interaction effects between an index of credit availability and real and nominal interest rates. No evidence for a recent bubble is found.
2006	D12 D14 D61 E21 E22 E51 H59 R20 R31	Erlandsen, Espen, Jens Lundsgaard, and Felix Hufner. 2006. <i>The Danish housing market: less subsidy and more flexibility</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 513. While Denmark has fairly flexible labour and product markets in most respects, the housing market stands out with large direct and indirect subsidies for all types of housing and a highly regulated rental market hindering mobility, probably resulting in a mismatch between housing needs and use. In the current housing policy framework there is quite a contrast between the well-functioning market for transactions of owner-occupied housing (supported by the highly liberalised mortgage market) and the highly regulated rental housing market. This paper assesses the recent development in Danish house prices, followed by a discussion of ways of replacing the costly government intervention in the Danish housing market with more market-based mechanisms, thereby achieving policy objectives in a more efficient and targeted way. The paper reviews the main areas for reform, including overall subsidisation of housing, rent regulation, social housing, and how housing supply could be made more responsive.
2007		
2007	E20 P25 R21	Egert, Balazs, and Dubravko Mihaljek. 2007. <i>Determinants of House Prices in Central and Eastern Europe</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2152. This paper studies the determinants of house prices in eight transition economies of central and eastern Europe (CEE) and 19 OECD countries. The main question addressed is whether the conventional fundamental determinants of house prices, such as GDP per capita, real interest rates, housing credit and demographic factors, have driven observed house prices in CEE. We show that house prices in CEE are determined to a large extent by the underlying conventional fundamentals and some transition-specific factors, in particular institutional development of housing markets and housing finance and quality effects.
2008		
2008	Q11	Mitra, Sophie, and Jean-Marc Boussard. 2008. <i>A Nonlinear Cobweb Model of Agricultural Commodity Price Fluctuations</i> . Fordham University, Department of Economics, Fordham Economics Discussion Paper Series. Recent developments in world food markets stress the importance of identifying the sources of food price volatility. This paper develops a nonlinear Cobweb model with endogenous volatility which accounts for several characteristics of agricultural commodity markets (seasonality, storage) and leads to price series with positive skewness and autocorrelation, as in actual commodity prices. Practical consequences may imply a rethinking of the current methods of world food market regulation.
2009		
2009	E62	Posch, Olaf. 2009. <i>Explaining Output Volatility: The Case of Taxation</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2751. This paper presents empirical evidence against the popular perception that macro volatility is exogenous. We obtain tax effects on macro aggregates in the stochastic neoclassical model. Taxes are shown to affect the second moment of output growth rates without affecting the first moment. Exploiting heterogeneity patterns in a panel of OECD countries, we estimate tax effects on macro volatility, explicitly modeling the unobserved variance process. We find a strong empirical link between taxes and output volatility. Accounting for non-stationarity of taxes and output volatility, we find empirical evidence of a cointegrating relationship.
2009	G12 G19	Cooley, James. 2009. <i>Stock Market Returns and Partisan Political Business Cycles</i> . Southern Methodist University, Department of Economics, Departmental Working Papers: 0902. Excess returns in the stock market are significantly higher during Democratic presidential administrations. Previous research concludes that partisan return differentials are anomalous since they are not due to differences in required returns. We find that partisan return differentials are, instead, likely due to differences in cash flows—capital income growth—during the first years of presidential administrations as predicted by the rational partisan model of the business cycle. The first major finding of this paper is that there is a statistically and economically significant partisan difference in capital income growth in the first year of presidential terms. The second finding of the paper is that significant partisan differences in excess returns are also found only in the first year of presidential terms. Further, it is differences in unexpected returns during that first year that is the source of partisan return differentials. We find no statistically significant partisan differences in unexpected returns during the rest of the term. This result holds across market capitalization deciles and book-to-market value deciles. The third finding is that there is a positive and statistically significant relationship between unexpected returns and capital income growth and real GDP growth one and two quarters ahead. Lastly, we find that the unexpected returns are related to the degree of electoral surprise as predicted by the rational partisan model. We conclude that there is strong evidence in favor of the rational partisan model as an explanation for partisan return differences in the stock and bond markets.
2010		
2010	B22 B31 E59	Heymann, Daniel. 2010. "Fluctuaciones periféricas: Notas sobre el análisis macroeconómico de Raul Prebisch. (Peripheral Fluctuations: Notes on the Macroeconomic Analysis of Raul Prebisch. With English summary)." <i>Ensayos Economicos</i> , 0(57-58): 7-32. The work of Prebisch covers a long period of time, during which the configuration of Argentina's economy as well as the contents and methods of economic theory underwent significant changes. His concern to explore the mechanisms of economic fluctuations in peripheral economies, particularly Argentina, and their analytical implications, is expressed very early and

	<p>throughout his voluminous work. Apart from the diversity of emphasis and approaches, and the time lag between different pieces of work, several continuities emerge in central aspects of his arguments, particularly with regard to the primacy of external impacts in the economic fluctuations of the periphery, and to the specific processes which operate in these economies in comparison to the economic centers. These arguments motivate Prebisch's reservations concerning the Keynesian emphasis on inconsistencies between savings and investments as the central determinants of changes in economic activity. This paper deals with the contributions of Prebisch in the macroeconomic field on the basis of a subset of his writings and, in particular, the detailed lecture notes of a course given at University of Buenos Aires in 1944, about monetary theory and policy and business cycle analysis, with special reference to Argentina's experience. The discussions carried out by Prebisch on those topics show his effort to use abstract reasoning in order to reveal, not to hide, concrete economic processes and, at the same time, it presents arguments relating to particular issues supported by analytical frameworks built upon an understanding and a critique of the current theory. The mix of theoretical reasoning and practical considerations present in the work of Prebisch carries an integration of elements that are rarely found together, and invites the reader to continue to think and to analyze further. The methods, techniques, and approaches of economic analysis may have changed, but Prebisch should not be read with an archaeological perspective; his work continues to talk about issues and problems which remain intellectually challenging and relevant in practice.</p>
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E39.G Codes of Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Codes of JEL Micro Categories
A	A00, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14, A19, A20, A21, A22, A23, A29, A30, A31, A32, A33, A39
B	B00, B10, B11, B12, B13, B14, B15, B16, B19, B20, B21, B23, B24, B25, B26, B29, B30, B32, B40, B41, B49, B50, B51, B52, B53, B54, B59
C	C00, C01, C02, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C18, C19, C20, C21, C23, C24, C25, C26, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C38, C39, C40, C41, C42, C43, C44, C45, C46, C52, C53, C54, C55, C57, C58, C59, C60, C61, C62, C63, C65, C67, C68, C69, C70, C71, C72, C73, C79, C80, C81, C83, C88, C89, C90, C91, C93, C99
D	D00, D01, D02, D03, D04, D10, D11, D13, D18, D19, D20, D21, D22, D23, D24, D29, D30, D31, D33, D40, D41, D42, D43, D44, D45, D46, D47, D50, D51, D52, D53, D57, D58, D59, D60, D62, D63, D64, D69, D70, D71, D72, D73, D74, D78, D79, D80, D81, D82, D83, D85, D86, D87, D89, D90, D91, D92, D99
E	E00, E01, E02, E03, E10, E11, E12, E13, E16, E17, E19, E23, E24, E25, E26, E27, E29, E58, E60, E64, E65, E66, E69
F	F00, F01, F02, F10, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, F18, F19, F20, F21, F22, F23, F24, F29, F30, F31, F32, F33, F34, F35, F36, F37, F38, F39, F40, F41, F44, F47, F49, F50, F51, F52, F53, F54, F55, F59, F60, F61, F62, F63, F64, F65, F66, F68, F69
G	G00, G01, G02, G10, G11, G13, G14, G15, G17, G18, G20, G21, G22, G23, G24, G28, G29, G30, G31, G32, G33, G34, G35, G38, G39
H	H00, H10, H11, H12, H19, H20, H21, H22, H23, H24, H25, H26, H27, H29, H30, H31, H32, H39, H40, H41, H42, H43, H44, H49, H50, H51, H52, H53, H54, H55, H56, H57, H60, H61, H62, H63, H68, H69, H70, H71, H72, H73, H74, H75, H76, H77, H79, H80, H81, H82, H83, H84, H87, H89
I	I00, I10, I11, I12, I13, I14, I15, I18, I19, I20, I21, I22, I23, I24, I25, I28, I29, I30, I31, I32, I38, I39
J	J00, J01, J08, J10, J11, J12, J13, J14, J15, J16, J17, J18, J19, J20, J21, J22, J23, J24, J26, J28, J29, J30, J31, J32, J33, J38, J39, J40, J41, J42, J43, J44, J45, J46, J47, J48, J49, J50, J51, J52, J53, J54, J58, J59, J60, J61, J62, J63, J64, J65, J68, J69, J70, J71, J78, J79, J80, J81, J82, J83, J88, J89
K	K00, K10, K11, K12, K13, K14, K19, K20, K21, K22, K23, K29, K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, K35, K36, K37, K39, K40, K41, K42, K49
L	L00, L10, L11, L12, L13, L14, L15, L16, L17, L19, L20, L21, L22, L23, L24, L25, L26, L29, L30, L31, L32, L33, L38, L39, L40, L41, L42, L43, L44, L49, L50, L51, L52, L53, L59, L60, L61, L62, L63, L64, L65, L66, L67, L68, L69, L70, L71, L72, L73, L74, L78, L79, L80, L81, L82, L83, L84, L85, L86, L87, L88, L89, L90, L91, L92, L93, L94, L95, L96, L97, L98, L99
M	M00, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15, M16, M19, M20, M21, M29, M30, M31, M37, M38, M39, M40, M41, M42, M48, M49, M50, M51, M52, M53, M54, M55, M59
N	N00, N01, N10, N11, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N17, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, N27, N30, N31, N32, N33, N34, N35, N36, N37, N40, N41, N42, N43, N44, N45, N46, N47, N50, N51, N52, N53, N54, N55, N56, N57, N60, N61, N62, N63, N64, N65, N66, N67, N70, N71, N72, N73, N74, N75, N76, N77, N80, N81, N82, N83, N84, N85, N86, N87, N90, N91, N92, N93, N94, N95, N96, N97
O	O00, O10, O11, O12, O13, O14, O15, O16, O17, O18, O19, O20, O21, O22, O23, O24, O25, O29, O31, O32, O33, O34, O38, O39, O40, O41, O42, O43, O44, O47, O49, O50, O51, O52, O53, O55, O56, O57
P	P00, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P16, P17, P19, P20, P21, P22, P23, P24, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30, P31, P32, P33, P34, P35, P36, P37, P39, P40, P41, P42, P43, P44, P45, P46, P47, P48, P49, P50, P51, P52, P59
Q	Q00, Q01, Q02, Q10, Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23, Q24, Q25, Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q30, Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34, Q37, Q38, Q39, Q40, Q41, Q42, Q43, Q47, Q48, Q49, Q50, Q51, Q52, Q53, Q54, Q55, Q56, Q57, Q58, Q59
R	R00, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R19, R22, R23, R28, R29, R30, R32, R33, R38, R39, R40, R41, R42, R48, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R58, R59
Y	Y10, Y20, Y30, Y40, Y50, Y60, Y70, Y80, Y90, Y91
Z	Z00, Z10, Z11, Z12, Z13, Z18, Z19

E39: Balance of Links

30	Links in 2005
20	New links in 2006-2013
772	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E37 is equal to 0.64 AS.

Общий объем раздела E37 — 0,64 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E39.E.

E4 Money and Interest Rates

E40 Money and Interest Rates: General ¹

Table E40.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	35	61	26	1.74	0.85	0.83	General Economics and Teaching
B	428	750	322	1.75	10.45	10.21	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	112	207	95	1.85	2.74	2.82	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	238	383	145	1.61	5.81	5.22	Microeconomics
E	2,652	4,580	1,928	1.73	64.78	62.36	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	128	240	112	1.88	3.13	3.27	International Economics
G	180	417	237	2.32	4.40	5.68	Financial Economics
H	30	77	47	2.57	0.73	1.05	Public Economics
I	3	15	12	5	0.07	0.20	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	37	54	17	1.46	0.90	0.74	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	2	26	24	13	0.05	0.35	Law and Economics
L	18	54	36	3	0.44	0.74	Industrial Organization
M	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.11	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	118	220	102	1.86	2.88	3.00	Economic History
O	52	116	64	2.23	1.27	1.58	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	42	76	34	1.81	1.03	1.03	Economic Systems
Q	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.14	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	2	13	11	6.5	0.05	0.18	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	11	37	26	3.36	0	1	Other Special Topics
S	4,094	7,344	3,250	1.79	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E40.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	18	28	10	1.56	0.44	0.38	General Economics
A2	17	33	16	1.94	0.42	0.45	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	35	61	26	1.74	0.85	0.83	General Economics and Teaching
B0	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	General
B1	114	210	96	1.84	2.78	2.86	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	132	206	74	1.56	3.22	2.81	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	139	248	109	1.78	3.40	3.38	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	13	22	9	1.69	0.32	0.30	Economic Methodology
B5	27	60	33	2.22	0.66	0.82	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	428	750	322	1.75	10.45	10.21	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.07	General
C1	14	24	10	1.71	0.34	0.33	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	8	10	2	1.25	0.20	0.14	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	16	34	18	2.13	0.39	0.46	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	8	15	7	1.88	0.20	0.20	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	18	38	20	2.11	0.44	0.52	Econometric Modeling
C6	21	43	22	2.05	0.51	0.59	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	19	29	10	1.53	0.46	0.39	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C9	4	5	1	1.25	0.10	0.07	Design of Experiments
C	112	207	95	1.85	2.74	2.82	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	4	15	11	3.75	0.10	0.20	General
D1	9	20	11	2.22	0.22	0.27	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	11	20	9	1.82	0.27	0.27	Production and Organizations
D3	7	13	6	1.86	0.17	0.18	Distribution
D4	47	62	15	1.32	1.15	0.84	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	68	97	29	1.43	1.66	1.32	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.11	Welfare Economics
D7	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.10	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	69	120	51	1.74	1.69	1.63	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	18	21	3	1.17	0.44	0.29	Intertemporal Choice
D	238	383	145	1.61	5.81	5.22	Microeconomics
E0	24	50	26	2.08	0.59	0.68	General
E1	135	217	82	1.61	3.30	2.95	General Aggregative Models
E2	83	193	110	2.33	2.03	2.63	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	182	400	218	2.2	4.45	5.45	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	1,619	2,616	997	1.62	39.55	35.62	Money and Interest Rates
E5	573	1,007	434	1.76	14.00	13.71	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	36	97	61	2.69	0.88	1.32	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	2652	4,580	1,928	1.73	64.78	62.36	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.05	General
F1	10	16	6	1.6	0.24	0.22	Trade
F2	6	11	5	1.83	0.15	0.15	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	84	156	72	1.86	2.05	2.12	International Finance
F4	28	49	21	1.75	0.68	0.67	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	128	240	112	1.88	3.13	3.27	International Economics
G0	10	52	42	5.2	0.24	0.71	General
G1	50	128	78	2.56	1.22	1.74	General Financial Markets
G2	113	222	109	1.96	2.76	3.02	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	7	15	8	2.14	0.17	0.20	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	180	417	237	2.32	4.40	5.68	Financial Economics
H0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	General
H1	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	10	20	10	2	0.24	0.27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	4	11	7	2.75	0.10	0.15	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.07	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.14	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	9	24	15	2.67	0.22	0.33	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Issues
H	30	77	47	2.57	0.73	1.05	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Health
I2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	Education and Research Institutions
I3	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.14	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	3	15	12	5	0.07	0.20	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	13	18	5	1.38	0.32	0.25	Demographic Economics
J2	5	10	5	2	0.12	0.14	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	8	12	4	1.5	0.20	0.16	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.04	Particular Labor Markets
J5	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	5	8	3	1.6	0.12	0.11	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Standards: National and International
J	37	54	17	1.46	0.90	0.74	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
K1	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.08	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	2	16	14	8	0.05	0.22	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	2	26	24	13	0.05	0.35	Law and Economics
L0	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	General
L1	10	22	12	2.2	0.24	0.30	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.10	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.08	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.10	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.07	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Industry Studies: Services
L9	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.04	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	18	54	36	3	0.44	0.74	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.04	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.11	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	64	125	61	1.95	1.56	1.70	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	31	58	27	1.87	0.76	0.79	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	9	15	6	1.67	0.22	0.20	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	7	11	4	1.57	0.17	0.15	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Micro-Business History
N9	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Regional and Urban History
N	118	220	102	1.86	2.88	3.00	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	33	61	28	1.85	0.81	0.83	Economic Development
O2	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.07	Development Planning and Policy
O3	3	12	9	4	0.07	0.16	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	13	34	21	2.62	0.32	0.46	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Economywide Country Studies
O	52	116	64	2.23	1.27	1.58	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	General
P1	19	36	17	1.89	0.46	0.49	Capitalist Systems
P2	8	12	4	1.5	0.20	0.16	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	8	14	6	1.75	0.20	0.19	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.11	Other Economic Systems
P5	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Comparative Economic Systems
P	42	76	34	1.81	1.03	1.03	Economic Systems
Q0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
Q1	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Agriculture
Q2	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Energy
Q5	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.07	Environmental Economics
Q	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.14	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	General Regional Economics
R2	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Household Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R3	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.05	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Transportation Economics
R5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Regional Government Analysis
R	2	13	11	6.5	0.05	0.18	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	11	37	26	3.36	0.27	0.50	Other Special Topics
S	4,094	7,344	3,250	1.79	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E40.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	General Economics: General
A11	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	9	14	5	1.56	0.22	0.19	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	4	8	4	2	0.1	0.11	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A20	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.08	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	7	17	10	2.43	0.17	0.23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	7	10	3	1.43	0.17	0.14	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B00	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	12	20	8	1.67	0.29	0.27	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	16	39	23	2.44	0.39	0.53	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	21	35	14	1.67	0.51	0.48	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	32	62	30	1.94	0.78	0.84	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	26	40	14	1.54	0.64	0.54	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	2	9	7	4.5	0.05	0.12	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	5	5	0	1	0.12	0.07	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.11	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	110	171	61	1.55	2.69	2.33	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	5	8	3	1.6	0.12	0.11	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	7	12	5	1.71	0.17	0.16	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.04	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.11	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	136	240	104	1.76	3.32	3.27	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.1	Economic Methodology: General
B41	10	15	5	1.5	0.24	0.2	Economic Methodology
B51	18	35	17	1.94	0.44	0.48	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	6	12	6	2	0.15	0.16	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.12	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C00	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C10	5	6	1	1.2	0.12	0.08	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C12	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.04	Hypothesis Testing: General
C14	4	6	2	1.5	0.1	0.08	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C19	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.04	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C22	7	8	1	1.14	0.17	0.11	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C30	6	13	7	2.17	0.15	0.18	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	10	18	8	1.8	0.24	0.25	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C43	7	13	6	1.86	0.17	0.18	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C50	14	27	13	1.93	0.34	0.37	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.08	Model Construction and Estimation
C53	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C60	9	17	8	1.89	0.22	0.23	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.08	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	4	9	5	2.25	0.1	0.12	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.1	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C68	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C70	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	5	9	4	1.8	0.12	0.12	Noncooperative Games
C73	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.07	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	10	12	2	1.2	0.24	0.16	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C81	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C90	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.04	Design of Experiments: General
C91	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D00	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Microeconomics: General
D02	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.1	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D10	4	8	4	2	0.1	0.11	Household Behavior: General
D11	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.1	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D20	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Production and Organizations: General
D21	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	5	8	3	1.6	0.12	0.11	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Distribution: General
D31	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.1	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Factor Income Distribution
D40	11	20	9	1.82	0.27	0.27	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	5	6	1	1.2	0.12	0.08	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D43	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.07	Auctions
D46	28	28	0	1	0.68	0.38	Value Theory
D50	31	46	15	1.48	0.76	0.63	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	27	34	7	1.26	0.66	0.46	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	7	9	2	1.29	0.17	0.12	Incomplete Markets
D58	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D61	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Externalities
D70	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D72	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D80	5	8	3	1.6	0.12	0.11	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	8	14	6	1.75	0.2	0.19	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	13	19	6	1.46	0.32	0.26	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	37	57	20	1.54	0.9	0.78	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	6	14	8	2.33	0.15	0.19	Expectations; Speculations
D90	9	11	2	1.22	0.22	0.15	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	9	10	1	1.11	0.22	0.14	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E00	24	43	19	1.79	0.59	0.59	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E10	11	22	11	2	0.27	0.3	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	10	12	2	1.2	0.24	0.16	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	74	118	44	1.59	1.81	1.61	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	33	57	24	1.73	0.81	0.78	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	5	6	1	1.2	0.12	0.08	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	19	51	32	2.68	0.46	0.69	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E21	11	23	12	2.09	0.27	0.31	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	23	33	10	1.43	0.56	0.45	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	6	29	23	4.83	0.15	0.39	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	16	34	18	2.13	0.39	0.46	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	7	12	5	1.71	0.17	0.16	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	1	11	10	11	0.02	0.15	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E30	55	125	70	2.27	1.34	1.7	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	82	176	94	2.15	2	2.4	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	38	91	53	2.39	0.93	1.24	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	4	5	1	1.25	0.1	0.07	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.04	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	1,453	2,317	864	1.59	35.49	31.55	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	36	59	23	1.64	0.88	0.8	Demand for Money
E42	83	140	57	1.69	2.03	1.91	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	23	45	22	1.96	0.56	0.61	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	19	50	31	2.63	0.46	0.68	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	4	4	0	1	0.1	0.05	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	375	585	210	1.56	9.16	7.97	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	75	148	73	1.97	1.83	2.02	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	86	191	105	2.22	2.1	2.6	Monetary Policy
E58	35	81	46	2.31	0.85	1.1	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	17	53	36	3.12	0.42	0.72	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	7	10	3	1.43	0.17	0.14	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	6	18	12	3	0.15	0.25	Fiscal Policy
E63	5	14	9	2.8	0.12	0.19	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E66	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General Outlook and Conditions
F10	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.12	Trade: General
F11	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.04	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economic Integration
F20	5	5	0	1	0.12	0.07	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F24	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Remittances
F30	32	61	29	1.91	0.78	0.83	International Finance: General
F31	14	23	9	1.64	0.34	0.31	Foreign Exchange
F33	22	43	21	1.95	0.54	0.59	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.1	International Lending and Debt Problems
F36	13	18	5	1.38	0.32	0.25	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F40	15	26	11	1.73	0.37	0.35	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	11	20	9	1.82	0.27	0.27	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic Growth of Open Economies
G00	10	21	11	2.1	0.24	0.29	Financial Economics: General
G10	36	74	38	2.06	0.88	1.01	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.12	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	6	22	16	3.67	0.15	0.3	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G14	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.11	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.1	International Financial Markets
G18	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.07	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	39	61	22	1.56	0.95	0.83	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	69	142	73	2.06	1.69	1.93	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G23	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G28	4	17	13	4.25	0.1	0.23	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	4	4	0	1	0.1	0.05	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G34	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Payout Policy
H11	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	8	14	6	1.75	0.2	0.19	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H30	4	9	5	2.25	0.1	0.12	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H40	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Public Goods
H50	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H55	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	National Security and War
H60	3	14	11	4.67	0.07	0.19	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H62	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.07	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.07	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H77	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
I10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Health: General
I12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Health Production
I30	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
J10	5	6	1	1.2	0.12	0.08	Demographic Economics: General
J11	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J13	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J20	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J30	8	10	2	1.25	0.2	0.14	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J40	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.04	Particular Labor Markets: General
J50	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J60	4	5	1	1.25	0.1	0.07	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J80	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Standards: General
K40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K42	1	14	13	14	0.02	0.19	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L00	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Industrial Organization: General
L10	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.04	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.14	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L14	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.04	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L25	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L67	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Other Consumer Nondurables
L71	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L74	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Construction
L90	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L96	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Telecommunications
M13	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	New Firms; Startups
M30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Marketing and Advertising: General
N10	35	60	25	1.71	0.85	0.82	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	4	11	7	2.75	0.1	0.15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N12	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	13	28	15	2.15	0.32	0.38	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	6	10	4	1.67	0.15	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N17	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	19	27	8	1.42	0.46	0.37	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	4	7	3	1.75	0.1	0.1	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	3	12	9	4	0.07	0.16	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.08	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N30	5	5	0	1	0.12	0.07	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N33	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N40	5	6	1	1.2	0.12	0.08	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N43	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N50	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N60	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N63	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N70	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N73	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N93	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
O10	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Economic Development: General
O11	9	16	7	1.78	0.22	0.22	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O15	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	12	24	12	2	0.29	0.33	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.07	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.07	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O23	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O33	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.08	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O40	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.11	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.07	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	8	19	11	2.38	0.2	0.26	Monetary Growth Models
O47	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O56	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Economic Systems: General
P10	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P16	16	28	12	1.75	0.39	0.38	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	4	4	0	1	0.1	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P22	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P24	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.08	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P34	7	11	4	1.57	0.17	0.15	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P43	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.04	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P50	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Agriculture: General
Q17	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Agriculture in International Trade
Q20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
R12	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R20	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
Z10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.1	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	9	29	20	3.22	0.22	0.39	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	4,094	7,144	3,050	1.74	100	97.5	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E40.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B50	4	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
C02	1	0.01	Mathematical Methods
C11	2	0.03	Bayesian Analysis: General
C13	1	0.01	Estimation: General
C23	1	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C31	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C33	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C36	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C45	1	0.01	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C52	1	0.01	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C71	2	0.03	Cooperative Games
D01	1	0.01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	3	0.04	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D42	1	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D53	3	0.04	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	1	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D60	3	0.04	Welfare Economics: General
D64	1	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy
D73	1	0.01	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D85	1	0.01	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	4	0.05	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	3	0.04	Neuroeconomics
E01	4	0.05	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	3	0.04	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E65	1	0.01	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
F00	4	0.05	International Economics: General
F21	2	0.03	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	2	0.03	Multinational Firms; International Business
F32	1	0.01	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F35	1	0.01	Foreign Aid
F50	1	0.01	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F55	1	0.01	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	1	0.01	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F65	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G01	31	0.42	Financial Crises

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G13	2	0.03	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G17	1	0.01	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G32	6	0.08	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	1	0.01	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G38	1	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H00	2	0.03	Public Economics: General
H10	1	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H25	1	0.01	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	2	0.03	Tax Evasion
H31	2	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H44	1	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H51	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Health
H87	1	0.01	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I22	1	0.01	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	2	0.03	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I31	4	0.05	General Welfare; Well-Being
I38	3	0.04	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J12	1	0.01	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J23	1	0.01	Labor Demand
J31	2	0.03	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J63	1	0.01	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	1	0.01	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
K00	1	0.01	Law and Economics: General
K10	3	0.04	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K12	1	0.01	Contract Law
K14	2	0.03	Criminal Law
K20	2	0.03	Regulation and Business Law: General
K33	1	0.01	International Law
K41	1	0.01	Litigation Process
L23	1	0.01	Organization of Production
L24	1	0.01	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	3	0.04	Entrepreneurship
L32	1	0.01	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L50	1	0.01	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	5	0.07	Economics of Regulation
L61	5	0.07	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L66	1	0.01	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L72	1	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L84	1	0.01	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L94	1	0.01	Electric Utilities
M14	1	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M31	1	0.01	Marketing
M40	2	0.03	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	1	0.01	Accounting
N32	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N41	2	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N80	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N83	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
O20	1	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: General
O30	5	0.07	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O38	1	0.01	Technological Change: Government Policy
O50	1	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	1	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	1	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
P12	1	0.01	Capitalist Enterprises
P14	2	0.03	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P33	1	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P36	1	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P42	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q00	1	0.01	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q41	1	0.01	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q53	1	0.01	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	1	0.01	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	2	0.03	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	1	0.01	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
R30	3	0.04	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	1	0.01	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R41	1	0.01	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R58	1	0.01	Regional Development Planning and Policy
S	200	2.5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(31), G32(6), L51(5), L61(5), O30(5), B50(4), D86(4), E01(4), F00(4), I31(4), D03(3), D53(3), D60(3), D87(3), E02(3), I38(3), K10(3), L26(3), R30(3), C11(2), C71(2), F21(2), F23(2), G13(2), H00(2), H26(2), H31(2), I23(2), J31(2), K14(2), K20(2), M40(2), N41(2), P14(2), Q56(2), C02(1), C13(1), C23(1), C31(1), C33(1), C36(1), C45(1), C52(1), D01(1), D42(1), D57(1), D64(1), D73(1), D85(1), E65(1), F32(1), F35(1), F50(1), F55(1), F59(1), F65(1), G17(1), G33(1), G38(1), H10(1), H25(1), H44(1), H51(1), H87(1), I22(1), J12(1), J23(1), J63(1), J64(1), K00(1), K12(1), K33(1), K41(1), L23(1), L24(1), L32(1), L50(1), L66(1), L72(1), L84(1), L94(1), M14(1), M31(1), M41(1), N32(1), N80(1), N83(1), O20(1), O38(1), O50(1), O51(1), O52(1), P12(1), P33(1), P36(1), P42(1), Q00(1), Q41(1), Q53(1), Q54(1), Q57(1), R32(1), R41(1), R58(1).

Table E40.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B50	2	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	4
C31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C33	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C71	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
D01	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D53	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
D60	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
D86	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	4
E65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G13	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
G32	2	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	6
H00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
H25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I31	2	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
I38	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
J31	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
J63	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K10	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
L26	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
L72	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N41	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
N83	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P14	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
P42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D57	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E01	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
F00	0	2	1	0	0	1	0	0	4
F21	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
H26	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
J64	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K14	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
O30	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	1	5
Q54	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
F35	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	1	7	2	9	7	5	31
P12	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C02	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C45	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F32	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H87	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
I23	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
L51	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	5
R32	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D85	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F23	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
F59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K20	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
L50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L61	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	5
L66	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L94	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q41	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R30	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
C13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D03	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
D87	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
H10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
H44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N80	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
F55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
M41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P36	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	26	9	4	8	16	11	12	18	104

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E40.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B50	Arestis, Philip, and Malcolm Sawyer, eds. 2006. <i>A Handbook of Alternative Monetary Economics</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty-nine papers explore topics of money and finance within heterodox economics. Papers discuss money--an alternative story; endogenous money--accommodationist; endogenous money--structuralist; the endogeneity of money--empirical evidence; chartalism and the tax-driven approach to money; French circuit theory; the Italian circuitist approach; the theory of money emissions; Keynes and money; Minsky on financial instability; Kalecki on money and finance; Karl Marx's theory of money and credit; the transmission mechanism of monetary policy--a critical review; monetary policy; monetary policy in an endogenous money economy; central bank and lender of last resort; the theory of interest rates; the role of banks in the context of economic development with reference to South Korea and India; credit rationing; liquidity preference theory; financial liberalization and the relationship between finance and growth; deregulation; banking and financial crises; a post-Keynesian analysis of financial crisis in the developing world and directions for reform; financial bubbles; Keynesian uncertainty and money; speculation, liquidity preference, and monetary circulation; money and inflation; and interest and money--the property explanation.
2006	B50	Lavoie, Marc. 2006. <i>Introduction to Post-Keynesian Economics</i> , Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan. Presents an introduction to post-Keynesian economics. Discusses post-Keynesian heterodoxy; heterodox microeconomics; a macroeconomic monetary circuit; the short period--effective demand and the labor market; and the long period--old and new growth models. Slightly modified version of L'Economie postkeynesienne (2004).
2006	C31	Salibian-Barrera, Matias, Stefan Van Aelst, and Gert Willems. 2006. "Principal Components Analysis Based on Multivariate MM Estimators with Fast and Robust Bootstrap." <i>Journal of the American Statistical Association</i> , 101(475): 1198-1211. We consider robust principal components analysis (PCA) based on multivariate MM estimators. We first study the robustness and efficiency

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of these estimators, particularly in terms of eigenvalues and eigenvectors. We then focus on inference procedures based on a fast and robust bootstrap for MM estimators. This method is an alternative to the approach based on the asymptotic distribution of the estimators and can also be used to assess the stability of the principal components. A formal consistency proof for the bootstrap method is given, and its finite-sample performance is investigated through simulations. We illustrate the use of the robust PCA and the bootstrap inference on a real dataset.
2006	C33	Tsomocos, Dimitrios P. 2006. <i>Towards a Measure of Financial Fragility</i>. University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: 2006-FE-04. This paper proposes a measure of financial fragility that is based on economic welfare in a general equilibrium model calibrated against UK data. The model comprises a household sector, three active heterogeneous banks, a central bank/regulator, incomplete markets, and endogenous default. We address the impact of monetary and regulatory policy, credit and capital shocks in the real and financial sectors and how the response of the economy to shocks relates to our measure of financial fragility. Finally we use panel VAR techniques to investigate the relationships between the factors that characterise financial fragility in our model--i.e. banks' probabilities of default and banks' profits--to a proxy of welfare.
2006	C71	Shubik, Martin. 2006. <i>The Theory of Money and Financial Institutions: A Summary of a Game Theoretic Approach</i>. Cowles Foundation, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1572. A game theoretic approach to the theory of money and financial institution is given utilizing both the strategic and coalitional forms for describing the economy. The economy is first modeled as a strategic market game, then the strategic form is used to calculate several cooperative forms that differ from each other in their utilization of money and credit and their treatment of threats. It is shown that there are natural upper and lower bounds to the monetary needs of an economy, but even in the extreme structures the concept of "enough money" can be defined usefully, and for large economies the games obtained from the lower and upper bounds have cores that approach the same limit that is an efficient price system. The role of disequilibrium is then discussed.
2006	D01 I31 I38	CV: Ng, Yew-Kwang. 2006. "Public Policy Implications of Behavioral Economics and Happiness Studies." In <i>Happiness and Public Policy: Theory, Case Studies and Implications</i> , ed. Yew-Kwang Ng and Lok Sang Ho, 237-52. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	D53	Hellwig, Christian, and Guido Lorenzoni. 2006. <i>Bubbles and Self-Enforcing Debt</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12614. We characterize equilibria with endogenous debt constraints for a general equilibrium economy with limited commitment in which the only consequence of default is losing the ability to borrow in future periods. First, we show that equilibrium debt limits must satisfy a simple condition that allows agents to exactly roll over existing debt period by period. Second, we provide an equivalence result, whereby the resulting set of equilibrium allocations with self-enforcing private debt is equivalent to the allocations that are sustained with unbacked public debt or rational bubbles; for the latter, there exist well known existence and characterization results. In contrast to the classic result by Bulow and Rogoff (AER 1989), positive levels of debt are sustainable in our environment because the interest rate is sufficiently low to provide repayment incentives.
2006	D60 H00	Butier, Willem H. 2006. <i>How Robust is the New Conventional Wisdom? The Surprising Fragility of the Theoretical Foundations of Inflation Targeting and Central Bank Independence</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5772. Flexible inflation targeting cannot be rationalised using conventional welfare economic criteria, except in a single, practically uninteresting special case. New-Keynesian DSGE models imply that optimal monetary policy implements the Bailey-Friedman Optimal Quantity of Money rule and that actual inflation fully validates or accommodates core inflation. Flexible inflation targeting is also inconsistent with the mandates of leading inflation targeters like the Bank of England and the ECB. These mandates are lexicographic in price stability and therefore does not permit a trade-off between inflation volatility and output gap volatility in the monetary policy maker's objective function. Operational independence of the central bank is limited by the central bank's intertemporal budget constraint. Price stability, or an externally imposed inflation target, may not be independently financeable by the central bank. In that case, active budgetary support from the Treasury is necessary to make the inflation target financeable. Independent monetary policy is fully compatible with coordinated and cooperative monetary and fiscal policy. Central bank operational independence precludes substantive accountability; it is compatible only with a weak form of formal accountability: reporting obligations. Central bank independence will only survive if it is viewed as legitimate by the polity and its citizens. A necessary condition for this is that the central bank restricts its activities and public discourse to its natural core mandate: price stability and the capacity and willingness to act as lender of last resort. The Protocol on the Statute of the ESCB and the ECB has given the ECB a mandate that goes beyond this natural core mandate. Such behaviour represents a threat to its continued independence.
2006	D86	Martin, Antoine, and Cyril Monnet. 2006. "Contracts and Money Revisited." <i>B.E. Journal of Macroeconomics: Topics in Macroeconomics</i>, 6(1): 1-15. Jovanovic and Ueda (1997) consider a principal-agent model with moral hazard and renegotiation. A noisy signal of the agent's output is observed before renegotiation takes place and actual output is revealed after renegotiation. If the agent is restricted to choose pure strategies it can be shown that the only renegotiation-proof contracts which induce optimal effort by the agent depend only on the signal and not on actual output. In this paper we show the restriction to pure strategies is crucial to the result, at least when the quality of the signal is not very good.
2006	E65 H25	Kehoe, Patrick, and Varadarajan V. Chari. 2006. <i>Modern Macroeconomics in Practice: How Theory is Shaping Policy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12476. Theoretical advances in macroeconomics made in the last three decades have had a major influence on macroeconomic policy analysis. Moreover, over the last several decades, the United States and other countries have undertaken a variety of policy changes that are precisely what macroeconomic theory of the last 30 years suggests. The three key developments that have shaped macroeconomic policy analysis are the Lucas critique of policy evaluation due to Robert Lucas, the time inconsistency critique of discretionary policy due to Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott, and the development of quantitative dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models following Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott.
2006	G13	CV: Labadie, Pamela. 2006. "Aggregate Risk Sharing and Equivalent Financial Mechanisms in an Endowment Economy of Incomplete Participation." In <i>Recent Developments on Money and Finance: Exploring Links between Market Frictions, Financial Systems and Monetary Allocations</i> , ed. Gabriele Camera, 127-47. Studies in Economic Theory, vol. 24. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2006	G32	CV: Howells, Peter. 2006. "The Endogeneity of Money: Empirical Evidence." In <i>A Handbook of Alternative Monetary Economics</i> , ed. Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sawyer, 52-68. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	G32	CV: Dymski, Gary A. 2006. "Banking and Financial Crises." In <i>A Handbook of Alternative Monetary Economics</i> , ed. Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sawyer, 385-402. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	H00	THE SAME AS D60 Buiter, Willem H. 2006. <i>How Robust is the New Conventional Wisdom? The Surprising Fragility of the Theoretical Foundations of Inflation Targeting and Central Bank Independence.</i> C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5772.
2006	H25	THE SAME AS E65 Kehoe, Patrick, and Varadarajan V. Chari. 2006. <i>Modern Macroeconomics in Practice: How Theory is Shaping Policy.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12476.
2006	I31	Cardoso, Fernanda, and Gilberto Tadeu Lima. 2006. "Diagnosticando Patologias Monetarias: Seus Impactos sobre a Atividade Produtiva na Visao de Keynes e Veblen. (With English summary)." <i>Estudos Economicos</i> , 36(2): 293-321. This paper, which draws upon Keynes' conception of monetary pathologies, focuses on the psychological dimension of monetary relations--money-loving and money-making--and their impacts on the production process and social well-being. In an attempt to provide a more elaborated analytical and theoretical foundation to such conception, we also draw upon some of Veblen's writings, with a view to suggest some tentative answers to an intriguing question one may raise upon reading Keynes' 1930 essay "The economic possibilities for our grandchildren": why--and how--would come about a change of values such as the one envisaged by Keynes, which would lead people to assess the money-motive at its true value, as a pathology, and to devote the major attention to the true art of good life?
2006	I31	THE SAME AS D08 CV: Ng, Yew-Kwang. 2006. "Public Policy Implications of Behavioral Economics and Happiness Studies."
2006	I38	THE SAME AS D08 CV: Ng, Yew-Kwang. 2006. "Public Policy Implications of Behavioral Economics and Happiness Studies."
2006	J31 J63	Diss: Galenianos, Manolis. 2006. <i>Essays on Frictional Markets.</i> PhD diss. University of Pennsylvania. Chapter 1: Directed Search with Multiple Job Applications (joint with Philipp Kircher)--Job Market Paper. We develop an equilibrium directed search model of the labor market where workers can simultaneously apply for multiple jobs. The main result is that all equilibria exhibit wage dispersion despite the fact that workers and firms are homogeneous. Wage dispersion is driven by the simultaneity of application choice. Risk-neutral workers apply for both 'safe' and 'risky' jobs. The former yield a high probability of a job offer, but for low pay, and act as a fallback option; the latter provides higher potential payoff, but are harder to get. Furthermore, the density of posted wages is decreasing, consistent with stylized facts. Unlike most directed search models, the equilibria are not constrained efficient. Chapter 2: Dispersion of Money Holdings and Efficiency (joint with Philipp Kircher)--preliminary and incomplete. We consider a monetary economy with multilateral meetings between buyers and sellers. Every seller has a single indivisible good and all buyers have the same valuation for the good, though they may hold different amounts of money. The number of buyers that visit a particular seller is random due to lack of coordination. The good is allocated using a second price auction. We show that in equilibrium ex ante identical buyers choose different money holdings: carrying more money increases the probability of winning the auction, but it is costly because of discounting and inflation. The unique equilibrium distribution of money holdings is explicitly characterized and it is shown to be non-degenerate and continuous, while its shape depends on the inflation rate. When inflation is high, buyers hold lower real balances on average which results in lower expected profits for sellers. Efficient entry of sellers occurs only when the inflation rate approaches the Friedman rule, rendering holding money costless. In that case the distribution of money collapses to a mass point. Chapter 3: Hiring Through Referrals--in progress. I propose a model of endogenous network formation among workers to provide an explanation as to why firms use referrals in order to hire. Workers have high or low productivity, which is imperfectly observed by firms. Before entering the labor market, workers observe each other's abilities and form costly bilateral links. When hiring, a firm can ask one of its current employees to refer a friend (link), in addition to posting a vacancy. High ability workers are more likely to be employed and hence they are more desirable as friends; therefore they only link with each other. This leaves low ability workers no choice but to link among themselves, which they do because they are employed with positive (though lower) probability. Therefore, in equilibrium the network is completely segregated across ability which means that a firm with a vacancy has an incentive to hire a referred applicant if it believes that the current employee has high ability. In this way, the informal network alleviates the informational problems of firms and the market frictions that workers face.
2006	K10 N41	Grubb, Farley. 2006. "The US Constitution and Monetary Powers: An Analysis of the 1787 Constitutional Convention and the Constitutional Transformation of the US Monetary System." <i>Financial History Review</i> , 13(1): 43-71. The monetary powers embedded in the U.S. Constitution were revolutionary and led to a watershed transformation in the nation's monetary structure. They included determining what monies could be legal tender, who could emit fiat paper money, and who could incorporate banks. How the debate at the 1787 constitutional convention over these powers evolved and led the founding fathers to the specific powers adopted is presented and deconstructed. Why they took this path rather than replicate the successful colonial system and why they codified such powers into supreme law rather than leaving them to legislative debate and enactment are addressed.
2006	L26 P14	CV: Heinsohn, Gunnar, and Otto Steiger. 2006. "Interest and Money: The Property Explanation." In <i>A Handbook of Alternative Monetary Economics</i> , ed. Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sawyer, 490-507. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	L72 N83	Munro, John. 2006. <i>Entrepreneurship in Early-Modern Europe (1450 - 1750): An Exploration of Some Unfashionable Themes in Economic History.</i> University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. Entrepreneurship, by its very essence, concerns the theory of the firm - the individual enterprise - which in turn is the essential core of micro-economics. A major theme of this study, however, is to demonstrate the interaction of micro- and macro-economic phenomena: to show how such firms or enterprises, and entrepreneurship itself, were often shaped by, and often helped shape, such macro-economic forces as demographic changes, monetary changes, price changes - in terms of both deflation and inflation - long distance trade, overseas exploration and expansion (colonialism), and indeed related changes in social institutions and socio-cultural values that were also influenced by such macro-economic changes. One generalization about macro-economic changes involving inflations and deflations has both general and considerable importance in the history of European business enterprises and entrepreneurship itself: for long-term inflations (when moderate) tend to cheapen or reduce the relative factor costs of labour, land (rent contracts), and capital (fixed interest rates in loan contracts). Similarly, long term deflations tend, in reverse fashion, to increase the real or relative factor costs of labour, land, and capital, especially with pronounced wage-stickiness, and related 'stickiness' in leasehold rent contracts (and more so with customary tenures), and with loan contracts--even if the long-term trends in real interest rates was falling over this long period. At the same time, both inflations and deflations are accompanied by changes in the relative prices of key industrial inputs. The key question to be posed is this: how did entrepreneurs respond to such changes in their factor costs, both short term and long term? This study commences by demonstrating how deflation in mid-15th century Europe, in increasing the purchasing power of silver, provided the stimulus for two major technological innovations in silver-mining and smelting that led to the South German silver-copper mining boom of 1460-1540, which also meant major changes in commercial-industrial entrepreneurship and in industrial scales. That mining boom in turn laid the foundations for the 130 year inflation of the Price Revolution (1520-1650) - an inflation further fostered by a financial revolution in credit and banking institutions (from the 1520s), and then further fuelled by the influx of Spanish-American silver.. The heart of this study is on the role of inflation, and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		associated macro-economic changes, in producing the roots of modern capitalist entrepreneurship, during what is often called Tawney's Century (1540-1640). We begin, however, with two famous related theses: Hamilton's thesis of 'Profit Inflation' (in which wages lag behind consumer prices), a wrongly-constructed thesis that endures only because Keynes endorsed it; and Nef's thesis of the 'Tudor Stuart industrial revolution' - a much ridiculed response to Hamilton - whose merit lies in revealing the capitalist entrepreneurship, major technological changes, and changes in industrial scale that resulted from the substitution of coal - the hear of modern industrialization - for every more costly wood charcoal. Tawney's three theses themselves concern the origins of modern agrarian capitalist, the related 'Rise of the Gentry' debate (on the role of inflation in shifting land ownership from the aristocracy to the capitalist gentry landowners), and the Weber-Tawney thesis on Religion (Protestantism) and the Rise of Capitalism, which, I endeavour to show has its real relevance only from the late 17th century. Associated with the Price Revolution era is the Age of Overseas Expansion (involving one of the most momentous technological and entrepreneurial change of the early modern era: the development of the Full Rigged Atlantic ship, with heavy artillery). England joined that overseas commercial-colonial race rather late, in the 1550s, but in doing developed the foundations of modern capitalism in creating the joint stock company. The study ends with the following era of monetary scarcity and deflation provided another macro-economic challenge whose response was revolutionary changes in banking and financial institutions - i.e., in financial-commercial entrepreneurship. It also fostered the growth and spread of rent-seeking Mercantilist philosophies that also influenced the character of early-modern capitalist entrepreneurship.
2006	M31	Mishra, Himanshu, Arul Mishra, and Dhananjay Nayakankuppam. 2006. "Money: A Bias for the Whole." <i>Journal of Consumer Research</i> , 32(4): 541-49. We document the phenomenon of "bias for the whole," wherein greater value is perceived for money in the form of a whole (large denomination) than for equivalent amounts of money in parts (smaller denominations), resulting in a lower inclination to spend with the whole. We demonstrate across four experiments that the bias arises from greater processing fluency experienced in processing the whole as opposed to parts. This processing fluency is hedonically marked and generates positive affect that is attributed to the money, which results in an overvaluation of the whole, making one reluctant to spend with the whole.
2006	N41	Knodell, Jane. 2006. "Rethinking the Jacksonian Economy: The Impact of the 1832 Bank Veto on Commercial Banking." <i>Journal of Economic History</i> , 66(3): 541-74. Revisiting an old debate between "traditional" historians and "New" economic historians about the short-run monetary effects of President Jackson's war on the Second Bank, I offer new arguments for the traditionalists. I develop a framework accounting for growth in commercial bank credit based on the "investment club" characteristics of antebellum state-chartered banking and apply it to state bank balance sheet data for 1830-1836. The removal of the Second Bank indeed magnified the boom in commercial banking, and the replacement of Second Bank branches with state-chartered banks as lenders and federal government depositories amplified the boom in frontier lands and state debt.
2006	N41	THE SAME AS K10 Grubb, Farley. 2006. "The US Constitution and Monetary Powers: An Analysis of the 1787 Constitutional Convention and the Constitutional Transformation of the US Monetary System." <i>Financial History Review</i> , 13(1): 43-71.
2006	N83	THE SAME AS L72 Munro, John. 2006. <i>Entrepreneurship in Early-Modern Europe (1450 - 1750): An Exploration of Some Unfashionable Themes in Economic History</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers.
2006	P14	Beaulier, Scott A., and David L. Prychitko. 2006. "Disagreement over the Emergence of Private Property Rights: Alternative Meanings, Alternative Explanations." <i>Review of Austrian Economics</i> , 19(1): 47-68. This paper is an exercise in the history of thought, which compares Austrian and neoclassical theories of the emergence of private property rights, and examines, in part, the extent to which Austrians can be said to offer a commonly-agreed upon explanation that parallels Carl Menger's exemplary story of the emergence of money. We address the sources of disagreement (and apparent conflict) among emergence theorists in both schools. We try to show that some of the disagreement hinges on an unclear meaning of the term 'emergence,' which is resolvable, while other sources of disagreement are fundamental at the methodological level.
2006	P14	THE SAME AS L26 CV: Heinsohn, Gunnar, and Otto Steiger. 2006. "Interest and Money: The Property Explanation."
2006	P42	Ahmed, Habib. 2006. "Money and Exchange Rate in an Islamic Economy." <i>Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance</i> , 2(1): 43-58. The paper discusses the nature of money in an Islamic economy and determines its value (exchange rate). The determinants of the demand for and the supply of money from an Islamic perspective are first discussed. Money supply in an Islamic economy is backed by claims on assets, gold, and foreign currency. A monetarist model of an exchange rate determination from an Islamic viewpoint is then outlined. The model indicates that as long as the money supply increases in the same proportion as the increase in money demand, the exchange rate will be stable. The paper shows that transactions based on Islamic principles have some inherent features of exchange rate stability. Policy implications for stable exchange rate are also pointed out. The establishment of Islamic institutions and financial instruments, however, are preconditions to the development of an international environment that will enable economies to pursue exchange rate policies in accordance to Shariah principles.
2006	Q00	Frankel, Jeffrey A. 2006. <i>The Effect of Monetary Policy on Real Commodity Prices</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12713. Commodity prices are back. This paper looks at connections between monetary policy, and agricultural and mineral commodities. We begin with the monetary influences on commodity prices, first for a large country such as the United States, then smaller countries. The claim is that low real interest rates lead to high real commodity prices. The theory is an analogy with Dornbusch overshooting. The relationship between real interest rates and real commodity prices is also supported empirically. One channel through which this effect is accomplished is a negative effect of interest rates on the desire to carry commodity inventories. The paper concludes with a consideration of implications for monetary policy.
2007		
2007	D57	CV: Unger, Brigitte. 2007. "The Impact of Money Laundering." In <i>Black Finance: The Economics of Money Laundering</i> . Donato Masciandaro, Elod Takats and Brigitte Unger, 149-89. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	E01	Hallegatte, Stephane, and Michael Ghil. 2007. <i>Endogenous Business Cycles and the Economic Response to Exogenous Shocks</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2007.20. In this paper, we investigate the macroeconomic response to exogenous shocks, namely natural disasters and stochastic productivity shocks. To do so, we make use of an endogenous business cycle model in which cyclical behavior arises from the investment-profit instability; the amplitude of this instability is constrained by the increase in labor costs and the inertia of production capacity and thus results in a finite-amplitude business cycle. This model is found to exhibit a larger response to natural disasters during expansions than during recessions, because the exogenous shock amplifies pre-existing disequilibria when occurring during expansions, while the existence of unused resources during recessions allows for damping the shock. Our model also shows a higher output variability in response to stochastic productivity shocks

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		during expansions than during recessions. This finding is at odds with the classical real-cycle theory, but it is supported by the analysis of quarterly U.S. Gross Domestic Product series; the latter series exhibits, on average, a variability that is 2.6 times larger during expansions than during recessions.
2007	F00	Dincer, N. Nergiz, and Barry Eichengreen. 2007. <i>Central Bank Transparency: Where, Why, and with What Effects?</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13003. Greater transparency in central bank operations is the most dramatic change in the conduct of monetary policy in recent years. In this paper we present new information on its extent and effects. We show that the trend is general: a large number of central banks have moved in the direction of greater transparency since the late 1990s. We then analyze the determinants and effects of central bank transparency in an integrated empirical framework. Transparency is greater in countries with more stable and developed political systems and deeper and more developed financial markets. Our preliminary analysis suggests broadly favorable if relatively weak impacts on inflation and output variability.
2007	F00	Shachmurove, Tomer, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2007. <i>In the Same Boat: Exchange Rate Interdependence in the Asia-Pacific Region</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. This paper utilizes Vector Auto Regression (VAR) models to analyze the interdependence among exchange rates of twelve Asian-Pacific nations, Australia, China, Indonesia, Japan, Malaysia, New Zealand, Philippines, South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan, Thailand, and Vietnam. The daily data span from 1995 to 2004. It finds strong regional foreign exchange dependency, varying from 32 to 73 percent. This network of markets is highly correlated, with shocks to one reverberating throughout the region. Despite the linkages of the Chinese exchange rate to the United States dollar, the Chinese foreign exchange is not as independent with respect to its South-Asian neighbors as previously thought.
2007	F21	Diss: Curdia, Vasco Rafael Da Silva. 2007. <i>Essays in Open Economy Macroeconomics</i>. PhD diss. Princeton University. The first essay proposes a model to investigate the effects of monetary policy in an emerging market economy that experiences a sudden stop of capital inflows. I show that the higher the elasticity of foreign demand, the lower the contraction in output—leading, at the extreme, to the possibility of an expansion. Interest rate rules reacting to inflation and output stabilize the output more than a fixed exchange rate regime. Low credibility and the risk of loose policy imply increased trade-offs, stronger contraction of the economy, and higher interest rates. The second essay builds on the framework presented in the first essay to consider how monetary policy should react to a sudden stop of capital inflows. Optimal monetary policy boosts export revenues through the depreciation of the domestic currency in order to minimize the impact on the domestic economy but a hike in interest rates and a recession cannot be avoided. For the relevant parameterizations, optimal policy is fairly well approximated by a flexible targeting rule, in which a combination of domestic prices, exchange rate and output is stabilized. Strict exchange rate targeting achieves low welfare levels relative to other simple rules based on inflation and output in which the exchange rate is taken into account but not fully fixed. The third essay, coauthored with Daria Finocchiaro, estimates a small open economy model for Sweden. We account for a regime change in monetary policy, from an exchange rate target zone to flexible exchange rates and inflation targeting. Results suggest that monetary policy reacted primarily to exchange rate deviations from central parity under the target zone, but inflation and output were not neglected. In the inflation targeting regime the interest rate reacted mainly to inflation. Expectations of realignment and risk premium volatility were the main sources of volatility in the target zone period. In the inflation targeting period, monetary shocks were important in the short run but in the long run labor supply and preference shocks are relatively more important. Shocks to foreign variables were more destabilizing in the target zone period than in the inflation targeting regime.
2007	H26	Diss: Ahiabu, Stephen. 2007. <i>Essays on Money, Search and the Underground Economy</i>. PhD diss. University of Toronto. This thesis sheds light on the interaction between micro-level decisions and the macroeconomy. Chapter 1 addresses the micro foundations of money. Chapters 2 and 3 examine how individual decisions and macroeconomic variables interact to impact policy and the extent of tax evasion. In the first chapter, I show that when goods are perfectly divisible, the fundamental and speculative equilibria of Kiyotaki and Wright (1989) can coexist. This validates welfare comparisons. The speculative equilibrium is always a better lubricated economy with a higher quantity of commodity money circulating. When goods with high storage costs start to circulate, they crowd out the circulation rate of goods with lower storage costs, resulting in a version of Gresham's law. A direct consequence is that the speculative equilibrium is not Pareto superior. The second chapter studies the optimal rate of seigniorage in an economy characterized by bilateral trade and a tax-evading underground sector. Optimal inflation depends on which sector, formal or underground, is more congested with buyers. If the underground sector is more congested, the optimal inflation rate in Peru is about 42.69% per annum. This offers a possible motivation for the high rates of inflation observed in that country in the 1980s. A policy that returns this economy to Friedman rule delivers a welfare loss that is equivalent to a 14% drop in consumption for the representative household. If the formal sector is more congested however, optimal inflation falls to 1.48%, close to the rate observed in 2005. In a progressive tax system, earnings inequality implies differences in marginal tax rates; and hence differences in the marginal incentive of each agent to evade those taxes. Although individual differences in tax evasion incentives can be eliminated by a simple flat tax regime, little is known about the potential effect of such a policy on the tax-evading sector. In the third chapter, I study quantitatively the effect of a revenue-neutral flat tax reform on the degree of tax evasion in the United States. I find that although flat tax reform brings fundamental changes in the distribution of wealth and formal sector earnings, the relative size of the tax-evading sector is hardly affected.
2007	H26 K14	CV: Unger, Brigitte. 2007. "The Impact of Money Laundering." In <i>Black Finance: The Economics of Money Laundering</i>. Donato Masciandaro, Elod Takats and Brigitte Unger, 149-89. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	J64	Diss: Zhang, Yahong. 2007. <i>Essays on the Role of Search in Determining Wage Differentials and Monetary Equilibria</i>. PhD diss. University of Western Ontario.
2007	K14	THE SAME AS H26 CV: Unger, Brigitte. 2007. "The Impact of Money Laundering." In <i>Black Finance: The Economics of Money Laundering</i>. Donato Masciandaro, Elod Takats and Brigitte Unger, 149-89. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	K14	CV: Takats, Elod. 2007. "Domestic Money Laundering Enforcement." In <i>Black Finance: The Economics of Money Laundering</i>. Donato Masciandaro, Elod Takats and Brigitte Unger, 193-224. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	O30	Fase, M. M. G. 2007. "Four Examples of a Trompe-L'oeil in Economics." <i>De Economist</i>, 155(2): 221-38. This essay explores the occurrence of illusionary images or trompe-l'oeil in economics and their role in economic policy design. In this context four specific examples are discussed, relating to money illusion, the bias in the consumer price index to measure purchasing power, the econometrics of hyperinflation and the measurement of scholarly productivity.
2007	Q54	Hallegatte, Stephane, and Michael Ghil. 2007. <i>Endogenous Business Cycles and the Economic Response to Exogenous Shocks</i>. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2007.20. In this paper, we investigate the macroeconomic response to exogenous shocks, namely natural disasters and stochastic productivity shocks. To do so, we make use of an endogenous business cycle

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		model in which cyclical behavior arises from the investment-profit instability; the amplitude of this instability is constrained by the increase in labor costs and the inertia of production capacity and thus results in a finite-amplitude business cycle. This model is found to exhibit a larger response to natural disasters during expansions than during recessions, because the exogenous shock amplifies pre-existing disequilibria when occurring during expansions, while the existence of unused resources during recessions allows for damping the shock. Our model also shows a higher output variability in response to stochastic productivity shocks during expansions than during recessions. This finding is at odds with the classical real-cycle theory, but it is supported by the analysis of quarterly U.S. Gross Domestic Product series; the latter series exhibits, on average, a variability that is 2.6 times larger during expansions than during recessions.
2008		
2008	C11	Nimark, Kristoffer, and Jarkko Jaaskela. 2008. <i>A Medium-scale Open Economy Model of Australia</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. We estimate an open economy dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) model of Australia with a number of shocks, frictions and rigidities, matching a large number of observable time series. We find that both foreign and domestic shocks are important drivers of the Australian business cycle. We also find that the initial impact on inflation of an increase in demand for Australian commodities is negative, due to an improvement in the real exchange rate, though there is a persistent positive effect on inflation that dominates at longer horizons.
2008	C11	Jaaskela, Jarkko, and Kristoffer Nimark. 2008. <i>A Medium-scale Open Economy Model of Australia</i>. Reserve Bank of Australia, RBA Research Discussion Papers. We estimate an open economy dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) model of Australia with a number of shocks, frictions and rigidities, matching a large number of observable time series. We find that both foreign and domestic shocks are important drivers of the Australian business cycle. We also find that the initial impact on inflation of an increase in demand for Australian commodities is negative, due to an improvement in the real exchange rate, though there is a persistent positive effect on inflation that dominates at longer horizons.
2008	F35	Adam, Christopher, Paul Collier, and Victor A. B. Davies. 2008. "A Symposium on Post-conflict Transitions: Postconflict Monetary Reconstruction." <i>World Bank Economic Review</i>, 22(1): 87-112. During civil wars governments typically resort to inflation to raise revenue. A model of this phenomenon is presented, estimated, and applied to the choices and constraints faced during the postconflict period. The results show that far from there being a fiscal peace dividend, postconflict governments tend to face even more pressing needs after than during war. As a result, in the absence of postconflict aid, inflation increases sharply, frustrating a more general monetary recovery. Aid decisively transforms the path of monetary variables in the postconflict period, enabling the economy to regain peacetime characteristics. Postconflict aid thus achieves a monetary "reconstruction" analogous to its more evident role in infrastructure.
2008	G01	Cherep, Alla, and Denys Nosenko. 2008. "Ukrainian Money and Credit Policy in a Condition of Financial Crisis." <i>Journal of European Economy</i>, 7(4): 418-25. In the given article, theoretical aspects and general characteristics of money and credit (monetary) policy are described, basic internal and external causes of financial crisis in Ukraine are established, and possible measures of monetary policy that are necessary for stabilizing the financial market condition are defined and systematized.
2008	P12	Lunghini, Giorgio. 2008. "From Natural Order to Case: Money and Machineries." <i>European Journal of Economic and Social Systems</i>, 21(2): 165-78. Political economy is characterized by two extreme and juxtaposed visions concerning the capitalistic system. Upheld both by Classic and Neoclassic, the hegemonic vision maintains that the economic system rests on either a natural order or moral principles that lead it towards a unique and stable configuration of (general) equilibrium. Money and machinery are the main institutions of the capitalist mode of production, but only the critical theories understood the different way of utilizing them by the capitalists, and that these institutions embodied the capitalist form of power.
2009		
2009	C02	Farmer, Roger E. A., Tao Zha, and Daniel F. Waggoner. 2009. <i>Understanding Markov-Switching Rational Expectations Models</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14710. We develop a set of necessary and sufficient conditions for equilibria to be determinate in a class of forward-looking Markov-switching rational expectations models and we develop an algorithm to check these conditions in practice. We use three examples, based on the new-Keynesian model of monetary policy, to illustrate our technique. Our work connects applied econometric models of Markov-switching with forward looking rational expectations models and allows an applied researcher to construct the likelihood function for models in this class over a parameter space that includes a determinate region and an indeterminate region.
2009	C45	Binner, Jane M., Alicia M. Gazely, and Graham Kendall. 2009. "An Evaluation of UK Risky Money: An Artificial Intelligence Approach." <i>Global Business and Economics Review</i>, 11(1): 1-18. In this paper, we compare the performance of three indices in an inflation forecasting experiment. The evidence not only suggests that an evolved neural network is superior to traditionally trained networks in the majority of cases, but also that a risky money index performs at least as well as the Bank of England Divisia index when combined with interest rate information. Notably, the provision of long-term interest rates improves the out-of-sample forecasting performance of the Bank of England Divisia index in all cases examined.
2009	F32	Bougrine, Hassan, and Mario Seccareccia. 2009. "Financing Development: Removing the External Constraint." <i>International Journal of Political Economy</i>, 38(4): 44-65. A salient feature of the international monetary system is the existence of a hierarchy of currencies. Unlike the major industrialized countries where there exists an international market for their currencies and whose citizens are in a privileged position to be able to borrow internationally and accumulate debt that is denominated in their own national currencies, this is not the case for the vast majority of countries, especially in the developing world. Historical and empirical evidence demonstrate that exchange rates volatility hurts economic growth in developing countries, particularly when these countries are heavily indebted to the major foreign lenders with loans denominated in foreign currencies. Indeed, developing countries are often presented as typical examples of deficient saving (i.e. having trade deficits) and technological backwardness. To remedy these problems, developing countries must rely on foreign lenders to finance important projects, requiring capital imports, which are crucial to their development. The problem is that when exchange rates are volatile, these countries find themselves in a situation where they have to bear the burden of the adjustment which is crippling for domestic growth. We propose an institutional mechanism for settling international payments and imbalances that would protect poor countries without necessarily hurting the interests of international money lenders.
2009	G38	Diamond, Douglas W., and Raghuram G. Rajan. 2009. <i>Illiquidity and Interest Rate Policy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15197. The cheapest way for banks to finance long term illiquid projects is typically to

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		borrow short term from households. But when household needs for funds are high, interest rates will rise sharply, debtors will have to shut down illiquid projects, and in extremis, will face more damaging runs. Authorities may want to push down interest rates to maintain economic activity in the face of such illiquidity, but intervention may not always be feasible, and when feasible, could encourage banks to increase leverage or fund even more illiquid projects up front. This could make all parties worse off. Authorities may want to commit to a specific policy of interest rate intervention to restore appropriate incentives. For instance, to offset incentives for banks to make more illiquid loans, authorities may have to commit to raising rates when low, to counter the distortions created by lowering them when high. We draw implications for interest rate policy to combat illiquidity.
2009	H87	Donath, Liliana, and Alexandra-Codruta Popescu. 2009. "Money as a Global Public Good." <i>Timisoara Journal of Economics and Business</i>, 2(3): 137-40. The main objective of this paper is to discuss a complex and yet not taken into consideration global public good: money. Money is a social convention created and accepted by people in order to facilitate economic transactions, being a symbol, without an intrinsic value (fiduciary money). It is universally used and it has value only in connection with the products and services that can be acquired, based on people's consent and their psychological acceptance. In other words, its value lies in the purchasing power given by the quantity of commodities and services that can be bought with money. Throughout history, as people began to become fully aware of the importance of money for their own survival, economic growth, and development, institutions were created to manage and pass the necessary rules and regulations to grant stability to the financial intermediation process. The entire process was possible because money were always perceived as a particular "asset": to society as a whole and to each individual as well. The strength of each currency reflects the strength of the public authorities that contribute to its creation (central banks, government, and society) as well as the strength of the economy it reflects. Besides its social value, money bear psychological value for each individual, as they serve in facilitating the fulfilment of necessities and dreams of all people could ever want or need in their lives. Moreover, money can be regarded as a constant throughout history: changeable over time and yet at the same, of vital importance in people's lives.
2009	I23	Saros, Daniel E. 2009. "Teaching Undergraduate Money and Banking: T-Bill Auctions and Stock Market Models." <i>Journal of Economic Education</i>, 40(3): 315-30. The author offers innovative approaches to 3 topics that are typically only briefly mentioned (if at all) in money and banking courses. The first topic is a Treasury bill auction experiment in which students have an opportunity to participate directly. The results from a class of 14 money and banking students are used to explain how an instructor might conduct such an experiment in the classroom. Relatively simple algebraic models are also developed for 2 types of stock market transactions: short selling and margin buying. Three analytical exercises are presented with complete solutions to demonstrate how an instructor might assign related problems for students. These experiments and models give students a lasting understanding of a number of rarely discussed topics in money and banking courses.
2009	L51	CV: Evans, Trevor. 2009. "Money and Finance Today." In <i>Global Finance and Social Europe</i>, ed. John Grahl, 1-28. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	R32	French, Shaun, Andrew Leyshon, and Nigel Thrift. 2009. "A Very Geographical Crisis: The Making and Breaking of the 2007-2008 Financial Crisis." <i>Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society</i>, 2(2): 287-302. The paper argues that the origins of the financial crisis of 2007-2008 can ultimately be located in four spaces: in international financial centres, in particular, in the longstanding competition that has existed between London and New York; in the insularity of the everyday geographies of money that have emerged in such centres in the wake of the apparent hegemony of financialization; in the geographical recycling of surpluses and deficits and, more particularly, the structural dependency that has grown up between China and the USA, and, finally; in the growing power of the financial media, centred in international financial centres and an increasingly significant agent in performing money and the economy in general, and in engendering mimetic forms of rationality.
2010		
2010	D64	White, Richard J., and Colin C. Williams. 2010. "Re-thinking Monetary Exchange: Some Lessons from England." <i>Review of Social Economy</i>, 68(3): 317-38. This paper critically evaluates the recent shift away from a "thin" reading of monetary exchange, which views money transactions as universally market-like and profit-motivated, towards "thicker" readings of exchange, which identify the permeation of wider economic relations and not-for-profit logics. To do this, an empirical study is reported of what happens when money penetrates informal exchanges between family, friends, and neighbours. The research findings lead to a more nuanced reading of monetary exchange being brought to light. The main finding is that the imagery and perception of paid informal transactions may be constructed and interpreted in "thin" terms by participants, even if the core motives and personal relations involved in paid mutual aid remain "thick." Significantly, while such a finding does not constitute a change in behaviour towards "thin" marker readings of economic exchange, it may explain why some people are dissuaded from undertaking paid mutual aid. In this way, while the paper does not reject the social and cultural embeddedness of economic exchange, it does serve to problematize the move towards thicker descriptions.
2010	D85	Kunigami, Masaaki, Masato Kobayashi, Satoru Yamadera, Takashi Yamada, and Takao Terano. 2010. "A Doubly Structural Network Model: Bifurcation Analysis on the Emergence of Money." <i>Evolutionary and Institutional Economics Review</i>, 7(1): 65-85. This paper presents a new model of micro-macro social learning model for a classical economic problem "the emergence of money". We propose doubly structural network (DSN) model, which consists of one global social network of agents and internal networks that represent agents' recognition. DSN model enables us to describe the emergence of proto-money as a self-organization process of the common recognition of exchangeability. We conduct an analytical method and a numerical approach into bifurcation phenomena of a new mean-field dynamics derived from this DSN Model. The main contribution of the paper is summarized as follows. (1) The proto-money can emerge from commodities without distinctive properties. (2) The social network degree is a definitive factor for non-/single-/multiple-emergence of proto-money. (3) The variance of the social network degree (existence of hub-agents) also affects emergence of proto-money.
2010	F23 L66	Pike, Andy, and Jane Pollard. 2010. "Economic Geographies of Financialization." <i>Economic Geography</i>, 86(1): 29-51. This article argues that financialization--shorthand for the growing influence of capital markets, their intermediaries, and processes in contemporary economic and political life--generates an analytical opportunity and political economic imperative to move finance into the heart of economic geographic analysis. Drawing upon long-standing concerns about the relatively marginal location of finance in economic geography, we emphasize the integral role of finance in connecting the entangled geographies of the economic to the social, the cultural, and the political. In the wake of various "turns" in the discipline, we develop this integrationist approach to finance in ways that retain political economies of states, markets, and social power in our interpretations of geographically uneven development. In this article, we discuss the plural nature of emergent work on financialization and develop three analytical themes to shape our discussion of financialization. Next, we elaborate our analytical approach by warning against functional, political, and spatial disconnections traced in the literature on the geographies of money. We then explore how financialization is

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		broadening and deepening the array of agents, relations, and sites that require consideration in economic geography and is generating tensions between territorial and relational spatialities of geographic differentiation. Finally, we address the relative dearth of empirical work by examining the financialization of brands that have shaped the evolution of the brewing business and the development of new derivative instruments to hedge against weather risks. We conclude by arguing that our analysis of financialization demonstrates how finance occupies an integral position within economic geographies and reveals some of the sociospatial relations, constructions, and reach of existing and new actors, relations, and sites in shaping the uneven development of financialized contemporary capitalism.
2010	F59	Stockhammer, Engelbert. 2010. <i>Financialization and the Global Economy</i>. Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. In this chapter from the forthcoming book, <i>The Political Economy of Financial Crises</i> , edited by Gerald Epstein and Martin H. Wolfson, (Oxford University Press, 2012) Engelbert Stockhammer discusses 'financialization', i.e. changes in the role of the financial sector. This will highlight (1) changes in household behavior, in particular with regards to household debt, (2) changes in the behaviour of non-financial businesses, such as shareholder value orientation and increased financial activity and (3) changes in the financial sector, in particular the emergence of the (hardly regulated) shadow banking sector, a shift towards household credit (rather than business credit) and a shift to investment banking/fee generating business. Second, the chapter discusses the international dimension of financialization. Here the liberalization of capital flows and its consequences, the determination of exchange rates by capital flows (rather than by current account disequilibria), will be discussed. International financial liberalization has not fulfilled the neoliberal promise of generating investment-based growth, but rather has given rise to a series of financial crises that were typically driven by a swing of capital inflows ('capital flow bonanza') followed by capital flow reversals. Third, the chapter offers an interpretation of the finance-dominated accumulation regime as having given rise to two distinct growth models (based on Stockhammer 2010): a credit-financed consumption-driven growth model (mostly in Anglo-Saxon countries) and an export-driven growth model (in Germany, Japan, and, possibly, China). Both growth models suffer from a structural demand deficiency, which is due to wage suppression, but each try to overcome this by different means (credit-financed consumption or export orientation). The chapter thus highlights how financialization with its domestic and international effects have interacted with a polarization of income distribution to generate the structural imbalances that led to the crisis 2007-09.
2010	G17	Puah, Chin-Hong, Muzafar Shah Habibullah, and Venus Khim-Sen Liew. 2010. "Is Money Neutral in Stock Market? The Case of Malaysia." <i>Economics Bulletin</i>, 30(3): 1852-61. The objective of this study is to examine whether the notion of monetary neutrality holds in Malaysian stock market. Our findings indicate that there is considerable evidence against the long-run neutrality (LRN) of money in Malaysian stock market. The important implication is that the stock market is inefficient with respect to money supply. Agents might have the opportunity to gain excess profit from the stock market using the information on changes in the stock of money to predict the movements in stock indexes.
2010	J23 L94 Q41	CV: Joassart, Pascale. 2010. "Measuring Informal Work in Developed Nations." In <i>Informal Work in Developed Nations</i> , ed. Enrico Marcelli, Colin C. Williams and Pascale Joassart, 34-44. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2010	K20 L50	Conway, Paul, Richard Herd, and Thomas Chalaux. 2010. <i>Reforming China's Monetary Policy Framework to Meet Domestic Objectives</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 822. As a result of reforms and financial sector development, the People's Bank of China (PBoC) now exerts significant control over money market interest rates. With money market conditions increasingly influencing effective commercial lending rates, the PBoC is also able to affect the cost of credit without recourse to its benchmark commercial bank rates. Furthermore, interest rates are an important determinant of investment spending in China, via the user cost of capital, and aggregate economic activity influences inflation. Hence, greater use of interest rates in implementing monetary policy would enhance macroeconomic stabilisation while avoiding a number of drawbacks of the current quantity-based approach. In addition, increased flexibility in the exchange rate would enhance its role in offsetting macroeconomic shocks and allow the PBoC more scope to tailor monetary policy to domestic macroeconomic conditions. Concurrently, changes in the PBoC's policy stance should be predicated on informed judgments based on the monitoring of a set of indicators in conjunction with a flexible inflation objective as the nominal anchor. This paper relates to the 2010 OECD Economic Review of China (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/china).
2010	L61	CV: Poliquin, Morgan. 2010. "Money Is Gold, and Gold Is a Noble Metal." In <i>The Golden Rule: Safe Strategies of Sage Investors</i> . Jim Gibbons, 205-11. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2010	L61	CV: Royce, Kenneth W. 2010. "Becoming a Twenty-First-Century Gold Guerrilla." In <i>The Golden Rule: Safe Strategies of Sage Investors</i> . Jim Gibbons, 247-54. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2010	L61 P33	CV: Simmons, Van. 2010. "Rare Coins and Gold Bullion." In <i>The Golden Rule: Safe Strategies of Sage Investors</i> . Jim Gibbons, 143-50. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2010	L61	CV: Samuelson, Dana, and Bill Musgrave. 2010. "Rare Coin Canards." In <i>The Golden Rule: Safe Strategies of Sage Investors</i> . Jim Gibbons, 151-57. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2010	L66	THE SAME AS F23 Pike, Andy, and Jane Pollard. 2010. "Economic Geographies of Financialization." <i>Economic Geography</i>, 86(1): 29-51.
2010	L94	THE SAME AS J23 CV: Joassart, Pascale. 2010. "Measuring Informal Work in Developed Nations." In <i>Informal Work in Developed Nations</i> , ed. Enrico Marcelli, Colin C. Williams and Pascale Joassart, 34-44. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2010	O50 O52	Weisbrot, Mark, and Rebecca Ray. 2010. <i>Latvia's Recession: The Cost of Adjustment With An "Internal Devaluation"</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The Latvian recession, which is now more than two years old, has seen a world-historical drop in GDP of more than 25 percent. The IMF projects another 4 percent drop this year, and predicts that the total loss of output from peak to bottom will reach 30 percent. This would make Latvia's loss more than that of the U.S. Great Depression downturn of 1929-1933. This paper argues that the depth of the recession and the difficulty of recovery are attributable in large part to the decision to maintain the country's overvalued fixed exchange rate, because it prevents the government from pursuing the policies necessary to restore economic growth.
2010	P33	THE SAME AS L61 CV: Simmons, Van. 2010. "Rare Coins and Gold Bullion." In <i>The Golden Rule: Safe Strategies of Sage Investors</i> . Jim Gibbons, 143-50. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.

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2010	Q41	THE SAME AS J23 CV : Joassart, Pascale. 2010. "Measuring Informal Work in Developed Nations." In <i>Informal Work in Developed Nations</i> , ed. Enrico Marcelli, Colin C. Williams and Pascale Joassart, 34-44. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2010	R30	Lee, Gabriel, Victor Dorofeenko, and Kevin Salyer. 2010. Risk Shocks and Housing Markets. University of California at Davis, Department of Economics, Working Papers. This paper analyzes the role of uncertainty in a multi-sector housing model with financial frictions. We include time varying uncertainty (i.e. risk shocks) in the technology shocks that affect housing production. The analysis demonstrates that risk shocks to the housing production sector are a quantitatively important impulse mechanism for the business cycle. Also, we demonstrate that bankruptcy costs act as an endogenous markup factor in housing prices; as a consequence, the volatility of housing prices is greater than that of output, as observed in the data. The model can also account for the observed countercyclical behavior of risk premia on loans to the housing sector.
2010	R30	Dorofeenko, Victor, Gabriel S. Lee, and Kevin D. Salyer. 2010. Risk Shocks and Housing Markets. Institute for Advanced Studies, Economics Series; 249. This paper analyzes the role of uncertainty in a multi-sector housing model with financial frictions. We include time varying uncertainty (i.e. risk shocks) in the technology shocks that affect housing production. The analysis demonstrates that risk shocks to the housing production sector are a quantitatively important impulse mechanism for the business cycle. Also, we demonstrate that bankruptcy costs act as an endogenous markup factor in housing prices; as a consequence, the volatility of housing prices is greater than that of output, as observed in the data. The model can also account for the observed countercyclical behavior of risk premia on loans to the housing sector.
2011		
2011	C13	Song, Song, and Peter J. Bickel. 2011. Large Vector Auto Regressions. Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2011-048. One popular approach for nonstructural economic and financial forecasting is to include a large number of economic and financial variables, which has been shown to lead to significant improvements for forecasting, for example, by the dynamic factor models. A challenging issue is to determine which variables and (their) lags are relevant, especially when there is a mixture of serial correlation (temporal dynamics), high dimensional (spatial) dependence structure and moderate sample size (relative to dimensionality and lags). To this end, an integrated solution that addresses these three challenges simultaneously is appealing. We study the large vector auto regressions here with three types of estimates. We treat each variable's own lags different from other variables' lags, distinguish various lags over time, and is able to select the variables and lags simultaneously. We first show the consequences of using Lasso type estimate directly for time series without considering the temporal dependence. In contrast, our proposed method can still produce an estimate as efficient as an oracle under such scenarios. The tuning parameters are chosen via a data driven "rolling scheme" method to optimize the forecasting performance. A macroeconomic and financial forecasting problem is considered to illustrate its superiority over existing estimators.
2011	D03 D87	Bourgeois-Gironde, Sacha, and Marianne Guille. 2011. "Anatomie de l'illusion monétaire. (With English summary)." <i>Economie et Institutions</i>, 0(16): 91-120. Our aim in this article is to provide a joint account of the economic and the psychological nature of money-illusion. This behavioral anomaly was mostly left unaccounted for by economic theory since the 1960s, due to the prevailing postulate according to which agents are endowed with perfect rationality. However, in the recent period, experimental economists and neuroeconomists gave credence to the existence of this behavioral anomaly at the individual level and actually documented that individuals tend to stick, in their assessments of the value of money, to its nominal frame. This fact was confirmed by brain-imaging studies which uncovered particular neurobiological factors which may contribute to money illusion. We consider these experimental data should be integrated into a more interdisciplinary approach of the nature and role of money.
2011	D87	Bourgeois-Gironde, Sacha, and Marianne Guille. 2011. "Keynes's Animal Spirits Vindicated: An Analysis of Recent Empirical and Neural Data on Money Illusion." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i>, 34(2): 331-52. The tendency of people to think of money in nominal, rather than real, terms is now well documented by recent empirical data. In particular, experimental and neurobiological data provide new insights on the individual and subindividual (neurobiological processes) anchoring of money illusion. The sensitivity of the reward brain system to the nominal format of money may explain money illusion at a biological level and provide a sort of physical demonstration of Keynes animal spirits hypothesis. These findings make it more difficult to ignore the hedonic or emotional dimension of money, which lies outside the scope of homo economicus.
2011	D87	Becchio, Cristina, Joshua Skewes, Torben E. Lund, Uta Frith, Chris Frith, and Andreas Roepstorff. 2011. "How the Brain Responds to the Destruction of Money." <i>Journal of Neuroscience, Psychology, and Economics</i>, 4(1): 1-10. Is our attitude to money like that to any other tool even though its use is symbolic and is not implemented in its physical structure? Knowledge of the functional use of concrete tools, such as hammers or screwdrivers, has been associated with activation of a left hemisphere network including the posterior temporal cortex, supramarginal gyrus, inferior parietal lobule, and lateral precuneus. Here we demonstrate that observing bank notes being cut up or torn, a critical violation of their function, elicits activation within the same temporo-parietal network. Moreover, this activation is the greater the higher the value of the banknote. This lends plausibility to a genuinely psychological interpretation of the explanation of money as a tool for parametrically symbolizing exchange.
2011	H10 H44	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. In this paper I first provide an overview of alternative approaches to money, contrasting the orthodox approach, in which money is neutral, at least in the long run; and the Marx-Veblen-Keynes approach, or the monetary theory of production. I then focus in more detail on two main categories: the orthodox approach that views money as an efficiency-enhancing innovation of markets, and the Chartalist approach that defines money as a creature of the state. As the state's "creature," money should be seen as a public monopoly. I then move on to the implications of viewing money as a public monopoly and link that view back to Keynes, arguing that extending Keynes along these lines would bring his theory up to date.
2011	H31	Anderson, Emily, Atsushi Inoue, and Barbara Rossi. 2011. Heterogeneous consumers and fiscal policy shocks. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. This paper studies empirical facts regarding the effects of unexpected changes in aggregate macroeconomic fiscal policies on consumers that are allowed to differ depending on their individual characteristics. We use data from the Consumption Expenditure Survey (CEX) to estimate individual-level impulse responses as well as multipliers for government spending. The main empirical finding of this paper is that unexpected fiscal shocks have substantially different effects on consumers depending on their income and age levels. In particular, the wealthiest individuals tend to behave according to the predictions of standard RBC models, whereas the poorest individuals tend to behave according to standard IS-LM (non-Ricardian) models, most likely due to credit constraints. Furthermore, government spending policy shocks tend to decrease consumption inequality.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	H44	THE SAME AS H10 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	I22 Q53	CV: Dunne, Jacqui. 2011. "Complementary Currency Systems." In <i>Earth Capitalism: Creating a New Civilization through a Responsible Market Economy</i> , ed. Patrick U. Petit, 111-24. Compiled by the Goi Peace Foundation. With a foreword by Bill Gates. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2011	K33	Vleck, William. 2011. "Global Anti-money Laundering Standards and Developing Economies: The Regulation of Mobile Money." <i>Development Policy Review</i> , 29(4): 415-31. This article discusses the confluence of international initiatives to counter money laundering and terrorist finance with migrant remittances and the growing use of mobile telephone technology for more than making a call. The experiences of Kenya and the Philippines with mobile telephone-based financial services are outlined as potential models consistent with the 'risk-based' approach now promoted by the Financial Action Task Force (FATF), one objective being to encourage the implementation of regulation of m-money services by recognising the development and social-welfare opportunities offered by the technology in the context of a developing economy.
2011	N80	Roberts, Keith. 2011. <i>The Origins of Business, Money, and Markets</i> , New York and Chichester: Columbia University Press, Columbia Business School. Examines the roots of modern business starting in the ancient Middle East through Rome in the third century BCE. Discusses business in the Ancient Middle East--the beginning; Middle Eastern empires, 1600-323 BCE; markets and Greece; business in Athens; Hellenistic history--prologue to revolution; the Hellenistic business environment; Hellenistic business; the Early Roman Republic; the Late Roman Republic, 201-31 BCE; the Principate, 31 BCE-192 CE; Roman society; Roman businesses; and the downfall of ancient business.
2011	O51	Kowalski, Tadeusz, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. <i>An Historical Walk Through Recent Financial Crises</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. This paper analyzes the causes and implications of recent financial crises. Financial crises in general lead to changes in both theory and practice of economics. The paper takes an historical overview. The global consensus of economic theory during the 20th century is discussed. The paper describes the Bretton Woods regime after World War II, details the era of adaptive expectations and motivates the emerging of the rational expectations school of thoughts. Various perspectives on the causes of the financial crisis are incorporated. The paper provides some policy suggestions and remarks on the consequences of ever-changing capital markets.
2011	Q53	THE SAME AS I25 CV: Dunne, Jacqui. 2011. "Complementary Currency Systems." In <i>Earth Capitalism: Creating a New Civilization through a Responsible Market Economy</i> , ed. Patrick U. Petit, 111-24. Compiled by the Goi Peace Foundation. With a foreword by Bill Gates. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2012		
2012	C23	Honore, Bo E., Daniel Kaufmann, and Sarah Marit Lein. 2012. <i>Asymmetries in Price-Setting Behavior: New Microeconomic Evidence from Switzerland</i> . Swiss National Bank, Working Papers: 2012-09. In this paper we follow the recent empirical literature that has specified reduced-form models for price setting that are closely tied to (S, s)-pricing rules. Our contribution to the literature is twofold. First, we propose an estimator that relaxes distributional assumptions on the unobserved heterogeneity. Second, we use the estimator to examine asymmetries in price-setting behavior. Using micro price data underlying the Swiss CPI we find that a substantial share of asymmetries in the frequency of price changes can be traced back to a rising aggregate price level. We show that asymmetries would be reduced substantially in the absence of aggregate inflation.
2012	C36	Zhang, Nellie. 2012. <i>Estimating the Demand for Settlement Balances in the Canadian Large Value Transfer System</i> . Bank of Canada, Working Papers. This paper applies a static model of an interest rate corridor to the Canadian data, and estimates the aggregate demand for central-bank settlement balances in the Large Value Transfer System (LVTS). The empirical specification controls for various calendar effects that have been shown to cause fluctuations in LVTS payment flows. The analysis takes into account the downward divergence of the overnight interest rate from the target rate, which has been persistent since 2005. The results suggest that a target of \$3 billion for LVTS settlement balances does not seem excessive during the time period when Canadian monetary policy was operating at the effective lower bound (ELB). Specifically, the model projects that, if the consistent downward divergence of overnight interest rate is taken into account, then on average \$2.405 billion of LVTS settlement balances would probably have been sufficient to achieve the goal of keeping the overnight interest rate at or very close to the lower bound of the corridor. However, by targeting a slightly higher level, the Bank of Canada could be 95% certain that the overnight interest rate would on average not exceed its policy rate at the lower bound of the corridor. In addition, the estimation shows that the point elasticity of overnight interest rate is around 0.17 when the daily level of settlement balances is targeted at \$3 billion under the ELB framework.
2012	C52	Waggoner, Daniel F., and Tao Zha. 2012. <i>Confronting Model Misspecification in Macroeconomics</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17791. We estimate a Markov-switching mixture of two familiar macroeconomic models: a richly parameterized DSGE model and a corresponding BVAR model. We show that the Markov-switching mixture model dominates both individual models and improves the fit considerably. Our estimation indicates that the DSGE model plays an important role only in the late 1970s and the early 1980s. We show how to use the mixture model as a data filter for estimation of the DSGE model when the BVAR model is not identified. Moreover, we show how to compute the impulse responses to the same type of shock shared by the DSGE and BVAR models when the shock is identified in the BVAR model. Our exercises demonstrate the importance of integrating model uncertainty and parameter uncertainty to address potential model misspecification in macroeconomics.
2012	F50	CV: Kreitner, Roy. 2012. "Legal History of Money." In <i>Annual Review of Law and Social Science. Volume 8</i> , ed. John Hagan, 415-31. Associate Editors: Kim Lane Scheppele and Tom R. Tyler. Palo Alto, Calif.: Annual Reviews.
2012	J12	CV: Zelizer, Viviana A. 2012. "The Social Meaning of Money: "Special Monies"." In <i>Theories of Money and Banking. Volume 1. Development of Heterodox Approaches to Money and Banking.</i> , ed. L. Randall Wray, 120-55. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 268. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	K12	CV: Goldberg, Dror. 2012. "The Tax-Foundation Theory of Fiat Money." In <i>Theories of Money and Banking. Volume 2. Alternative Approaches to Money, Financial Institutions and Policy.</i> , ed. L. Randall Wray, 126-71. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 268. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	M14 O38 R41	CV: de la Rosa, Josep Lluís, and Andrea Bikfalvi. 2012. "The First Bank of Cents: Innovative Carpooling through Social Currencies." In <i>Sustaining Innovation: Collaboration Models for a Complex World</i> , ed. Steven P. MacGregor and Tamara Carleton, 31-48. Innovation, Technology, and Knowledge Management series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	N32	O'Malley, Michael. 2012. <i>Face Value: The Entwined Histories of Money and Race in America</i> . Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press. Presents a broad survey of the history of American thinking about money, from the colonial period to the present, focusing mainly on the problem of race. Discusses the colonial Atlantic economy and the special conditions that affected the English colonies in North America, including paper money and slavery; banking on slavery; the controversy over paper money, racial equality, and "inflated value"; gold money and the constitution of man; a bank in human form; and words and bonds.
2012	O20 R58	Green, Maia, Uma Kothari, Claire Mercer, and Diana Mitlin. 2012. "Saving, Spending, and Future-Making: Time, Discipline, and Money in Development." <i>Environment and Planning A</i> , 44(7): 1641-56. Money is a distributed technology for the government of futures. Using ethnographically informed accounts of social practices around saving and collective remittances in poor countries, this paper examines how the malleability of money enables it to have the potential for formalisation which allows it to be brought into formal relations of future-making and foreclosure, at the same time as its potential for investments and reallocation enables it to be the basis of flexible and adaptive strategies of future-making. We show how individuals engaged in development aspirations strive to achieve futures through the collection, care, and use of money, and how strategies of formalisation, discipline, and framing accord money developmental capacities. The liquidity of money renders it a flexible vehicle for personal and collective aspirations while representing risk of leakage to other persons and ventures. The paper examines the strategies used by low-income savers and hometown associations in their concerns with establishing rules and discipline around the flexibility of money.
2012	O38	THE SAME AS M14 CV: de la Rosa, Josep Lluís, and Andrea Bikfalvi. 2012. "The First Bank of Cents: Innovative Carpooling through Social Currencies."
2012	R41	THE SAME AS M14 CV: de la Rosa, Josep Lluís, and Andrea Bikfalvi. 2012. "The First Bank of Cents: Innovative Carpooling through Social Currencies."
2012	R58	Green, Maia, Uma Kothari, Claire Mercer, and Diana Mitlin. 2012. "Saving, Spending, and Future-Making: Time, Discipline, and Money in Development." <i>Environment and Planning A</i> , 44(7): 1641-56
2013		
2013	D42	Gans, Joshua S., and Hanna Halaburda. 2013. <i>Some Economics of Private Digital Currency</i> . Bank of Canada, Working Papers. This paper reviews some recent developments in digital currency, focusing on platform-sponsored currencies such as Facebook Credits. In a model of platform management, we find that it will not likely be profitable for such currencies to expand to become fully convertible competitors to state-sponsored currencies.
2013	D73 G33	Schneck, Ottmar. 2013. "No Banks No Crisis." <i>Banks and Bank Systems</i> , 8(4): 13-18. The USA narrowly escaped state bankruptcy in January 2013. Cyprus is on the verge of bankruptcy and many other European states require the extension of public sector loans or debt rescheduling to sustain the confidence they enjoy in the money and capital markets. Politics is reacting in a Pavlov-reflex manner by further tightening the knot on the regulation of credit institutes and is already debating Basel IV--a long-known separation of loan and deposit businesses by banks. It is becoming clearer in the process that an ever-stricter and thus more bureaucratic and transaction-cost-generating process of regulating banks is quickly reaching its limits. The system of money and capital markets is, therefore, questioned by scientists while alternatives are being sought. Alternatives can be free banking, regional currencies, bartering systems or Irving Fischer's 100 percent money. This article shows us these alternatives and the opportunities in the future.
2013	E02	Cour-Thimann, Philippine, and Bernhard Winkler. 2013. <i>The ECB's non-standard monetary policy measures: the role of institutional factors and financial structure</i> . European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1528. This paper aims to make two contributions: to review the ECB's non-standard monetary policy measures in response to the financial and sovereign debt crisis against the background of the institutional framework and financial structure of the euro area; and to interpret this response from a flow-of-funds perspective. The paper highlights how the rationale behind the ECB's nonstandard measures differs from that underlying quantitative easing policies. As a complement to rather than a substitute for standard interest rate decisions, the non-standard measures are aimed at supporting the effective transmission of monetary policy to the economy rather than at delivering additional direct monetary stimulus. The flow-of-funds analysis proposes an interpretation of central banks' crisis responses as fulfilling their traditional role as lender of last resort to the banking system and, more broadly, reflecting their capacity to act as the "ultimate sector" that can take on leverage when other sectors are under pressure to deleverage. It also provides examples that trace the impact of non-standard measures across different sectors and markets.
2013	E02	Dequech, David. 2013. "Is Money a Convention and/or a Creature of the State? The Convention of Acceptability, the State, Contracts, and Taxes." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 36(2): 251-73. This article begins by presenting the idea of money as a convention, first in the economics of conventions and then in post Keynesian economics, also examining whether and how one can reconcile money as a convention with Keynes's essential properties of money. The article then considers the view of money as a creature of the state, in two versions, which connect money to contracts or to taxes, respectively. Finally, it further explores the monetary foundations of a market economy, the conventional foundation of money, and the role of the state. Acknowledging that money is ultimately or fundamentally a convention requires recognizing limits to the state's ability to impose its money on the private agents. At the same time, the state is usually in a much better position than any private agent to influence the process through which the convention of acceptability of money emerges and is reproduced. A stronger proposition is that without state money there would be no stable money in a market economy. Both the fundamental conventionality of money and the essential role of the state can be thus emphasized.
2013	E02	Gorton, Gary B., and Guillermo Ordóñez. 2013. <i>The Supply and Demand for Safe Assets</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18732. There is a demand for safe assets, either government bonds or private substitutes, for use as collateral. Government bonds are safe assets, given the government's power to tax, but their supply is driven by fiscal considerations, and does not necessarily meet the private demand for safe assets. Unlike the government, the private sector cannot produce riskless collateral. When the private sector reaches its limit (the quality of private collateral), government bonds are net wealth, up to the government's own limits (taxation capacity). The economy is fragile to the extent that privately-produced safe assets are relied upon. In a crisis, government bonds can replace private assets that do not sustain borrowing anymore, raising welfare.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	F55	Caldentey, Esteban Perez, and Matias Vernengo. 2013. <i>Reading Keynes in Buenos Aires: Prebisch and the Dynamics of Capitalism</i>. University of Utah, Department of Economics, Working Paper Series, Department of Economics, University of Utah. Keynes had a profound influence on Prebisch in terms of the diagnosis about the main failures of market economies and the need to pursue pro-active and anti-cyclical policies. However, Prebisch was critical of some aspects of Keynes' General Theory of Employment, Interest and Money, in particular on the theory of interest and the multiplier. His attitude can be explained by a difference in the object and method of analysis. Prebisch interests focused on dynamics and the cycle, themes that were peripheral to Keynes' central message. Prebisch's Keynesian influence and his rejection of some aspects of Keynes magnum opus explains why at the same time that Prebisch is often described as the Latin American Keynes, he is portrayed as concerned mainly with the long-run development problem of Latin America and without proper consideration to demand factors as fundamental determinants of output and employment.
2013	G33	THE SAME AS D73 Schneck, Ottmar. 2013. "No Banks No Crisis." <i>Banks and Bank Systems</i>, 8(4): 13-18.
2013	H51 L24 L32	Pontones Rosa, Carolina, and Rosario Perez Morote. 2013. "El Value for Money en los servicios sociales: El caso de Nottinghamshire. (Value for Money in the Social Services: The Case of Nottinghamshire. With English summary.)." <i>CIRIEC-Espana, Revista de Economía Publica, Social y Cooperativa</i>, 0(79): 145-65. The main objective of this paper is to verify how the management measures applied to the social services have contributed to "value for money" improvement in the UK. This term can be understood as a combination of variables such as quality, a rational use of resources and convenience in the provision of services. Nottinghamshire County Council is one of the local public entities that has implemented policies focused on generating "value for money" in the field of the social services. It is worth highlighting the design of prevention plans, the implementation of the personal budgets system, outsourcing arrangements, cooperation between the Social Services and the National Health Service and citizen participation in public decisions. To this end, the authors conducted a qualitative analysis of the results from a set of interviews with municipal management officers of that county, carried out in 2011.
2013	K00 M40	Peacock, Mark S. 2013. "Accounting for Money: The Legal Presuppositions of Money and Accounting in Ancient Greece." <i>Business History</i>, 55(1-2): 280-301. This paper aims to extend the purview of Business History to the ancient world by exploring the hypothesis that the development of money was stimulated by legal institutions which regulated payment of compensation for torts. The hypothesis was propounded by Philip Grierson who argued that the Germanic institution of wergeld established the earliest concept of value which underlies money's function as a unit of account. It considers Grierson's thesis in the context of archaic Greece. Although archaic Greek law developed differently from the Germanic wergeld, the legal-political sphere in Greece provides decisive impetus to the development of money and accounting. The article examines the role of commerce in archaic Greece and its relationship to monetisation.
2013	K41 M41	Kasap, Murat. 2013. "Adli Muhasebecilik Meslegi ve Aklama Sucuyla Mucadele. (Forensic Accounting Profession and Prevention of Money Laundering. With English summary.)." <i>Cankiri Karatekin Universitesi Iktisadi ve Idari Bilimler Fakultesi Dergisi/Cankiri Karatekin University Journal of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences</i>, 3(1): 121-32. In today's world, globalization and the increased use of information technology have resulted in significant increases of economic crimes in recent years. Accordingly, financial crimes, such as money laundering misconducts have increased significantly. The police play active roles in the fight against money laundering and related crimes in Turkey. However, professional support is essential in order to effectively combat money laundering. In other words, not only a good level of economics, finance, accounting knowledge is critical; but also, a decent level of law information is crucial in the detection and prevention of these crimes. Increasing the effectiveness of the forensic accounting profession, especially in the USA, has an important role in the prevention and detection of money laundering since forensic accountants have skills and capacities of litigation support, investigative accounting and expertise.
2013	L24	THE SAME AS H51 Pontones Rosa, Carolina, and Rosario Perez Morote. 2013. "El Value for Money en los servicios sociales: El caso de Nottinghamshire. (Value for Money in the Social Services: The Case of Nottinghamshire. With English summary.)." <i>CIRIEC-Espana, Revista de Economía Publica, Social y Cooperativa</i>, 0(79): 145-65.
2013	L32	THE SAME AS H51 Pontones Rosa, Carolina, and Rosario Perez Morote
2013	M40	THE SAME AS K00 Peacock, Mark S. 2013. "Accounting for Money: The Legal Presuppositions of Money and Accounting in Ancient Greece." <i>Business History</i>, 55(1-2): 280-301.
2013	M40	Peacock, Mark. 2013. <i>Introducing Money</i>, London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Provides a historical and theoretical examination of the evolution of money. Discusses Carl Menger and the exchange theory of money; the "state" or "chartalist" theory of money; money in the ancient Near East--the "beginnings"; money in archaic Greece--evidence from Homeric epic; the religious origins of money in "Homeric society"; "the value of a man"--wergeld, accounting, and archaic law; coinage and money in classical Greece; monetization in colonial contexts--famine, class, and markets in "development" strategies; and the moral economy of parallel currencies--the case of local exchange trading systems.
2013	M41	THE SAME AS K41 Kasap, Murat. 2013. "Adli Muhasebecilik Meslegi ve Aklama Sucuyla Mucadele. (Forensic Accounting Profession and Prevention of Money Laundering. With English summary.)." <i>Cankiri Karatekin Universitesi Iktisadi ve Idari Bilimler Fakultesi Dergisi/Cankiri Karatekin University Journal of the Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences</i>, 3(1): 121-32.
2013	P36	Yang, Qian, Kaiping Peng, Xueya Zhou, Ruoqiao Zheng, and Wanhua Peng. 2013. "The Monetary Effect of Power: How Perception of Power Affects Monetary Value Judgments in China and US." <i>Annals of Economics and Finance</i>, 14(1): 69-83. Previous research has found a positive correlation between the perception of power and the perception of a number of social attributes (e.g., attractiveness, height, personality traits), but most of the studies were conducted in the US, and none has investigated the relationship between power perception and monetary value judgments. The current study found dramatic differences between Americans and Chinese on value estimations; the Chinese seem to perceive much higher monetary values for all items people found or lost, regardless of the power status of the protagonists, than do Americans, controlling for inflation and currency exchange rates. We also found interesting cultural interactions in that Chinese were more likely to judge the items found by powerful people to be more valuable than the ones found by less powerful people, while Americans were more likely to judge the items found by less powerful people to be more valuable than those found by powerful people. In addition, American participants were more likely to judge the items lost by powerful people to be more valuable than those lost by less powerful people. These differences may be caused by culturally different attitudes toward power status. Implications for understanding the relationship between physical reality and psychological reality as well as the scope of cultural differences are discussed.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	Q56	CV: Hornborg, Alf. 2013. "Possible Moneys and Impossible Machines: To Intervene in the Logic of Capitalism." In <i>Global Ecology and Unequal Exchange: Fetishism in a Zero-Sum World</i> . Alf Hornborg, 139-60. Routledge Studies in Ecological Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	Q56 Q57	Kuzminski, Adrian. 2013. <i>The Ecology of Money: Debt, Growth, and Sustainability</i> , Lanham, Md. and Plymouth, U.K.: Rowman and Littlefield, Lexington Books. Explores the current ecological crisis as a consequence of our productive efforts to meet the demands of our financial system and the lack of natural resources available to sustain this effort. Discusses growth and money; equal and unequal exchanges; the commercial revolution; the financial revolution; the industrial revolution; natural and unnatural interest; the people's money; and understanding money.

Table E40.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C01	Econometrics
C18	Methodological Issues: General*
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F22	International Migration
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J24	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K11	Property Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L60	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Asia + Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Africa; Oceania
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O39	Technological Change: Other
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow, appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E40: Balance of Links

270	Links in 2005
104	New links in 2006-2013
448	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2016.

E40 — Contributors — Авторы

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The total volume of derivative works for E40 is equal to 4.14 AS.

Общий объем раздела E40 — 4,14 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E40.E.

E41 Demand for Money¹

Table E41.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	4	7	3	1.75	0.09	0.09	General Economics and Teaching
B	130	171	41	1.32	2.81	2.17	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	234	369	135	1.58	5.07	4.69	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	105	206	101	1.96	2.27	2.62	Microeconomics
E	3,252	5,332	2,080	1.64	70.40	67.79	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	241	412	171	1.71	5.22	5.24	International Economics
G	138	290	152	2.1	2.99	3.69	Financial Economics
H	22	56	34	2.55	0.48	0.71	Public Economics
I	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	8	17	9	2.13	0.17	0.22	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	6	12	6	2	0.13	0.15	Law and Economics
L	20	34	14	1.7	0.43	0.43	Industrial Organization
M	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	46	105	59	2.28	1.00	1.33	Economic History
O	295	655	360	2.22	6.39	8.33	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	98	157	59	1.6	2.12	2.00	Economic Systems
Q	4	10	6	2.5	0.09	0.13	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	14	27	13	1.93	0.30	0.34	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Other Special Topics
S	4,619	7,866	3,247	1.7	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E41 .B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	General Economics
A2	2	5	3	2.5	0.04	0.06	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	4	7	3	1.75	0.09	0.09	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	21	25	4	1.19	0.45	0.32	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	58	74	16	1.28	1.26	0.94	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	47	63	16	1.34	1.02	0.80	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	3	4	1	1.33	0.06	0.05	Economic Methodology
B5	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	130	171	41	1.32	2.81	2.17	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	General
C1	10	13	3	1.3	0.22	0.17	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	35	55	20	1.57	0.76	0.70	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	50	70	20	1.4	1.08	0.89	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	29	38	9	1.31	0.63	0.48	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	87	140	53	1.61	1.88	1.78	Econometric Modeling
C6	4	8	4	2	0.09	0.10	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	7	20	13	2.86	0.15	0.25	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	5	16	11	3.2	0.11	0.20	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	5	7	2	1.4	0.11	0.09	Design of Experiments
C	234	369	135	1.58	5.07	4.69	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	General

¹ © American Economic Association (EconLit), 1991—2017.

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	35	68	33	1.94	0.76	0.86	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	7	16	9	2.29	0.15	0.20	Production and Organizations
D3	4	8	4	2	0.09	0.10	Distribution
D4	3	6	3	2	0.06	0.08	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	12	26	14	2.17	0.26	0.33	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	2	10	8	5	0.04	0.13	Welfare Economics
D7	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	32	54	22	1.69	0.69	0.69	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	8	14	6	1.75	0.17	0.18	Intertemporal Choice
D	105	206	101	1.96	2.27	2.62	Microeconomics
E0	2	10	8	5	0.04	0.13	General
E1	104	152	48	1.46	2.25	1.93	General Aggregative Models
E2	101	240	139	2.38	2.19	3.05	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	310	573	263	1.85	6.71	7.28	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	2,126	3,223	1,097	1.52	46.03	40.97	Money and Interest Rates
E5	536	1019	483	1.9	11.60	12.95	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	73	115	42	1.58	1.58	1.46	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	3,252	5,332	2,080	1.64	70.40	67.79	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	2	4	2	2	0.04	0.05	General
F1	4	12	8	3	0.09	0.15	Trade
F2	3	4	1	1.33	0.06	0.05	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	193	325	132	1.68	4.18	4.13	International Finance
F4	39	64	25	1.64	0.84	0.81	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	241	412	171	1.71	5.22	5.24	International Economics
G0	1	16	15	16	0.02	0.20	General
G1	57	100	43	1.75	1.23	1.27	General Financial Markets
G2	69	148	79	2.14	1.49	1.88	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	11	26	15	2.36	0.24	0.33	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	138	290	152	2.1	2.99	3.69	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	2	8	6	4	0.04	0.10	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	13	33	20	2.54	0.28	0.42	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	3	11	8	3.67	0.06	0.14	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	22	56	34	2.55	0.48	0.71	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	3	5	2	1.67	0.06	0.06	Demographic Economics
J2	2	6	4	3	0.04	0.08	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	8	17	9	2.13	0.17	0.22	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.04	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	4	8	4	2	0.09	0.10	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	6	12	6	2	0.13	0.15	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	4	9	5	2.25	0.09	0.11	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	2	6	4	3	0.04	0.08	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	5	7	2	1.4	0.11	0.09	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	6	8	2	1.33	0.13	0.10	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	20	34	14	1.7	0.43	0.43	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Personnel Economics
M	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	36	64	28	1.78	0.78	0.81	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	7	25	18	3.57	0.15	0.32	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	3	12	9	4	0.06	0.15	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Regional and Urban History
N	46	105	59	2.28	1.00	1.33	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	235	473	238	2.01	5.09	6.01	Economic Development
O2	30	126	96	4.2	0.65	1.60	Development Planning and Policy
O3	5	7	2	1.4	0.11	0.09	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	22	46	24	2.09	0.48	0.58	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	3	3	0	1	0.06	0.04	Economywide Country Studies
O	295	655	360	2.22	6.39	8.33	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	5	6	1	1.2	0.11	0.08	Capitalist Systems
P2	60	102	42	1.7	1.30	1.30	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	24	36	12	1.5	0.52	0.46	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	8	11	3	1.38	0.17	0.14	Other Economic Systems
P5	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Comparative Economic Systems
P	98	157	59	1.6	2.12	2.00	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.08	Energy
Q5	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	Environmental Economics
Q	4	10	6	2.5	0.09	0.13	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	5	9	4	1.8	0.11	0.11	General Regional Economics
R2	6	8	2	1.33	0.13	0.10	Household Analysis
R3	2	9	7	4.5	0.04	0.11	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	14	27	13	1.93	0.30	0.34	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Other Special Topics
S	4,619	7,866	3,247	1.7	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E41.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A22	2	5	3	2.5	0.04	0.06	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B10	3	3	0	1	0.06	0.04	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	3	3	0	1	0.06	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	3	5	2	1.67	0.06	0.06	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	7	9	2	1.29	0.15	0.11	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B21	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	49	60	11	1.22	1.06	0.76	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.04	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	3	3	0	1	0.06	0.04	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B31	47	63	16	1.34	1.02	0.8	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	3	4	1	1.33	0.06	0.05	Economic Methodology
B53	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C00	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C10	4	4	0	1	0.09	0.05	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.04	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.04	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Estimation: General
C20	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	28	39	11	1.39	0.61	0.5	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	3	10	7	3.33	0.06	0.13	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C25	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C30	3	3	0	1	0.06	0.04	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	43	58	15	1.35	0.93	0.74	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.08	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C43	26	34	8	1.31	0.56	0.43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	3	3	0	1	0.06	0.04	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	8	8	0	1	0.17	0.1	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	42	75	33	1.79	0.91	0.95	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	31	37	6	1.19	0.67	0.47	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	6	17	11	2.83	0.13	0.22	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C62	4	4	0	1	0.09	0.05	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C70	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Noncooperative Games
C73	3	4	1	1.33	0.06	0.05	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C82	3	7	4	2.33	0.06	0.09	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C87	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Econometric Software

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C91	3	4	1	1.33	0.06	0.05	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.04	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Microeconomics: General
D10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Household Behavior: General
D11	9	10	1	1.11	0.19	0.13	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	16	28	12	1.75	0.35	0.36	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	8	27	19	3.38	0.17	0.34	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D21	3	6	3	2	0.06	0.08	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.04	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	2	7	5	3.5	0.04	0.09	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	3	6	3	2	0.06	0.08	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Factor Income Distribution
D43	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D46	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Value Theory
D50	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	7	14	7	2	0.15	0.18	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.08	Incomplete Markets
D60	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Welfare Economics: General
D69	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Welfare Economics: Other
D72	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D81	7	15	8	2.14	0.15	0.19	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	2	4	2	2	0.04	0.05	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	5	10	5	2	0.11	0.13	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	18	24	6	1.33	0.39	0.31	Expectations; Speculations
D90	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	7	11	4	1.57	0.15	0.14	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E00	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.04	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E10	5	9	4	1.8	0.11	0.11	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	2	4	2	2	0.04	0.05	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	63	88	25	1.4	1.36	1.12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	23	39	16	1.7	0.5	0.5	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	10	11	1	1.1	0.22	0.14	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	43	65	22	1.51	0.93	0.83	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	20	39	19	1.95	0.43	0.5	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	11	81	70	7.36	0.24	1.03	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	10	23	13	2.3	0.22	0.29	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	13	27	14	2.08	0.28	0.34	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	3	6	3	2	0.06	0.08	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	252	458	206	1.82	5.46	5.82	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	49	95	46	1.94	1.06	1.21	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	5	13	8	2.6	0.11	0.17	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	36	59	23	1.64	0.78	0.75	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	1,804	2,614	810	1.45	39.06	33.23	Demand for Money
E42	103	172	69	1.67	2.23	2.19	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	116	241	125	2.08	2.51	3.06	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	42	100	58	2.38	0.91	1.27	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	24	36	12	1.5	0.52	0.46	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: Other

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E50	24	38	14	1.58	0.52	0.48	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	236	388	152	1.64	5.11	4.93	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	231	470	239	2.03	5	5.98	Monetary Policy
E58	45	122	77	2.71	0.97	1.55	Central Banks and Their Policies
E61	6	9	3	1.5	0.13	0.11	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	42	62	20	1.48	0.91	0.79	Fiscal Policy
E63	16	28	12	1.75	0.35	0.36	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	8	10	2	1.25	0.17	0.13	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
F02	2	4	2	2	0.04	0.05	International Economic Order
F14	3	8	5	2.67	0.06	0.1	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Economic Integration
F21	3	3	0	1	0.06	0.04	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F30	11	13	2	1.18	0.24	0.17	International Finance: General
F31	103	179	76	1.74	2.23	2.28	Foreign Exchange
F32	14	22	8	1.57	0.3	0.28	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	27	57	30	2.11	0.58	0.72	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	4	7	3	1.75	0.09	0.09	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Foreign Aid
F36	32	45	13	1.41	0.69	0.57	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F39	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	International Finance: Other
F41	36	54	18	1.5	0.78	0.69	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	3	7	4	2.33	0.06	0.09	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
G01	1	14	13	14	0.02	0.18	Financial Crises
G10	4	8	4	2	0.09	0.1	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	26	31	5	1.19	0.56	0.39	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	22	47	25	2.14	0.48	0.6	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G15	4	8	4	2	0.09	0.1	International Financial Markets
G18	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	8	13	5	1.63	0.17	0.17	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	48	107	59	2.23	1.04	1.36	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.08	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G28	11	19	8	1.73	0.24	0.24	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	2	6	4	3	0.04	0.08	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	8	16	8	2	0.17	0.2	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
H11	2	8	6	4	0.04	0.1	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	8	18	10	2.25	0.17	0.23	Tax Evasion
H30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H50	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H62	2	4	2	2	0.04	0.05	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.08	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H71	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
I12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Health Production
J11	3	4	1	1.33	0.06	0.05	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J22	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Labor Demand
J31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J41	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Labor Contracts
J65	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
K12	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Contract Law
K40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K42	3	7	4	2.33	0.06	0.09	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L12	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L15	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L23	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Organization of Production
L25	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L32	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L51	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economics of Regulation
L60	5	7	2	1.4	0.11	0.09	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L81	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L86	5	5	0	1	0.11	0.06	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
N10	2	4	2	2	0.04	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	3	7	4	2.33	0.06	0.09	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	7	11	4	1.57	0.15	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	14	26	12	1.86	0.3	0.33	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	8	13	5	1.63	0.17	0.17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N20	2	5	3	2.5	0.04	0.06	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	2	4	2	2	0.04	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.11	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N42	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.08	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
O11	142	317	175	2.23	3.07	4.03	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	59	95	36	1.61	1.28	1.21	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	10	11	1	1.1	0.22	0.14	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	20	38	18	1.9	0.43	0.48	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O23	25	108	83	4.32	0.54	1.37	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	5	17	12	3.4	0.11	0.22	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O32	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.03	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.06	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	2	6	4	3	0.04	0.08	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	15	26	11	1.73	0.32	0.33	Monetary Growth Models
O47	4	13	9	3.25	0.09	0.17	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O53	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O57	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Capitalist Systems: General
P16	3	4	1	1.33	0.06	0.05	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P21	3	3	0	1	0.06	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	5	5	0	1	0.11	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	3	5	2	1.67	0.06	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	45	84	39	1.87	0.97	1.07	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P27	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	8	13	5	1.63	0.17	0.17	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	9	15	6	1.67	0.19	0.19	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	2	2	0	1	0.04	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P43	2	3	1	1.5	0.04	0.04	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	5	7	2	1.4	0.11	0.09	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P47	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P51	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q43	3	4	1	1.33	0.06	0.05	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Energy: Government Policy
R10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.08	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R21	6	8	2	1.33	0.13	0.1	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R31	2	9	7	4.5	0.04	0.11	Housing Supply and Markets
R41	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
Z13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	4,619	7,739	3,120	1.68	100	98.5	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E41.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B20	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B26	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B50	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C15	1	0.01	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C35	3	0.04	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C41	1	0.01	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C54	2	0.03	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C58	1	0.01	Financial Econometrics
C61	2	0.03	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C63	1	0.01	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C67	1	0.01	Input-Output Models
C78	12	0.15	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C81	1	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	6	0.08	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
D01	1	0.01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	1	0.01	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D30	1	0.01	Distribution: General
D40	3	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D57	1	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	2	0.03	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D61	3	0.04	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	2	0.03	Externalities
D64	1	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D80	1	0.01	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D92	2	0.03	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E01	5	0.06	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	2	0.03	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E59	1	0.01	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	1	0.01	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E69	3	0.04	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F11	2	0.03	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F24	1	0.01	Remittances
F40	1	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F43	2	0.03	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F54	2	0.03	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F62	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
G00	1	0.01	Financial Economics: General
G02	1	0.01	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G14	2	0.03	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G24	2	0.03	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
H22	1	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H27	5	0.06	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H61	1	0.01	National Budget; Budget Systems
I32	1	0.01	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J13	1	0.01	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J64	1	0.01	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
K14	1	0.01	Criminal Law
K22	1	0.01	Business and Securities Law
L11	4	0.05	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L16	1	0.01	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L21	1	0.01	Business Objectives of the Firm
L26	2	0.03	Entrepreneurship
L80	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: General
L94	1	0.01	Electric Utilities
M11	1	0.01	Production Management
M51	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M55	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N25	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N33	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N41	2	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N44	1	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N55	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N95	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
O10	1	0.01	Economic Development: General
O18	2	0.03	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O21	1	0.01	Planning Models; Planning Policy
P52	1	0.01	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q11	1	0.01	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q41	1	0.01	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q53	2	0.03	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q58	1	0.01	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R12	2	0.03	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
S	127	1.5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

C78(12), C83(6), E01(5), H27(5), L11(4), C35(3), D40(3), D61(3), E69(3), C54(2), C61(2), D58(2), D62(2), D92(2), E02(2), F11(2), F43(2), F54(2), G14(2), G24(2), L26(2), N41(2), O18(2), Q53(2), R12(2), B20(1), B26(1), B50(1), B51(1), B52(1), C15(1), C41(1), C58(1), C63(1), C67(1), C81(1), D01(1), D02(1), D30(1), D57(1), D64(1), D80(1), E59(1), E60(1), F24(1), F40(1), F62(1), G00(1), G02(1), H22(1), H61(1), I32(1), J13(1), J64(1), K14(1), K22(1), L16(1), L21(1), L80(1), L94(1), M11(1), M51(1), M55(1), N25(1), N26(1), N33(1), N44(1), N55(1), N95(1), N96(1), O10(1), O21(1), P52(1), Q11(1), Q41(1), Q58(1).

Table E41.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C15	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D58	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
E01	1	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	5
L94	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q53	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
C54	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
D01	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D30	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D61	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
H61	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I32	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L80	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C63	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C78	0	0	1	0	0	11	0	0	12
C83	0	0	1	1	1	2	1	0	6
D02	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D92	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
F43	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
L11	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	0	4
L16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N25	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N44	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O21	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C41	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
D40	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
F24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H27	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	5
J13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N96	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
D64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E69	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
G24	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
K22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L26	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
N33	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C35	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
C58	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C81	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D62	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
G14	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Q41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C67	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D57	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
E59	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
F40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F54	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
G00	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J64	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N41	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
B50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL(J)	5	11	11	9	7	10	13	10	76

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E41.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C15	Warne, Anders. 2006. <i>Bayesian inference in cointegrated VAR models - with applications to the demand for euro area M3</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 692. The paper considers a Bayesian approach to the cointegrated VAR model with a uniform prior on the cointegration space. Building on earlier work by Villani (2005b), where the posterior probability of the cointegration rank can be calculated conditional on the lag order, the current paper also makes it possible to compute the joint posterior probability of these two parameters as well as the marginal posterior probabilities under the assumption of a known upper bound for the lag order. When the marginal likelihood identity is used for calculating these probabilities, a point estimator of the cointegration space and the weights is required. Analytical expressions are therefore derived of the mode of the joint posterior of these parameter matrices. The procedure is applied to a money demand system for the euro area and the results are compared to those obtained from a maximum likelihood analysis.
2006	D58	Diss: Wang, Lian. 2006. The Welfare Cost of Inflation in Generalized General Equilibrium Models. PhD diss. Binghamton University. The objective of my dissertation is to study the welfare cost of inflation in a general equilibrium framework that takes into account more realistic factors in the real world, a framework with more generalized model settings of money demand side and money supply side. On the money demand side, we introduced interest-bearing deposits applying the monetary aggregation theory; on the supply side, we established a banking sector that produces interest-bearing deposits. We found that the welfare cost of inflation is substantially low compared with the estimates in the model with only non-interest-bearing assets, and is much lower than that estimated by Lucas (2000). We interpreted this phenomenon by the following reasons. First, the share of non-interest-bearing assets is fairly low. Second, the steady state user cost of bank deposits is invariant to the steady state rate of inflation.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Consequently, the lower the share of non-interest-bearing deposits, the smaller percentage of the monetary portfolio would be exposed to inflation, and the lower the welfare cost. Third, the effect of inflation on consumption mitigates the distortion to the economy caused by inflation. As inflation increases, substituting away from monetary portfolio increases steady state consumption, which leads to increases in steady state utility. We also showed that higher inflation can raise or lower the rate of convergence to steady state depending on the coefficient of relative risk aversion, but the effect is weak. We also investigated the role of required reserves and excess reserves. Required reserves are equivalent to the introduction of a tax wedge on the supply price of financial assets, and it is passed entirely to the household in general equilibrium. The prices of interest-bearing deposits are no longer invariant to changes in the rate of inflation. The welfare cost of inflation increases because interest-bearing deposits will be only partially shielded from the costs of inflation. People tend to substitute toward the monetary assets subject to lower reserve requirements. Excess reserve is treated as an input to the production technology of the banking sector. The user cost of excess reserves is the nominal interest rate. An increase in the rate of inflation will cause substitution away from excess reserves to the other inputs, labor and capital. The increase in the demand for labor and capital will then reduce the labor and capital inputs in the goods production, therefore reducing output available for consumption. This effect increases the welfare cost of inflation. We found that the estimates of the welfare cost of inflation are much higher than it would have been if there were no reserve requirements and excess reserves. The estimates show that the welfare loss caused by reserve requirements is trivial and is not sensitive to changes in reserve requirements. But the effect of excess reserves on the economy is strong, which leads to much higher welfare loss and even reduction in the steady state consumption, and the welfare cost of inflation is very sensitive to changes in the share of excess reserves. If the estimates are believed, namely if required reserves and excess reserves are considered, then the welfare cost of inflation cannot be ignored, and the central bank's effort to fight inflation receives a support to some extent. Since the welfare cost of inflation depends on the degree to which user costs of interest-bearing deposits vary with the rate of inflation, we conducted a research on the empirical relationship between the nominal interest rates and inflation. Using a cross-country sample, we found the empirical support to the non-linear relationship between inflation and interest rates. A new two-threshold specification has been developed to ensure that the estimated values are continuous at the thresholds. Bootstrap approach has been used to estimate the thresholds in order to get more accurate estimations. For OECD countries, who are developed countries, there is only one threshold level of inflation below which inflation have stronger positive effect on interest rates than that above this level, and the effect of inflation on the user cost of deposit is even negative when the rate of inflation is above the threshold. When investigating the sample including OECD and all other countries, two threshold levels of inflation were found. Inflation has negative effect on the deposit and lending interest rates when it is below the lower threshold, and positive effect when it is above the lower threshold. The positive effect becomes much stronger when the rate of inflation is higher than the higher threshold. The effect of inflation on the user cost is always positive, but weaker when the rate of inflation is between the two thresholds. In all cases, the user cost is at most modestly responsive to inflation, it suggest that incorporating an inflation effect on the user cost of deposits into the basic model and calibrating it could lead to a modest upward revision of the welfare cost of inflation. This is consistent with what we found in Chapter III when required reserves and excess reserves are incorporated into the basic model.
2006	D58	Dubey, Pradeep, and John Geanakoplos. 2006. <i>Money and Production, and Liquidity Trap</i>. Cowles Foundation, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1574. We prove the existence of monetary equilibrium in a finite horizon economy with production. We also show that if agents expect the monetary authority to significantly decrease the supply of bank money available for short term loans in the future, then the economy will fall into a liquidity trap today.
2006	E01	Bosker, E. M. 2006. "On the Aggregation of Eurozone Data." <i>Economics Letters</i>, 90(2): 260-65. Constructing eurozone aggregates is common practice in empirical studies. This study shows that the choice of aggregation method does not only matter on a theoretical basis. A brief study on eurozone money demand indicates the empirical importance of choosing the correct aggregation method as different aggregates give substantially different outcomes.
2006	L94	Hanousek, Jan, and Filip Palda. 2006. "Problems Measuring the Underground Economy in Transition." <i>Economics of Transition</i>, 14(4): 707-18. An easy and popular method for measuring the size of the underground economy is to use macro data such as money demand or electricity demand to infer what the legitimate economy needs, and then to attribute the remaining consumption to the underground economy. Such inferences rely on the stability of parameters of the money demand and electricity demand equations, or at very least on knowledge of how these parameters are changing. We argue that the pace of change of these parameters is too variable in transition economies for the above methods of estimating the size of the underground economy to be applicable. We make our point by using Czech Republic and other transition country data from the financial and electricity sectors.
2006	Q53	Hanousek, Jan, and Filip Palda. 2006. "Problems Measuring the Underground Economy in Transition." <i>Economics of Transition</i>, 14(4): 707-18. An easy and popular method for measuring the size of the underground economy is to use macro data such as money demand or electricity demand to infer what the legitimate economy needs, and then to attribute the remaining consumption to the underground economy. Such inferences rely on the stability of parameters of the money demand and electricity demand equations, or at very least on knowledge of how these parameters are changing. We argue that the pace of change of these parameters is too variable in transition economies for the above methods of estimating the size of the underground economy to be applicable. We make our point by using Czech Republic and other transition country data from the financial and electricity sectors.
2007		
2007	C54	Beijnen, Christine, and Wilko Bolt. 2007. <i>Size matters: economies of scale in European payments processing</i>. Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Working Papers. This paper investigates the existence and extent of economies of scale in the European payment processing industry. It is expected that the creation of a Single European Payments Area (SEPA) will spur consolidations and mergers among European payment processors to more fully realize payment economies of scale. We find evidence for the existence of significant economies of scale using data of eight European payment processors during the year 1990-2005. The analysis also reveals that ownership structure is an important factor to explain cost differences across European ACHs.
2007	D01	Wakker, Peter P., Veronika Kobberling, and Christiane Schwioren. 2007. "Prospect-Theory's Diminishing Sensitivity versus Economics' Intrinsic Utility of Money: How the Introduction of the Euro Can Be Used to Disentangle the Two Empirically." <i>Theory and Decision</i>, 63(3): 205-31. The introduction of the euro gave a unique opportunity to empirically disentangle two components of utility: intrinsic value, a rational component central in economics, and the numerosity effect (going by numbers while ignoring units), a descriptive and irrational component central in prospect theory and underlying the money illusion. We measured relative risk aversion in Belgium before and after the introduction of the euro, and could consider changes in intrinsic value while keeping numbers constant, and changes in numbers while keeping intrinsic value constant. Intrinsic value

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		significantly affected risk aversion, and the numerosity effect did not. Our study is the first to confirm the classical hypothesis of increasing relative risk aversion while avoiding irrational distortions due to the numerosity effect.
2007	D30	Heer, Burkhard, Alfred Maussner, and Paul D. McNelis. 2007. <i>The Money-Age Distribution: Empirical Facts and Limited Monetary Models</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1917. The money-age distribution is hump-shaped for the US post-war economy. There is no clear cut relation between the variation of money holdings within generations and age. Furthermore, money is found to be only weakly correlated with both income and wealth. We analyze three motives for money demand in an overlapping generations model in order to explain these observations: 1) money in the utility, 2) an economy with costly credit service, and 3) limited participation. All three models are consistent with the hump-shaped relation between average money holdings and age, yet they predict a much closer association between money holdings, income, wealth, and age than we find in the data. Only the limited-participation model partly replicates the low bivariate correlation between money and income as well as between money and interest bearing assets. None of the three models satisfactorily explains these stylized facts.
2007	D61	Todter, Karl-Heinz, and Bernhard Mancke. 2007. <i>The welfare effects of inflation: a cost-benefit perspective</i>. Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Centre, Discussion Paper Series 1: Economic Studies: 2007,33. This paper reviews theory and evidence of the welfare effects of inflation from a cost-benefit perspective. Basic models and selected empirical results are discussed. Historically, in assessing the welfare effects of inflation, the distortion of money demand played a prominent role. More recently, interactions of inflation and taxation came into focus. Growth effects of inflation as well as welfare effects of unanticipated inflation and of inflation uncertainty are also addressed. To assess the policy question whether inflation should be reduced or eliminated, the costs of disinflation play a role. Finally, the trade-off between the benefits of reducing inflation and the costs of disinflation is discussed and an overall assessment of the net welfare effects of achieving price stability is provided.
2007	H61	Rangvid, Jesper. 2007. "The Effects of Temporary Exchange-Rate-Based Stabilizations When Money Serves a Productive Role." <i>Open Economies Review</i>, 18(4): 453-77. This paper investigates the effects on production, consumption, and welfare that result from a temporary exchange-rate-based (ERB) stabilization plan. The analysis is based on a dynamic optimizing model of a small open economy where real money is assumed to be a factor that is used in the production of goods. The assumption of money serving a productive role makes the model capable of generating a boom-bust cycle in output, as is often experienced during ERB stabilization plans. It is shown that if the stabilization plan is expected not to be too short and/or the costs associated with the breakdown of the plan are not too high, a temporary decrease in the rate of exchange rate devaluation will increase economic welfare. It is also found that if some of the increase in output in the initial phase of the stabilization plan is saved for periods after the plan has broken down, there is a greater chance that the ERB plan will increase economic welfare. On the other hand, if the plan is not sufficiently credible at the outset, or there is not enough intertemporal transference of output, the stabilization plan is likely to be harmful to economic welfare.
2007	I32 O10	CV: Sawada, Yasuyuki, and Pan A. Yotopoulos. 2007. "Growth and Poverty Reduction under Globalization: The Systematic Impact of Currency Substitution and Exchange Rate Misalignment." In <i>The Asymmetries of Globalization</i> , ed. Pan A. Yotopoulos and Donato Romano, 48-66. Routledge Studies in Development Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2007	L80 M55	CV: Yotopoulos, Pan A. 2007. "Asymmetric Globalization: Impact on the Third World." In <i>The Asymmetries of Globalization</i> , ed. Pan A. Yotopoulos and Donato Romano, 7-27. Routledge Studies in Development Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2007	M11	Basci, Erdem, Syed F. Mahmud, and Eray M. Yucel. 2007. "Money and Productive Efficiency: Evidence from a High-Inflation Country." <i>Emerging Markets Finance and Trade</i>, 43(1): 64-73. This paper examines how money balances held by manufacturing firms affect their efficiency in generating sales revenue in a high-inflation economy. The analysis employs data from Turkish firms to estimate a stochastic frontier model, finding a strong positive association between the firms' money holdings and their efficiency. However, the role of money balances seems to diminish as firms hold higher raw material inventories.
2007	M51	McCullough, B. D., and Bret R. Myers. 2007. "Successful Replication of the Article: Buffer-Stock Money: Interpreting Short-Run Dynamics Using Long-Run Restrictions." <i>Indian Journal of Economics and Business</i>, 6(2): 311.
2007	M55	THE SAME AS L80 CV: Yotopoulos, Pan A. 2007. "Asymmetric Globalization: Impact on the Third World." In <i>The Asymmetries of Globalization</i> , ed. Pan A. Yotopoulos and Donato Romano, 7-27. Routledge Studies in Development Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2007	O10	THE SAME AS I32 CV: Sawada, Yasuyuki, and Pan A. Yotopoulos. 2007. "Growth and Poverty Reduction under Globalization: The Systematic Impact of Currency Substitution and Exchange Rate Misalignment." In <i>The Asymmetries of Globalization</i> , ed. Pan A. Yotopoulos and Donato Romano, 48-66. Routledge Studies in Development Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2008		
2008	C63 C78	de Araujo, Pedro. 2008. <i>Calculating Welfare Costs of Inflation in a Search Model with Preference Heterogeneity: A Calibration Exercise</i>. Center for Applied Economics and Policy Research, Economics Department, Indiana University Bloomington, Caep Research Working Papers: 2008-012. Using U.S. cross-sectional data, this paper calculates the welfare cost of a 10% inflation for different individuals and finds that the difference in cost between the poorest 10%, measured by their expenditure share on cash goods, and the richest 10% is in the order of 176%. That is, a poor person is on average willing to forgive 176% more of their total consumption in order to have inflation reduced from 10% to 0. In absolute terms this represents a cost of 2.687% of consumption for the poorest and 0.974% for the richest. I accomplish this by introducing preference heterogeneity in a monetary search model first developed by Lagos and Wright (2005), and calibrate the model to match the expenditure share on cash goods and total expenditures for each individual type using data from the Consumer Expenditure Survey (CEX) for the second quarter of 1996. I also show that this welfare difference increases to 210% (10.522% for the poorest 10% and 3.401% for the richest 10%) whenever frictions in the use of money are imposed (holdup problem). The ability to explicitly model these frictions is the advantage of using this model. Hence, inflation in this framework, as other studies have shown, acts as a regressive consumption tax; and this regressiveness is augmented with the holdup problem.
2008	C83	Beyer, Andreas, and Katarina Juselius. 2008. <i>Does it Matter How to Measure Aggregates? The Case of Monetary Transmission Mechanisms in the Euro Area</i>. University of Copenhagen, Department of Economics (formerly Institute of Economics), Discussion Papers: 08-07. Beyer, Doornik and Hendry (2000, 2001) show analytically that three out of four aggregation methods yield

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		problematic results when exchange rate shifts induce relative-price changes between individual countries and found the least problematic method to be the variable weight method of growth rates. This papers shows, however, that the latter is sensitive to the choice of base year when based on real GDP weights whereas not on nominal GDP weights. A comparison of aggregates calculated with different methods shows that the differences are tiny in absolute value but highly persistent. To investigate the impact on the cointegration properties in empirical modelling, the monetary model in Coenen & Vega (2001) based on fixed weights was re-estimated using flexible real and nominal GDP weights. In general, the results remained reasonably robust to the choice of aggregation method.
2008	D02 O21	Ajayi, Sir Ibi. 2008. "Institutions and Economic Planning in Nigeria in Time Perspective." <i>Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies</i> , 50(1): 123-43. It is a great pleasure to be here to give this lecture at the 50th Anniversary and the 48th Annual Conference of the Nigerian Economic Society. I was thinking that I would be asked to reflect and provide an update on such issues as 'recent developments in the theory and empirical analysis of the demand for money', or indeed 'the econometric analysis of import demand'. These were leading issues under debate in the 1970s, with the former topic leading to the TATOO debate and the latter leading to debates on 'walking through the marshes'. Or perhaps, I might be asked to discuss the issue of 'capital flight' or 'globalization'. These are areas in which I have been making contributions in recent times. The organizers of the conference have, however, asked me to write on 'institutions and economic planning in Nigeria in time perspective' I must let you know that I already feel like an infinitely-lived economist (with apology to my colleagues at the Ibadan School of Economics) having been asked to talk in 'time perspective' and what comes to my mind is the intergeneration model to explain this. That of course is not the intention of this talk. That can be left for another day and another time!
2008	D92	Liu, Jin-Tan, Meng-Wen Tsou, and Ping Wang. 2008. "Differential Cash Constraints, Financial Leverage and the Demand for Money: Evidence from a Complete Panel of Taiwanese Firms." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 30(1): 523-42. This paper studies firms' demand for money by developing a differential-cash-constraint framework with firms' entire wage bills requiring cash in advance and a fraction of investment purchases being financed by credits. In addition to conventional scale and opportunity-cost factors, firms' financial status and profitability are crucial determinants for their money demand behavior. Employing a new data set consisting of a panel of Taiwanese firms over 1990-97, our econometric analysis lends empirical support to our theory. The estimates suggest that economies of scale in firms' cash management are present and that lower financial leverage or higher profitability raises money demand significantly.
2008	F43	Akiba, Hiroya. 2008. "Exchange Market Pressure for a Small Emerging Country." <i>Asia Pacific Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 12(2): 3-25. This paper constructs a model of exchange market pressure (EMP) applicable to a small, open (emerging) country that is characterized by a non-existing exchange rate pass-through for exports, but also by an exchange rate-sensitive demand for money. Philippines is selected for this empirical analysis because it is a small country that satisfies the postulated characteristics, and it has changed its exchange rate regimes several times. This paper focuses on the effectiveness of intervention by the Philippines monetary authority conducted to mitigate EMP. It is concluded that the overall intervention activity was successful over the sample period.
2008	L11	CV: Angelini, Paolo, and Francesco Lippi. 2008. "Did Prices Really Soar after the Euro Cash Changeover? Evidence from ATM Withdrawals." In <i>The Euro, Inflation and Consumers' Perceptions: Lessons from Italy</i> , ed. Paolo Del Giovane and Roberto Sabbatini, 109-24. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	L16	Li, Zhiguo. 2008. "Money Demand Elasticity, Effective Money Supply and Money Market Disequilibrium: "China's Puzzle" and Long-Term Excessive Liquidity." <i>Frontiers of Economics in China</i> , 3(2): 209-22. Chinese excessive liquidity problems are more serious than other main countries. The upgrading industrial structure and the increasing opening degree lead to the excessive money demand and higher money demand elasticity. Bad credits weaken money supply effectiveness and lead to illusive increasing money. We set up the money market disequilibrium model under the condition of the excessive liquidity. The imbalance between money demand and money supply is the key of Chinese excessive liquidity problems.
2008	N25	Kuroda, Akinobu. 2008. "Concurrent but Non-integrable Currency Circuits: Complementary Relationships among Monies in Modern China and Other Regions." <i>Financial History Review</i> , 15(1): 17-36. The coexistence of a number of monies with fluctuating exchange rates in modern China and other Asian regions appeared chaotic to foreign observers. However, behind this apparently confused situation lay a multiplicity of currency circuits, each of which consisted of pairing a trade zone with a particular currency. Their concurrence resulted from the difference of temporality and space in monetary usage. The difficulty of matching heterogeneous demands for money to uneven supplies of currencies made for multiple currency circulation. Such a multiplicity caused some merchants to make use of imaginary units which were alive only in account books. Though complementary relationships between incompatible monies prevailed in China, India and other regions, a combination of a remittance system and local credit supply in some societies happened to synchronise currency streams to make a compatible monetary system. This comparative study suggests that currency streams often had to pass through multiple market layers, and that some friction in the streams meant that the market required plural monies.
2008	N44	CV: Klovland, Jan Tore. 2008. "Tax Evasion and the Demand for Currency in Norway and Sweden: Is There a Hidden Relationship?." In <i>The Economics of the Hidden Economy. Volume 2</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 201-17. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 227. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	O21	THE SAME AS D02 Ajayi, Sir Ibi. 2008. "Institutions and Economic Planning in Nigeria in Time Perspective." <i>Nigerian Journal of Economic and Social Studies</i> , 50(1): 123-43.
2009		
2009	C41	CV: Ericsson, Neil R., and Steven B. Kamin. 2009. "Constructive Data Mining: Modelling Argentine Broad Money Demand." In <i>The Methodology and Practice of Econometrics: A Festschrift in Honour of David F. Hendry</i> . David F. Hendry, 412-39. Edited by Jennifer L. Castle and Neil Shephard. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2009	C61	Seitz, Franz, Dietrich Stoyan, and Karl-Heinz Todter. 2009. <i>Coin migration within the euro area</i> . Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Centre, Discussion Paper Series 1; Economic Studies; 2009.27. This paper analyses how many euro coins outflow from Germany and which composition of coins is to be expected in the long run. To this end, a simple mathematical model is formulated and calibrated for euro 1 coins. The introduction of the euro coins in 2002 presented a unique opportunity to analyse the cross-border migration and the mixing process of coins in different euro-area countries. Based on research by Stoyan and depending on growth assumptions, the annual outflow of German euro 1 coins is calculated to lie somewhere between 4% and 5%. In the long run, the ratio of German euro 1 coins in Germany is likely to converge to around 50%.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	D40	Schlegel, Martin, and Sebastien Kraenzlin. 2009. <i>Demand for Reserves and the Central Bank's Management of Interest Rates</i>. Swiss National Bank, Working Papers: 2009-15. The implementation of monetary policy is prevalently done by interest rate targeting with a short term market rate serving as operational target. The instruments for achieving the operational target are the provision of reserves and the interest rate charged in these transactions. This paper presents a model for the estimation of the demand curve for reserves, derived from the central bank's fixed rate tender auction and the interbank money market. Using data from Switzerland, the slope of the demand curve is estimated. Furthermore, properties of the demand curve such as the slope patterns in the course of a maintenance period and the slope in different monetary regimes are assessed. We find a steeper demand curve towards the end of the maintenance period and an increasing slope when the general interest rate level is high. Further, we investigate the role of the Swiss National Bank's (SNB) interest rate in the fixed rate tender auctions. There is evidence that the SNB uses its auction rate to guide the interbank market rate.
2009	F24	Vargas-Silva, Carlos. 2009. "The Tale of Three Amigos: Remittances, Exchange Rates, and Money Demand in Mexico." <i>Review of Development Economics</i>, 13(1): 1-14. The author analyzes the relationship between remittances, exchange rates, and money demand in Mexico. He finds that shocks to remittances have a positive impact on domestic money demand. The results also suggest the existence of a bi-directional relationship between remittances and the exchange rate. Furthermore, positive shocks to remittances are found to have a negative impact on Mexico's real exchange rate. This indicates that remittances appreciate the Mexican peso and therefore may impact on the competitiveness of the tradable sector negatively.
2009	H27	Munro, John. 2009. <i>Warfare, Liquidity Crises, and Coinage Debasements in Burgundian Flanders, 1384-1482: Monetary or Fiscal Remedies?</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. Coinage debasements were a prevalent and generally very harmful feature of most economies in late-medieval western Europe, and most certainly in Burgundian Flanders (1384-1482). Flanders also experienced several economic recessions or contractions from three related sources: warfare; the so-called 'bullion famines', with liquidity crises; and the irredeemable decline of its former mainstay, the woollen textile industries. Since many of my previous publications dealt with the Flemish cloth industry, this paper focuses on the other two major economic problems, of which warfare was the most important factor. The question posed therefore is simply this: did the Burgundian dukes undertake coinage debasements principally as a monetary or as a fiscal policy? In a recent and highly praised monograph, Sargent and Velde (The Big Problem of Small Change, 2002) have contended that almost all late-medieval and early-modern coinage debasements were undertaken to remedy not just coin shortages, but especially shortages of petty or billon coins. For the Burgundian era, one may make a strong prima facie case that Flanders (and all the Burgundian Low Countries) suffered from two major 'bullion famines', or certainly from severe coinage scarcities, including very severe scarcities of petty coins: from the 1390s to about 1415, and from the early 1440s to the early 1470s. In both periods, moreover, Flanders suffered from very severe deflations. In this paper, I contend that warfare was indeed, directly and indirectly, a primary cause of those monetary scarcities, especially in reducing the income velocity of money and thus in increasing hoarding--in my view, far more important than any supposed balance of payments deficits and 'bullion outflows to the East'. Nevertheless, I can find no convincing evidence that the Burgundian rulers ever undertook coinage debasements to remedy these coinage scarcities and to combat deflation (with one minor exception, in 1457, for petty coins). Instead, the thesis of this paper is that the Burgundian rulers undertook coinage debasements primarily as aggressive fiscal policies, and primarily to finance warfare. Almost all medieval princes exacted a seigniorage tax on bullion minted. They sought to maximize these revenues both by increasing this tax rate and by enticing much larger quantities of bullion into their mints: by both the techniques of debasement and by auxiliary bullionist policies. The paper seeks to show that the Flemish coinage debasements were generally successful, by satisfying three conditions: (1) that merchants delivering bullion to the mints received in return a greater number and greater face value of coins than before (and a greater value than from any competing mints); (2) that the public continued to accept debased, or more debased, coins at nominal face value, receiving them by 'tale' rather than by weight and intrinsic value; and (3) that such merchants, also benefitting from asymmetric information, were able to spend their new coins before their gains were eroded by inflation. This paper demonstrates that the inflationary consequences from Flemish coinage debasements were always less than would be predicted from strictly mathematical formula for price changes--perhaps because the debasements did not counteract the prevailing forces of monetary contraction and deflation. At the same time, however, because so many principalities then pursued coinage debasements as veritable guerres monetaires, many princes undertook coinage debasements for purely defensive reasons: to protect their domestic mints from foreign competition and their realms from influxes of foreign debased and especially counterfeit imitations: i.e., to counteract Gresham's Law. This study concludes with a striking anomaly in Spanish monetary history: Spanish monarchs, having agreed to abjure and forgo seigniorage taxes on coinage, did not engage in any debasements, of either the gold or silver coinages, from 1497 to 1686. But they had the luxury of alternative revenues from taxes on imports of vast quantities of silver from the Spanish Americas during most of this era. The Burgundian dukes had no such alternative sources of revenue to finance their wars.
2009	H27	Munro, John. 2009. <i>Coinage and Monetary Policies in Burgundian Flanders during the late-medieval 'Bullion Famines', 1384-1482</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. This paper seeks to answer two questions: were the coinage debasements in Burgundian Flanders (1384-1482) undertaken principally as monetary or fiscal policies; and were they beneficial or harmful? In a recent monograph, Sargent and Velde (Big Problem of Small Change: 2002) contend that monetary objectives governed almost all medieval, early-modern debasements, especially to remedy the chronic shortages of petty coins. Despite overwhelming evidence that Burgundian Flanders, along with most of north-west Europe in the later 14th and 15th centuries, experienced severe monetary scarcities and liquidity crises, especially in the periods ca. 1390--ca. 1415 and ca. 1440--ca. 1470, both periods of severe deflations, eras commonly known as 'bullion famines', there is no compelling evidence that the Burgundian rulers debased their coinages on the basis of any such monetary policies. My thesis is that the Burgundian rulers of Flanders, in competition with neighboring princes, undertook their debasements primarily as aggressive fiscal policies, specifically to finance warfare. Their goal was to increase their seigniorage revenues, the tax imposed on bullion brought to their mints, by two means: by increasing the tax rate itself, and by enticing an increased influx of bullion into their mints, both by the debasement techniques themselves and by auxiliary bullionist policies. Those policies were successful so long as three conditions were met: (1) that merchants supplying bullion received more coins of the same face value and thus with a greater aggregate money-of-account value than before (or than from other mints); (2) that the public accepted such debased coins at the same face value, by tale; and (3) that the merchants spent their increased supply of coins quickly, before any ensuing inflation eroded those gains. This study further demonstrates that the inflationary consequences of debasements were always less than those predicted by mathematical formulae--possibly because those debasements failed to counteract the prevailing forces of monetary contraction and deflation. Because so many princes pursued similar fiscal policies, many others engaged in debasement for purely defensive reasons: to protect their mints from foreign competition and to protect their domestic money supplies from influxes of debased and also counterfeit imitations: i.e., to counteract Gresham's Law. If many debasements were retaliatory measures against a neighbour's bullionist policies, those policies in general, and not just debasements, were also products of late-medieval warfare, which was also the primary culprit responsible for periodic monetary contractions: by impeding coinage circulations and bullion flows, and by provoking increased hoarding. The answer to the final question is that debasements were usually far more harmful than

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		beneficial. Note that this is an extensively revised and shortened version of an earlier working paper (no. 355), correcting some errors in that paper (concerning Spanish coinage): with the same tables, but with a new set of graphs.
2009	J13	Maksymenko, Svitlana. 2009. "Fertility, Money Holdings, and Economic Growth: Evidence from Ukraine." <i>Comparative Economic Studies</i>, 51(1): 75-99. This paper investigates declining fertility in Eastern Europe. By synthesising recent theoretical findings, this paper identifies the channels through which the economy and fertility interact. The study uses a multi-variable vector autoregression model to determine the short- and the long-run responses of fertility to unemployment, money holdings, and output growth disturbances in the Ukrainian economy. We find that labour market conditions and households' money holdings are indeed important determinants of family decisions to bear and rear children. Unemployment disturbances and monetary incentives explain more than a third of fertility variations. The impulse response, variance decomposition, and sensitivity analyses suggest a wide range of policy options to address the issue of declining fertility in transition countries.
2009	N26 N96 O18	Nicolini, Esteban A., and Maria Paula Parolo. 2009. "La circulacion de moneda en el Norte argentino despues de la Independencia: El caso de Tucuman entre 1820 y 1850. (Currency Circulation in Northern Argentina after Independence: Tucuman between 1820 and 1850. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Historia Economica</i>, 27(1): 75-102. The study of monetary phenomena in Argentina between 1810 and 1850 is complicated by the lack of historical sources and the coexistence of various currencies. According to previous research, the north of the country and specially Tucuman have been strongly influenced by Bolivian monetary policy and its currency devaluation through the issue of coins known as "feble". However, so far, a quantitative analysis of the circulation of money in this region for this period does not exist. This article shows that probate inventories have a great potential for advancing the exploration of these issues and presents an analysis of all the inventories available for Tucuman between 1820 and 1850. With this information the demand for money for this period is estimated and we confirm that money in circulation would have become more abundant in the 1840s, the period of highest levels of issue of "feble" coins, but without an obvious break with previous decades.
2010		
2010	D64	Tin, Jan. 2010. "Bequest Motives and Household Money Demand." <i>Journal of Economics and Finance</i>, 34(3): 269-83. The bequest motive is an important motive determining intergenerational transfers of income, saving, and money. However, it has received little or no attention from past studies on money demand. This study utilizes panel data to show that the bequest motive is positively related to money demand and interacts with the life-cycle motive during various stages of an individual's life. Householders with bequest motives are more likely to transfer a greater proportion of their permanent incomes to monetary assets than those without bequest motives.
2010	E69	Fischer, Andreas M. 2010. <i>Immigration and large banknotes</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8065. Do immigrants have a higher demand for large denominated banknotes than natives? This micro study examines whether banknote orders for CHF 1,000 notes, a banknote used for storage purposes, is concentrated in Swiss municipalities with a high foreign-to-native ratio. The evidence for 251 Swiss municipalities finds that immigrants hoard fewer CHF 1,000 banknotes than natives. This result means that immigration reduces seigniorage (per person) as measured by banknote orders. A 1% increase in the immigrant-to-native ratio is coincident with a reduction in banknote orders by CHF 4,000. This reduction is attributed to wealth and age effects linked to immigrants.
2010	G24	Bhaduri, Amit. 2010. <i>A Contribution to the Theory of Financial Fragility and Crisis</i>. Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. The paper examines three aspects of a financial crisis of domestic origin. The first section studies the evolution of a debt-financed consumption boom supported by rising asset prices, leading to a credit crunch and fluctuations in the real economy, and, ultimately, to debt deflation. The next section extends the analysis to trace gradual evolution toward Ponzi finance and its consequences. The final section explains the link between the financial and the real sector of the economy, pointing to an inherent liquidity problem. The paper concludes with comments on the interactions between the three aspects.
2010	K22 L26	CV: Davidson, Paul. 2010. "How Does a Capitalist Economy Work in the Real World?." In <i>Macroeconomics, Finance and Money: Essays in Honour of Philip Arestis</i> . Philip Arestis, 163-76. Edited by Giuseppe Fontana, John McCombie, and Malcolm Sawyer. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	L21	Natke, Paul A., and Gregory A. Falls. 2010. "Economies of Scale and the Demand for Money." <i>Small Business Economics</i>, 35(3): 283-98. Cross-sectional data from four Surveys of Small Business Finance demonstrate that economies of scale in money holding exist, that these economies appear to be increasing over time, and that the magnitudes are greater than those estimated for large US corporations. Firms not practising several specific cash management techniques and firms facing constraints in the credit market hold lower money balances. Minority-owned firms exhibit economies of scale similar to the overall sample but cash management practices and credit constraint variables generally do not influence their money holding behavior. Scale economies vary widely across industries but overall means are relatively stable over time.
2010	L26	THE SAME AS K22 CV: Davidson, Paul. 2010. "How Does a Capitalist Economy Work in the Real World?." In <i>Macroeconomics, Finance and Money: Essays in Honour of Philip Arestis</i> . Philip Arestis, 163-76. Edited by Giuseppe Fontana, John McCombie, and Malcolm Sawyer. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	N33	Davidson, Paul. 2010. "How Does a Capitalist Economy Work in the Real World?." In <i>Macroeconomics, Finance and Money: Essays in Honour of Philip Arestis</i>. Philip Arestis, 163-76. Edited by Giuseppe Fontana, John McCombie, and Malcolm Sawyer. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan. The study of monetary phenomena and an understanding of price determination in modern Europe are too often limited by scarcity of good-quality data sets on the evolution across time of such variables as money holdings, income, or wealth. In this article, we show that information contained in probate inventories can be extremely useful in circumventing this problem. In particular, we combine a data set of 116 inventories from Palencia (in northern Spain) between 1750 and 1770 with census information (Catastro de Ensenada) in order to create a cross-section estimate of money demand, a first for any period before the nineteenth century. Results provide meaningful insights about relationships among money demand, wealth, urbanization, and structural change in a pre-industrial economy; they also highlight the potential of probate inventories for improving our general understanding of the monetary history of modern Europe.
2011		
2011	B20 B51	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Is There Room for Bulls, Bears, and States in the Circuit?." Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper takes off from Jan Kregel's paper "Shylock and Hamlet, or Are There Bulls and Bears in the Circuit?" (1986), which aimed to remedy shortcomings in most expositions of the "circuit approach." While some "circuitists"

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
	B52	have rejected John Maynard Keynes's liquidity preference theory, Kregel argued that such rejection leaves the relation between money and capital asset prices, and thus investment theory, hanging. This paper extends Kregel's analysis to an examination of the role that banks play in the circuit, and argues that banks should be modeled as active rather than passive players. This also requires an extension of the circuit theory of money, along the lines of the credit and state money approaches of modern Chartalists who follow A. Mitchell Innes. Further, we need to take Charles Goodhart's argument about default seriously: agents in the circuit are heterogeneous credit risks. The paper concludes with links to the work of French circuitist Alain Parguez.
2011	B26	Labye, Agnes. 2011. "La crise financiere actuelle: Une application du modele de Minsky? (The Current Financial Crisis: An Application of Minsky Model? With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Economie Financiere</i> , 0(102): 263-84. The currently observed turmoil in financial markets, which is believed to have been ignited by the collapse of the American subprime mortgage market, has recently brought to prominence the ideas of Hyman Minsky, member of the post-Keynesian school of economics. Many commentators are of the view that Minsky's framework of thinking accurately anticipated the current financial crisis. The key mechanism that pushes the economy towards a crisis is the accumulation of debt during the period of prosperity. So, the economy becomes more and more fragile. Financial innovations and deregulation in a context of globalisation are responsible of this situation. It's an important point of his analysis. It's an aspect of the "financial instability hypothesis" (FIH). Another aspect of FIH is that during good times, banks and other intermediaries try to lure investors to buy debt by means of sophisticated innovations. So the major role of financial intermediaries in a process of crisis is showed. Definitely, it's possible to show that the current crisis is an application of Minsky's model.
2011	B51	THE SAME AS B20 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Is There Room for Bulls, Bears, and States in the Circuit?". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	B52	THE SAME AS B20 Wray
2011	C35	Arango, Carlos, Kim Huynh, and Leonard Sabetti. 2011. <i>How Do You Pay? The Role of Incentives at the Point-of-Sale</i> . Bank of Canada, Working Papers. This paper uses discrete-choice models to quantify the role of consumer socioeconomic characteristics, payment instrument attributes, and transaction features on the probability of using cash, debit card, or credit card at the point-of-sale. We use the Bank of Canada 2009 Method of Payment Survey, a two-part survey among adult Canadians containing a detailed questionnaire and a three-day shopping diary. We find that cash is still used intensively at low value transactions due to speed, merchant acceptance, and low costs. Debit and credit cards are used more frequently for higher transaction values where safety, record keeping, the ability to delay payment and credit card rewards gain prominence. We present estimates of the elasticity of using a credit card with respect to credit card rewards. Reward elasticities are a key element in understanding the impact of retail payment pricing regulation on consumer payment instrument usage and welfare.
2011	C58	Diss: Guo, Zhengfeng. 2011. Three Essays on Nonlinear Time Series Econometrics. PhD diss. Vanderbilt University. This dissertation is comprised of three chapters on time series econometrics. The first chapter investigates the asymptotic and finite sample properties of the lag selection procedure based on the final prediction error (FPE) when the additive structure is a priori known in the nonparametric autoregression. The simulation results show a significant improvement in the finite sample performance over the case of unrestricted estimation. The second chapter proposes a model-free cotrending rank selection procedure, in the presence of both stochastic and nonlinear deterministic trends. Simulation results suggest good finite sample properties of the new rank selection criteria. The proposed method is then illustrated through an application of Japanese money demand function allowing for the cotrending relationship among money, income and interest rates. The third chapter develops a smooth transition GARCH model with an asymmetric transition function, which allows an asymmetric response of volatility to the size and sign of shocks, and an asymmetric transition dynamics for positive shocks and negative shocks. The model is applied to the empirical financial data: the NASDAQ index and the individual stock IBM daily returns.
2011	C81	Schmidt, Tobias. 2011. <i>Fatigue in payment diaries--empirical evidence from Germany</i> . Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Centre, Discussion Paper Series 1: Economic Studies: 2011,11. In this paper we analyse whether the recording behaviour of consumers keeping a payment diary changes over the diary period. Using data from a large study on the payment behaviour of German consumers we find that individuals tend to report a higher number of transactions on the first day of the diary period than on subsequent days. Contrary to existing literature we also find that the number of small cash payments recorded does not decrease during the one-week diary period. Our findings indicate that short diaries may be enough to reflect adequately the payment behaviour of all consumers. However, the precision of the estimates increases with longer diaries, at small additional costs. Longer diaries are especially helpful when it comes to analysing subgroups of payment types or rare events.
2011	D62	Chiu, Jonathan, and Miguel Molico. 2011. "Uncertainty, Inflation, and Welfare." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 43(0): 487-512. This paper studies the welfare costs and the redistributive effects of inflation in the presence of idiosyncratic liquidity risk, in a microfounded search-theoretical monetary model. We calibrate the model to match the empirical aggregate money demand and the distribution of money holdings across households and study the effects of inflation under the implied degree of market incompleteness. We show that in the presence of imperfect insurance the estimated long-run welfare costs of inflation are on average 40% to 55% smaller compared to a complete markets, representative agent economy, and that inflation induces important redistributive effects across households.
2011	D62	Dressler, Scott J. 2011. "Uncertainty, Inflation, and Welfare: Discussion." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 43(0): 513-19.
2011	G14	Lester, Benjamin, Andrew Postlewaite, and Randall Wright. 2011. "Information and Liquidity." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 43(0): 355-77. We study how recognizability affects assets' acceptability, or liquidity. Some assets, like U.S. currency, are readily accepted because sellers can easily recognize their value, unlike stock certificates, bonds or foreign currency, say. This idea is common in monetary economics, but previous models deliver equilibria where less recognizable assets are always accepted with positive probability, never probability 0. This is inconvenient when prices are determined through bargaining, which is difficult with private information. We construct models where agents reject outright assets that they cannot recognize, at least for some parameters. Thus, information frictions generate liquidity differences without overly complicating the analysis.
2011	G14	Rocheteau, Guillaume. 2011. "Information and Liquidity: Discussion." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 43(0): 379-84. I discuss the model of asset liquidity by Lester, Postlewaite, and Wright (2011, this issue, Forthcoming). I consider a model with bilateral matching and bargaining in which a perfectly divisible asset serves as means of payment. A recognizability problem is introduced by assuming that the asset can be counterfeited at a positive cost. In contrast to Lester, Postlewaite, and Wright, in equilibrium sellers always accept objects that they do not recognize. The private information problem manifests itself by smaller quantities traded in uninformed matches.
2011	Q41	Sharifi, Alimorad, and Aboozar Shakeri. 2011. "Subsidies of Energy Carriers and Dynamic Energy Demand Analysis in the Iranian Manufacturing Industries. (In Farsi. With English summary.)." <i>Quarterly Journal of the Economic Research</i> , 0(3): 1-25. Energy

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		is considered one of the major inputs of production along with other inputs such as labor and capital that contribute to the production process. Moreover, most energy sources have fossil origin and are irreversible, so on the one hand, the basic features of the finitude of other energy inputs to production are distinct and the necessity of energy saving and the possibility of substituting them with the renewable forms are self-evident. Industrial energy demand analysis has always been one of the leading fields of research in economics. This issue is more critical in the case of developing countries, especially those with transitional experiences. In this paper, third generation of dynamic factor demand models for the Iranian manufacturing industries is estimated to analyze the speed of adjustment in factor demands. Using the quadratic functional form, the result was the elimination of energy subsidies in the short term which has a great impact on the industry to reduce energy demand. But, it is believed that in the long run, the intensity of this effect will be diminished. Furthermore, the results show that the speed of adjustment in capital stock of factory industry is very low.
2012		
2012	C67 D57	Diewert, Erwin, Dennis Fixler, and Kimberly Zieschang. 2012. <i>Problems with the Measurement of Banking Services in a National Accounting Framework</i> . UBC Department of Economics, UBC Departmental Archives. The paper considers some of the problems associated with the indirectly measured components of financial service outputs in the System of National Accounts (SNA), termed FISIM (Financial Intermediation Services Indirectly Measured). The paper utilizes a user cost and supplier benefit approach to the determination of the value of various financial services in the banking sector. The present paper also attempts to integrate the balance sheet accounts in the SNA with the usual flow accounts. An empirical example of various nominal output concepts that could be applied to the U.S. commercial banking sector is presented.
2012	D80	CV; Tobin, J. 2012. "Liquidity Preference as Behavior towards Risk." In <i>Theories of Money and Banking. Volume 2. Alternative Approaches to Money, Financial Institutions and Policy.</i> , ed. L. Randall Wray, 307-28. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 268. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	E02	Gorton, Gary B., Stefan Lewellen, and Andrew Metrick. 2012. <i>The Safe-Asset Share</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17777. We document that the percentage of all U.S. assets that are "safe" has remained stable at about 33 percent since 1952. This stable ratio is a rare example of calm in a rapidly changing financial world. Over the same time period, the ratio of U.S. assets to GDP has increased by a factor of 2.5, and the main supplier of safe financial debt has shifted from commercial banks to the "shadow banking system." We analyze this pattern of stylized facts and offer some tentative conclusions about the composition of the safe-asset share and its role within the overall economy.
2012	E59	Hillinger, Claude, Bernd Sussmuth, and Marco Sunder. 2012. <i>The Quantity Theory of Money and Friedmanian Monetary Policy: An Empirical Investigation</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3754. We introduce an approach for the empirical study of the quantity theory of money (QTM) that is novel both with respect to the specific steps taken as well as the general methodology employed. Empirical studies of the QTM have focused directly on the relationship between the rate of change of the money stock and inflation. We believe that this is an inferior starting point for several reasons and focus instead on the Cambridge form of the QTM. We find that the coefficient k fluctuates strongly in the short run, but has a low and steady rate of change in the long run, which makes the QTM a useful instrument for the long-run control of inflation. An important finding that contradicts all of the previous literature is that the QTM holds for low inflation as well as for high inflation. We discuss how our findings relate to monetarism generally and propose an adaptation of McCallum's rule for a Friedmanian monetary policy.
2012	F11 F54 N41	Grubb, Farley. 2012. <i>Chronic Specie Scarcity and Efficient Barter: The Problem of Maintaining an Outside Money Supply in British Colonial America</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18099. Colonial Americans complained that gold and silver coins (specie) were chronically scarce. These coins could be acquired only through importation. Given unrestricted trade in specie, market arbitrage should have eliminated chronic scarcity. A model of efficient barter and local inside money is developed to show how chronic specie scarcity in colonial America could prevail despite unrestricted specie-market arbitrage, thus justifying colonial complaints. The creation of inside fiat paper monies by colonial governments was a welfare-enhancing response to preexisting chronic specie scarcity, not the cause of that scarcity.
2012	F40	De Santis, Roberto A. 2012. <i>Quantity theory is alive: the role of international portfolio shifts</i> . European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1435. We challenge the view that the relationship between money and prices is too loose in countries with low inflation rates and argue that cross-border portfolio shifts are the root cause of the volatility in real money balances. The novelty of this paper is that we model jointly in the euro area and the United States (i) the equilibrium in the money market that takes into account the cross-border portfolio shifts, and (ii) the equilibrium in the domestic asset markets, by finding a no-arbitrage relation between domestic long-horizon expected stock and bond returns. We estimate a stable money demand in the long-run and find that the short-run correlation between annual inflation and model-based excess money growth is not statistically different from unity in both the euro area and the United States. We also find that the resulting long-run equity risk premium comoves counter-cyclically with quarterly real GDP growth in both economies.
2012	F54	THE SAME AS F11 Grubb, Farley. 2012. <i>Chronic Specie Scarcity and Efficient Barter: The Problem of Maintaining an Outside Money Supply in British Colonial America</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18099.
2012	G00	Barnett, William, and Fredj Jawadi. 2012. <i>Introduction to Recent Developments in Alternative Finance: Empirical Assessments and Economic Implications</i> . University of Kansas, Department of Economics, WORKING PAPERS SERIES IN THEORETICAL AND APPLIED ECONOMICS: 201237. This paper is the introduction to the forthcoming book, <i>Recent Developments in Alternative Finance: Empirical Assessments and Economic Implications</i> , Proceedings of Second International Symposium in Computational Economics and Finance. The conference was held in Tunis, Tunisia, March 15-17, 2012. The volume will appear as volume 22 of the Emerald Press monograph series, <i>International Symposia in Economic Theory and Econometrics</i> . The topic of the conference was alternative approaches to finance.
2012	G02	Noussair, Charles N., Gregers Richter, and Jean-Robert Tyran. 2012. "Money Illusion and Nominal Inertia in Experimental Asset Markets." <i>Journal of Behavioral Finance</i> , 13(1): 27-37. We test whether large but purely nominal shocks affect real asset market prices. We subject a laboratory asset market to an exogenous shock, which either inflates or deflates the nominal fundamental value of the asset while holding the real fundamental value constant. After an inflationary shock, nominal prices adjust upward rapidly, and we observe no real effects. However, after a deflationary shock, nominal prices display considerable inertia and real prices adjust only slowly and incompletely toward the levels that would prevail in the absence of a shock. Thus, an asymmetry is observed in the price response to inflationary and deflationary nominal shocks.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	H22	CV: Adair, Philippe. 2012. "The Non-observed Economy in the European Union Countries (EU-15): A Comparative Analysis of Estimates." In <i>Tax Evasion and the Shadow Economy</i> , ed. Michael Pickhardt and Aloys Prinz, 89-126. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	J64	Diss: Tano, Gerard. 2012. Unemployment Insurance in Labor Search Model and Money Demand. PhD diss. Southern Illinois University.
2012	N41	THE SAME AS F11 Grubb, Farley. 2012. <i>Chronic Specie Scarcity and Efficient Barter: The Problem of Maintaining an Outside Money Supply in British Colonial America</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18099.
2013		
2013	B50	Sobel, Richard. 2013. "The 'Desire for Money:' Aristotelian Blind Spot in the Field of Economics? A French Heterodox Point of View." <i>Journal of Philosophical Economics</i> , 6(2): 2-22. If the field of economics has today become the archetype for determinism in the social sciences, it comes at the price of a form of objectivity founded on the complex process of the reduction and naturalization of a certain type of social relation, a process best described via the real approach or the 'approach by value.' A radical critique of this process requires the deconstruction of this dominant approach, characterized by the articulation of neoclassical theory and economic liberalism. It is only once the repression of the desire for money, a repression constitutive of false economic objectivity, has been denounced that the standard model can then be subject to such a critique. This will in turn open the possibility of an economic theory which is radically anti-naturalist.
2013	E60	Keating, John, and Andrew Lee Smith. 2013. <i>Price Versus Financial Stability: A role for money in Taylor rules?</i> . University of Kansas, Department of Economics, WORKING PAPERS SERIES IN THEORETICAL AND APPLIED ECONOMICS: 201307. This paper analyzes optimal monetary policy in a standard New-Keynesian model augmented with a financial sector. The banks in the model are subject to shocks which impede their ability and willingness to produce financial assets. We show these financial market supply shocks decrease both the natural rates of output and interest. The implication is that an optimizing central bank with real time data on only inflation, output, interest rate spreads and monetary aggregates will respond positively to the growth rate of monetary aggregates which signal movement in the natural rate from these financial shocks. This simple rule is implementable by central banks as it makes the policy instrument a function of only observables and does not require precise knowledge of the model or the parameters. The key is the use of the Divisia monetary aggregate which provides a parameter--and estimation--free approximation to the true monetary aggregate. We show policy rules reacting to the Divisia monetary aggregate have well-behaved determinacy properties--satisfying a novel Taylor principle for monetary aggregates. Finally, we conclude with a minimax robust policy prescription given the uncertainty surrounding parameters driving the financial and other structural shocks.
2013	F62	Paudel, Ramesh Chandra, and Nelson Perera. 2013. "Does Financial Liberalisation Boost Money Demand? Evidence from Sri Lanka." <i>Indian Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 12(2): 223-42. This paper examines the role of financial liberalization on money demand in Sri Lanka covering the duration over 1963 to 2008. Taking the structural break into consideration, it is detected that financial liberalization does not have such a strong positive association with money demand as suggested by McKinnon-Shaw hypothesis; rather it is negative in both the long-run and the short-run. However, we found strong evidence that the exchange rate and interest rate reform initiated in 1977 has a substantial contribution to expand both narrow and broad money demand.
2013	K14 R12	Ardizzi, Guerino, Massimiliano Piacenza, Carmelo Petraglia, and Gilberto Turati. 2013. "L'economia non osservata fra evasione e crimine: Una rivisitazione del Currency Demand Approach con una applicazione al contesto italiano. (With English summary.)." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i> , 102(1-3): 229-69. This study contributes to the debate on estimating the size of underground economy, by proposing a reinterpretation of the Currency Demand Approach (CDA). Three main innovations are introduced. First, a direct measure of cash transactions is taken as dependent variable in the money demand equation. Second, indicators of detected tax evasion substitute difficult-to-find proxies for all the relevant determinants of noncompliance. Third, a control for cash used in criminal activities is introduced. The application of this 'modified-CDA' to Italian provinces reveals that the provinces in Centre-North exhibit a higher incidence on GDP of both the underground economy and illegal production.
2013	N55 N95 Q11	Kaminishi, Miriam. 2013. "The Seasonal Demand for Multiple Monies in Manchuria: Re-examining Zhang Zuolin's Government's Economic Policy during the 1920s." <i>Financial History Review</i> , 20(3): 335-59. This article reviews the political economy of Manchuria under the rule of Zhang Zuolin, which resulted in the economic instability that occurred during the winter of 1928. One can conjecture that the economic instability did not occur only because of the arbitrariness of the political and military regional government. The instability appears to be related to an ongoing seasonal demand for monies, which was relatively high between the months of September and March, since it corresponded to the period of commerce in soybeans--the region's main economic activity--the migration of seasonal workers, and also the festive period of the Chinese New Year. The analysis was conducted based on primary materials published by the South Manchuria Railway Company, such as currency issuance and the variation of the exchange rate of the major currencies in circulation among foreign and Chinese currencies.
2013	P52	Delatte, Anne-Laure, Julien Fouquau, and Carsten Holz. 2013. <i>Understanding Money Demand in the Transition from a Centrally Planned to a Market Economy</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9721. Fundamental changes in institutions during the transition from a centrally planned to a market economy present a formidable challenge to monetary policy decision makers. For the case of China, we examine the institutional changes in the monetary system during the process of transition and develop money demand functions that reflect these institutional changes. We consider seasonal unit roots and estimate long run, equilibrium money demand functions, explicitly taking into consideration the changes in the institutional characteristics of China's financial system. Using a newly compiled dataset that covers an unprecedented long time period of 1984-2010 at the quarterly frequency, we are able to draw conclusions on the transitions in households', firms', and aggregate money demand, on the role of the credit plan and interest rates, on the mechanisms of macroeconomic control during economic transition, and on theoretical questions in the development and money literature.
2013	Q11	THE SAME AS N55 Kaminishi, Miriam. 2013. "The Seasonal Demand for Multiple Monies in Manchuria: Re-examining Zhang Zuolin's Government's Economic Policy during the 1920s." <i>Financial History Review</i> , 20(3): 335-59.
2013	Q58	Franck, Marieke, Johan Eyckmans, and Sandra Rousseau. 2013. "Valuating Noise Reduction Benefits with Hedonics: Heterogeneity in NDSIs from Road Noise." <i>Review of Business and Economic Literature</i> , 58(1): 2-33. Policy evaluations (such as cost-benefit analysis) of noise reduction measures require reliable estimates of society's willingness to pay for improving environmental quality. Hedonic regressions are widely used in the literature for that purpose. The results of this technique are often compared in terms of their Noise Depreciation Sensitivity Index (NDSI). Heterogeneity in the results (i.e. NDSI) is usually ascribed to differences in, for instance functional forms, cut-off points and the independent variables. The aim of this paper is to

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		discuss these options in more depth. It will become clear that there is a need for transparency regarding these choices and their impact on the NDSI.
2013	R12	THE SAME AS K14 Ardizzi, Guerino, Massimiliano Piacenza, Carmelo Petraglia, and Gilberto Turati. 2013. "L'economia non osservata fra evasione e crimine: Una rivisitazione del Currency Demand Approach con una applicazione al contesto italiano. (With English summary)." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i> , 102(1-3): 229-69

Table E41.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General*
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F10	Trade: General
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F22	International Migration
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J24	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L82	Entertainment; Media
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy*
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E41: Balance of Links

227	Links in 2005
76	New links in 2006-2013
519	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 26, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E41 is equal to 3.43 AS.
Общий объем раздела E41 — 3,43 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E41.E.

E42 Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems ¹

Table E42.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	15	20	5	1.33	0.18	0.12	General Economics and Teaching
B	180	375	195	2.08	2.10	2.27	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	25	82	57	3.28	0.29	0.50	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	95	293	198	3.08	1.11	1.78	Microeconomics
E	4,365	7,999	3,634	1.83	51.03	48.52	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	1,618	2,908	1,290	1.8	18.92	17.64	International Economics
G	503	1,374	871	2.73	5.88	8.33	Financial Economics
H	52	178	126	3.42	0.61	1.08	Public Economics
I	3	15	12	5	0.04	0.09	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	24	49	25	2.04	0.28	0.30	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	20	66	46	3.3	0.23	0.40	Law and Economics
L	79	249	170	3.15	0.92	1.51	Industrial Organization
M	12	33	21	2.75	0.14	0.20	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	623	1,108	485	1.78	7.28	6.72	Economic History
O	579	1,106	527	1.91	6.77	6.71	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	316	504	188	1.59	3.69	3.06	Economic Systems
Q	12	38	26	3.17	0.14	0.23	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	18	38	20	2.11	0.21	0.23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	15	51	36	3.4	0.18	0.31	Other Special Topics
S	8,554	16,486	7,932	1.93	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E42.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	12	15	3	1.25	0.14	0.09	General Economics
A2	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	15	20	5	1.33	0.18	0.12	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	48	103	55	2.15	0.56	0.62	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	53	95	42	1.79	0.62	0.58	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	68	127	59	1.87	0.79	0.77	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.02	Economic Methodology
B5	8	46	38	5.75	0.09	0.28	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	180	375	195	2.08	2.10	2.27	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	2	6	4	3	0.02	0.04	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	4	10	6	2.5	0.05	0.06	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	3	9	6	3	0.04	0.05	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	12	12	N	0.00	0.07	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	6	22	16	3.67	0.07	0.13	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	6	12	6	2	0.07	0.07	Design of Experiments
C	25	82	57	3.28	0.29	0.50	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.05	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	22	80	58	3.64	0.26	0.49	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	3	28	25	9.33	0.04	0.17	Production and Organizations
D3	4	11	7	2.75	0.05	0.07	Distribution
D4	5	20	15	4	0.06	0.12	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	11	26	15	2.36	0.13	0.16	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	2	10	8	5	0.02	0.06	Welfare Economics
D7	24	46	22	1.92	0.28	0.28	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	21	60	39	2.86	0.25	0.36	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.02	Intertemporal Choice
D	95	293	198	3.08	1.11	1.78	Microeconomics
E0	2	17	15	8.5	0.02	0.10	General
E1	37	84	47	2.27	0.43	0.51	General Aggregative Models
E2	71	160	89	2.25	0.83	0.97	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	309	602	293	1.95	3.61	3.65	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	2,940	5,163	2,223	1.76	34.37	31.32	Money and Interest Rates
E5	885	1,712	827	1.93	10.35	10.38	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	121	261	140	2.16	1.41	1.58	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	4,365	7,999	3,634	1.83	51.03	48.52	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	23	37	14	1.61	0.27	0.22	General
F1	56	143	87	2.55	0.65	0.87	Trade
F2	23	46	23	2	0.27	0.28	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	1,384	2,447	1,063	1.77	16.18	14.84	International Finance
F4	130	195	65	1.5	1.52	1.18	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	2	32	30	16	0.02	0.19	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	1,618	2,908	1,290	1.8	18.92	17.64	International Economics
G0	1	99	98	99	0.01	0.60	General
G1	75	193	118	2.57	0.88	1.17	General Financial Markets
G2	416	1,029	613	2.47	4.86	6.24	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	11	53	42	4.82	0.13	0.32	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	503	1,374	871	2.73	5.88	8.33	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	6	22	16	3.67	0.07	0.13	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	10	34	24	3.4	0.12	0.21	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.03	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	6	18	12	3	0.07	0.11	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	20	73	53	3.65	0.23	0.44	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	7	15	8	2.14	0.08	0.09	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	Miscellaneous Issues
H	52	178	126	3.42	0.61	1.08	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Health
I2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Education and Research Institutions
I3	2	11	9	5.5	0.02	0.07	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	3	15	12	5	0.04	0.09	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	4	15	11	3.75	0.05	0.09	Demographic Economics
J2	4	7	3	1.75	0.05	0.04	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Particular Labor Markets
J5	5	6	1	1.2	0.06	0.04	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	8	10	2	1.25	0.09	0.06	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Labor Standards: National and International
J	24	49	25	2.04	0.28	0.30	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
K1	5	16	11	3.2	0.06	0.10	Basic Areas of Law
K2	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.07	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	4	5	1	1.25	0.05	0.03	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	10	33	23	3.3	0.12	0.20	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	20	66	46	3.3	0.23	0.40	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	11	53	42	4.82	0.13	0.32	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	7	21	14	3	0.08	0.13	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	4	6	2	1.5	0.05	0.04	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	2	13	11	6.5	0.02	0.08	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	2	25	23	12.5	0.02	0.15	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	5	20	15	4	0.06	0.12	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	46	86	40	1.87	0.54	0.52	Industry Studies: Services
L9	1	21	20	21	0.01	0.13	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	79	249	170	3.15	0.92	1.51	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.03	Business Administration
M2	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.02	Business Economics
M3	8	15	7	1.88	0.09	0.09	Marketing and Advertising
M4	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.05	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Personnel Economics
M	12	33	21	2.75	0.14	0.20	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
N1	392	573	181	1.46	4.58	3.48	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	189	410	221	2.17	2.21	2.49	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	16	64	48	4	0.19	0.39	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	20	34	14	1.7	0.23	0.21	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Micro-Business History
N9	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.05	Regional and Urban History
N	623	1108	485	1.78	7.28	6.72	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	369	710	341	1.92	4.31	4.31	Economic Development
O2	167	306	139	1.83	1.95	1.86	Development Planning and Policy
O3	15	42	27	2.8	0.18	0.25	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	16	34	18	2.13	0.19	0.21	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	12	14	2	1.17	0.14	0.08	Economywide Country Studies
O	579	1106	527	1.91	6.77	6.71	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	General
P1	12	24	12	2	0.14	0.15	Capitalist Systems
P2	145	195	50	1.34	1.70	1.18	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	153	264	111	1.73	1.79	1.60	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	4	19	15	4.75	0.05	0.12	Other Economic Systems
P5	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	316	504	188	1.59	3.69	3.06	Economic Systems
Q0	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	General
Q1	9	12	3	1.33	0.11	0.07	Agriculture
Q2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	13	13	N	0.00	0.08	Energy
Q5	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Environmental Economics
Q	12	38	26	3.17	0.14	0.23	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	10	20	10	2	0.12	0.12	General Regional Economics
R2	5	8	3	1.6	0.06	0.05	Household Analysis
R3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Transportation Economics
R5	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	18	38	20	2.11	0.21	0.23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	15	51	36	3.4	0.18	0.31	Other Special Topics
S	8,554	16,486	7,932	1.93	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E42.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	9	10	1	1.11	0.11	0.06	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A22	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B10	4	9	5	2.25	0.05	0.05	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	7	16	9	2.29	0.08	0.1	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	12	26	14	2.17	0.14	0.16	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	19	29	10	1.53	0.22	0.18	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	2	11	9	5.5	0.02	0.07	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.05	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	2	6	4	3	0.02	0.04	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	40	67	27	1.68	0.47	0.41	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B24	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	9	18	9	2	0.11	0.11	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B31	68	125	57	1.84	0.79	0.76	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.02	Economic Methodology
B51	5	19	14	3.8	0.06	0.12	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	3	14	11	4.67	0.04	0.08	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C10	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C15	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C22	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C32	4	6	2	1.5	0.05	0.04	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C40	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C51	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C70	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.05	Noncooperative Games
C73	4	6	2	1.5	0.05	0.04	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C87	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Econometric Software
C91	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	5	8	3	1.6	0.06	0.05	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D01	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D11	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	15	40	25	2.67	0.18	0.24	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	6	36	30	6	0.07	0.22	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D21	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.04	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.05	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.07	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	4	11	7	2.75	0.05	0.07	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.05	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D44	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Auctions
D46	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Value Theory
D50	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.03	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	3	10	7	3.33	0.04	0.06	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.02	Incomplete Markets

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D58	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.02	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D62	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Externalities
D64	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Altruism; Philanthropy
D71	4	4	0	1	0.05	0.02	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	16	35	19	2.19	0.19	0.21	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D74	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D81	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	8	20	12	2.5	0.09	0.12	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	8	20	12	2.5	0.09	0.12	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	4	9	5	2.25	0.05	0.05	Expectations; Speculations
D91	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.02	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E00	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E10	7	10	3	1.43	0.08	0.06	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	17	49	32	2.88	0.2	0.3	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	8	15	7	1.88	0.09	0.09	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.02	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	7	23	16	3.29	0.08	0.14	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	8	23	15	2.88	0.09	0.14	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	10	41	31	4.1	0.12	0.25	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	17	35	18	2.06	0.2	0.21	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	26	31	5	1.19	0.3	0.19	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E30	5	11	6	2.2	0.06	0.07	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	225	423	198	1.88	2.63	2.57	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	74	162	88	2.19	0.87	0.98	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	4	5	1	1.25	0.05	0.03	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	83	140	57	1.69	0.97	0.85	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	103	172	69	1.67	1.2	1.04	Demand for Money
E42	2,628	4,520	1,892	1.72	30.72	27.42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	75	137	62	1.83	0.88	0.83	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	46	184	138	4	0.54	1.12	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	4	9	5	2.25	0.05	0.05	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	50	94	44	1.88	0.58	0.57	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	105	203	98	1.93	1.23	1.23	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	440	819	379	1.86	5.14	4.97	Monetary Policy
E58	290	596	306	2.06	3.39	3.62	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	9	20	11	2.22	0.11	0.12	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	16	41	25	2.56	0.19	0.25	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	40	93	53	2.33	0.47	0.56	Fiscal Policy
E63	39	69	30	1.77	0.46	0.42	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	15	32	17	2.13	0.18	0.19	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	General Outlook and Conditions
F02	23	34	11	1.48	0.27	0.21	International Economic Order
F10	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Trade: General
F11	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.02	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	8	17	9	2.13	0.09	0.1	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	13	51	38	3.92	0.15	0.31	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	30	64	34	2.13	0.35	0.39	Economic Integration

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F16	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.02	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F21	11	21	10	1.91	0.13	0.13	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	International Migration
F23	9	14	5	1.56	0.11	0.08	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.05	Remittances
F30	46	82	36	1.78	0.54	0.5	International Finance: General
F31	367	605	238	1.65	4.29	3.67	Foreign Exchange
F32	64	144	80	2.25	0.75	0.87	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	636	1,119	483	1.76	7.44	6.79	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	23	61	38	2.65	0.27	0.37	International Lending and Debt Problems
F36	248	431	183	1.74	2.9	2.61	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	56	81	25	1.45	0.65	0.49	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	65	91	26	1.4	0.76	0.55	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	7	12	5	1.71	0.08	0.07	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F52	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F55	1	18	17	18	0.01	0.11	International Institutional Arrangements
G00	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Financial Economics: General
G10	8	16	8	2	0.09	0.1	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	3	14	11	4.67	0.04	0.08	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	11	27	16	2.45	0.13	0.16	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	4	10	6	2.5	0.05	0.06	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	3	15	12	5	0.04	0.09	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	36	86	50	2.39	0.42	0.52	International Financial Markets
G18	10	25	15	2.5	0.12	0.15	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	27	46	19	1.7	0.32	0.28	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	308	738	430	2.4	3.6	4.48	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.05	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	74	225	151	3.04	0.87	1.36	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G32	4	27	23	6.75	0.05	0.16	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	2	9	7	4.5	0.02	0.05	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.02	Payout Policy
H11	6	19	13	3.17	0.07	0.12	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	2	12	10	6	0.02	0.07	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H24	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	5	7	2	1.4	0.06	0.04	Tax Evasion
H50	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H55	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.02	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.05	National Security and War
H61	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.04	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	8	21	13	2.63	0.09	0.13	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	10	37	27	3.7	0.12	0.22	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H71	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H73	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	5	7	2	1.4	0.06	0.04	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H87	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.02	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I12	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Health Production
I32	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.04	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J13	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J16	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.03	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J21	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J23	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Labor Demand
J24	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J30	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J50	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.02	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J60	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	4	5	1	1.25	0.05	0.03	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J68	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
K10	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K12	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Contract Law
K14	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Criminal Law
K21	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.04	Antitrust Law
K30	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K33	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	International Law
K34	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Tax Law
K39	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K42	9	31	22	3.44	0.11	0.19	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	1	26	25	26	0.01	0.16	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L14	5	10	5	2	0.06	0.06	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.02	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L23	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Organization of Production
L24	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	3	14	11	4.67	0.04	0.08	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L33	4	5	1	1.25	0.05	0.03	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	2	9	7	4.5	0.02	0.05	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L51	2	25	23	12.5	0.02	0.15	Economics of Regulation
L60	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.02	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	3	17	14	5.67	0.04	0.1	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L71	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L81	5	32	27	6.4	0.06	0.19	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.03	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L86	38	42	4	1.11	0.44	0.25	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Postal and Delivery Services
L96	1	19	18	19	0.01	0.12	Telecommunications
M20	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Business Economics: General
M31	6	13	7	2.17	0.07	0.08	Marketing
M37	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Advertising
M41	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Accounting
M48	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
N10	100	132	32	1.32	1.17	0.8	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	62	102	40	1.65	0.72	0.62	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	44	70	26	1.59	0.51	0.42	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	84	128	44	1.52	0.98	0.78	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	55	71	16	1.29	0.64	0.43	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	29	44	15	1.52	0.34	0.27	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	9	15	6	1.67	0.11	0.09	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N17	9	11	2	1.22	0.11	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth: Africa; Oceania
N20	51	93	42	1.82	0.6	0.56	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	49	97	48	1.98	0.57	0.59	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	11	31	20	2.82	0.13	0.19	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	38	89	51	2.34	0.44	0.54	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	22	35	13	1.59	0.26	0.21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	11	46	35	4.18	0.13	0.28	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	6	15	9	2.5	0.07	0.09	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N34	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N40	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	4	19	15	4.75	0.05	0.12	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	4	20	16	5	0.05	0.12	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	3	12	9	4	0.04	0.07	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N55	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N70	5	8	3	1.6	0.06	0.05	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	7	10	3	1.43	0.08	0.06	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
O10	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.05	Economic Development: General
O11	46	112	66	2.43	0.54	0.68	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.04	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O15	8	18	10	2.25	0.09	0.11	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	115	219	104	1.9	1.34	1.33	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	12	30	18	2.5	0.14	0.18	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	184	302	118	1.64	2.15	1.83	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O23	51	102	51	2	0.6	0.62	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	116	202	86	1.74	1.36	1.23	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	1	14	13	14	0.01	0.08	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	11	19	8	1.73	0.13	0.12	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O38	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O42	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	Monetary Growth Models
O47	12	25	13	2.08	0.14	0.15	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O52	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O54	7	7	0	1	0.08	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O57	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic Systems: General
P16	12	22	10	1.83	0.14	0.13	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	26	32	6	1.23	0.3	0.19	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	5	6	1	1.2	0.06	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	97	136	39	1.4	1.13	0.82	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	5	6	1	1.2	0.06	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	5	5	0	1	0.06	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P30	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.02	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	75	151	76	2.01	0.88	0.92	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	62	92	30	1.48	0.72	0.56	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	7	8	1	1.14	0.08	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P43	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.06	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P52	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q01	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Sustainable Development
Q11	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.03	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q17	5	5	0	1	0.06	0.03	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	2	2	0	1	0.02	0.01	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q33	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Resource Booms
Q58	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R10	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	8	13	5	1.63	0.09	0.08	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.04	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R23	5	7	2	1.4	0.06	0.04	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R51	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R58	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.03	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z10	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	2	19	17	9.5	0.02	0.12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	12	31	19	2.58	0.14	0.19	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	8,554	16,081	7,527	1.88	100	97.5	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E42.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	1	0.01	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A14	1	0.01	Sociology of Economics
B16	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B26	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B30	2	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B50	3	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B52	9	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B59	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C25	2	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	2	0.01	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C30	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C33	3	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C43	1	0.01	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	1	0.01	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C53	1	0.01	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	1	0.01	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C58	1	0.01	Financial Econometrics
C61	3	0.02	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	2	0.01	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	7	0.04	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C78	3	0.02	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C81	1	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	2	0.01	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C93	2	0.01	Field Experiments
D02	7	0.04	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	1	0.01	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D18	1	0.01	Consumer Protection
D22	1	0.01	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D43	3	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D47	1	0.01	Market Design
D53	3	0.02	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D60	1	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D61	2	0.01	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	2	0.01	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D73	1	0.01	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D85	6	0.04	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	1	0.01	Economics of Contract: Theory
E01	1	0.01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	12	0.07	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E27	1	0.01	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F00	2	0.01	International Economics: General
F01	1	0.01	Global Outlook
F35	2	0.01	Foreign Aid
F37	2	0.01	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	1	0.01	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F44	7	0.04	International Business Cycles
F50	8	0.05	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	2	0.01	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F54	3	0.02	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F60	2	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F65	5	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G01	96	0.58	Financial Crises
G30	3	0.02	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	2	0.01	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G38	2	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H10	2	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	1	0.01	Crisis Management

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H22	1	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	2	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H27	5	0.03	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H30	1	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	1	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	1	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	2	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	2	0.01	Public Goods
H44	1	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H51	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Education
H54	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H60	8	0.05	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H70	1	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H72	1	0.01	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	1	0.01	State and Local Borrowing
H82	1	0.01	Governmental Property
H83	3	0.02	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I25	1	0.01	Education and Economic Development
I28	1	0.01	Education: Government Policy
I30	1	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	0.01	General Welfare; Well-Being
J10	1	0.01	Demographic Economics: General
J11	3	0.02	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J15	4	0.02	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J20	1	0.01	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J31	5	0.03	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J43	1	0.01	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	1	0.01	Public Sector Labor Markets
J65	1	0.01	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J81	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
K00	1	0.01	Law and Economics: General
K11	5	0.03	Property Law
K22	2	0.01	Business and Securities Law
K29	2	0.01	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K35	1	0.01	Personal Bankruptcy Law
L12	3	0.02	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	4	0.02	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L21	2	0.01	Business Objectives of the Firm
L26	1	0.01	Entrepreneurship
L32	1	0.01	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L41	3	0.02	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	1	0.01	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L72	2	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L82	6	0.04	Entertainment; Media
L98	2	0.01	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M14	1	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	4	0.02	IT Management
M21	1	0.01	Business Economics
M40	1	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: General
M51	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M55	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N01	1	0.01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N33	2	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N51	2	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N53	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N56	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N63	2	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N83	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N85	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N91	4	0.02	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N93	2	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N95	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
O14	3	0.02	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O18	7	0.04	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O21	2	0.01	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O34	1	0.01	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O41	1	0.01	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O50	1	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
P11	1	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P13	1	0.01	Cooperative Enterprises
P45	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P48	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q23	2	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q30	1	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	2	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q38	1	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	1	0.01	Energy: General
Q41	8	0.05	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	4	0.02	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q54	2	0.01	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	1	0.01	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	1	0.01	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
R21	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R41	2	0.01	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R50	2	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: General
S	405	2.5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(96), E02(12), B52(9), F50(8), H60(8), Q41(8), C63(7), D02(7), F44(7), O18(7), D85(6), L82(6), F65(5), H27(5), J31(5), K11(5), J15(4), L13(4), M15(4), N91(4), Q43(4), B50(3), C33(3), C61(3), C78(3), D43(3), D53(3), F54(3), G30(3), H83(3), J11(3), L12(3), L41(3), O14(3), B30(2), C25(2), C26(2), C62(2), C83(2), C93(2), D61(2), D63(2), F00(2), F35(2), F37(2), F51(2), F60(2), G31(2), G38(2), H10(2), H23(2), H40(2), H41(2), K22(2), K29(2), L21(2), L72(2), L98(2), N33(2), N51(2), N63(2), N93(2), O21(2), Q23(2), Q31(2), Q54(2), R41(2), R50(2), A11(1), A14(1), B16(1), B26(1), B59(1), C30(1), C43(1), C45(1), C53(1), C54(1), C58(1), C81(1), D03(1), D18(1), D22(1), D47(1), D60(1), D73(1), D86(1), E01(1), E27(1), F01(1), F38(1), F62(1), H12(1), H22(1), H30(1), H31(1), H32(1), H44(1), H51(1), H52(1), H54(1), H70(1), H72(1), H74(1), H82(1), I25(1), I28(1), I30(1), I31(1), J10(1), J20(1), J43(1), J45(1), J65(1), J81(1), K00(1), K35(1), L26(1), L32(1), L42(1), M14(1), M21(1), M40(1), M51(1), M55(1), N01(1), N53(1), N56(1), N83(1), N85(1), N95(1), N96(1), O34(1), O41(1), O50(1), P11(1), P13(1), P45(1), P48(1), Q30(1), Q38(1), Q40(1), Q56(1), Q57(1), R21(1).

Table E42.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C61	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
D43	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	3
D60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D73	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D85	1	0	0	0	2	1	1	1	6
F00	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
F50	2	0	2	2	1	0	1	0	8
H74	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H82	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J11	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
K35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L41	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L82	1	0	3	0	0	0	0	2	6
N01	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N91	1	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	4
C63	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	3	7
D86	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	1	0	12	9	18	25	31	96
H31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J15	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2	4
J31	0	2	0	0	0	2	1	0	5
J45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J81	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N93	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
O18	0	1	1	2	2	0	1	0	7
Q38	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q41	0	1	2	1	2	0	1	1	8
Q57	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R41	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
B50	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
C62	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
C83	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
F37	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
F38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H72	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H83	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
I31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K11	0	0	1	1	2	0	1	0	5
L13	0	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	4
N63	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
O14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
P45	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q54	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
R50	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
B26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C33	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
C53	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C93	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
D18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E27	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F51	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
F54	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
G30	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
G31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
H27	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	5
H41	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
H51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H52	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H60	0	0	0	1	0	2	4	1	8
K22	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
L12	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
L32	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L72	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
M14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
M15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
N51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
N96	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O34	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O41	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q40	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q43	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
D02	0	0	0	0	2	0	3	2	7
D63	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
E02	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	5	12
F01	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
G38	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
I30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L98	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
N33	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
N85	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O21	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
O50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Q31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
B52	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	6	9
C25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
C26	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
D53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
F44	0	0	0	0	0	4	1	2	7
F65	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	5
H10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
H22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H40	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
H44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
A11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C78	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C81	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D03	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D61	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
E01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
H32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J65	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K29	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
N53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
B30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
B59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
M40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N95	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	15	16	15	28	14	15	19	23	145

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E42.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C61	Giannoni, Marc. 2006. <i>Robust Optimal Policy in a Forward-Looking Model with Parameter and Shock Uncertainty</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 11942. This paper characterizes a robust optimal policy rule in a simple forward-looking model, when the policymaker faces uncertainty about model parameters and shock processes. We show that the robust optimal policy rule is likely to involve a stronger response of the interest rate to fluctuations in inflation and the output gap than is the case in the absence of uncertainty. Thus parameter uncertainty alone does not necessarily justify a small response of monetary policy to perturbations. However uncertainty may amplify the degree of "super-inertia" required by optimal monetary policy. We finally discuss the sensitivity of the results to alternative assumptions.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	D43	Head, Allen, Alok Kumar, and Beverly Lapham. 2006. <i>Market Power, Price Adjustment, and Inflation</i>. Queen's University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 1089. We study the responses of real and nominal prices to random fluctuations in costs and money growth using a monetary search economy in which there are no costs or temporal restrictions on sellers' ability to change prices. The economy exhibits a form of price stickiness in that the price level may react incompletely to either type of shock as a result of endogenous changes in the average mark-up driven by movements in consumers' search intensity. The average mark-up falls as inflation rises, a finding consistent with empirical observations. As a result of this reduction in market power, prices become more responsive to shocks as inflation rises. Our results are consistent with empirical findings that the degree of price adjustment in response to both cost and money growth shocks is increasing in the average rate of inflation, that the variance of inflation increases with its average level, and that positive and negative shocks to money growth have asymmetric effects.
2006	D60	Dubey, Pradeep, and John Geanakoplos. 2006. <i>Money and Production, and Liquidity Trap</i>. Cowles Foundation, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1574. We prove the existence of monetary equilibrium in a finite horizon economy with production. We also show that if agents expect the monetary authority to significantly decrease the supply of bank money available for short term loans in the future, then the economy will fall into a liquidity trap today.
2006	D73	CV: Riles, Annelise. 2006. "Real Time: Unwinding Technocratic and Anthropological Knowledge." In <i>Frontiers of Capital: Ethnographic Reflections on the New Economy</i>, ed. Melissa S. Fisher and Greg Downey, 86-107. Durham and London: Duke University Press.
2006	D85	Akerberg, Daniel A., and Gautam Gowrisankaran. 2006. "Quantifying Equilibrium Network Externalities in the ACH Banking Industry." <i>RAND Journal of Economics</i>, 37(3): 738-61. We seek to determine the causes and magnitudes of network externalities for the automated clearing house (ACH) electronic payments system. We construct an equilibrium model of customer and bank adoption of ACH. We structurally estimate the parameters of the model using an indirect inference procedure and panel data. The parameters are identified from exogenous variation in the adoption decisions of banks based outside the network and other factors. We find that most of the impediment to ACH adoption is from large customer fixed costs of adoption. Policies to provide moderate subsidies to customers and larger subsidies to banks for ACH adoption could increase welfare significantly.
2006	F00	Eden, Benjamin. 2006. <i>International Seigniorage Payments</i>. Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Working Papers: 0622. What are the "liquidity services" provided by over-priced assets? How do international seigniorage payments affect the choice of monetary policies? Does a country gain when other hold its over-priced assets? These questions are analyzed here in a model in which demand uncertainty (taste shocks) and sequential trade are key. It is shown that a country with a relatively stable demand may issue "over priced" debt and get seigniorage payments from countries with unstable demand. But this does not necessarily improve welfare in the stable demand country.
2006	F50	CV: Helleiner, Eric. 2006. "Below the State: Micro-level Monetary Power." In <i>International Monetary Power</i>, ed. David M. Andrews, 72-90. Cornell Studies in Money. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.
2006	F50	CV: Cooper, Scott. 2006. "The Limits of Monetary Power: Statecraft within Currency Areas." In <i>International Monetary Power</i>, ed. David M. Andrews, 162-83. Cornell Studies in Money. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.
2006	H74 N91	Pecquet, Gary M., and Clifford F. Thies. 2006. "Texas Treasury Notes and the Election of 1844." <i>Independent Review</i>, 11(2): 237-60. The U.S. presidential election of 1844 pitted James Polk, who favored the immediate annexation of Texas, against Henry Clay, who favored annexation only if other conditions were met. Financial-market data from that era provide important clues about the public's changing estimations of who would win.
2006	H82 L82	Cooper, Russel, Gary Madden, Ashley Lloyd, and Michael Schipp, eds. 2006. <i>The Economics of Online Markets and ICT Networks</i>, Contributions to Economics series. Heidelberg and New York: Springer, Physica-Verlag. Sixteen papers, originally presented at the International Telecommunications Society's Africa-Asia-Australasia Regional Conference held in Perth in August 2005, analyze the economics of online markets and information and communications technology networks. Papers discuss pricing and bundling of shared information goods--the case of cable channels; the development of electronic payment systems; behavioral frictions in online contracting--evidence from Yankee auctions; online channel competition in a differentiated goods market; competition and growth in virtual markets; mobile network prospects--a multisided platform analysis of competition; real options and telecommunications regulation; a discrete real options approach to access pricing; optimal pricing with sunk cost and uncertainty; efficient spectrum policy using real options and game theoretic methods; a real options approach to investment evaluation with a network externality; mixed logit analysis of carrier market share with stated-preference data; information technology, corporate performance, and firm size; a contingent valuation of terrestrial digital multimedia broadcasting; consumer preference for new wireless data services; and an international small- and medium-sized enterprise e-marketplace networking model.
2006	J11	CV: Pozo, Susan. 2006. "Dollarization and Illegal Immigration: Implications for NAFTA." In <i>Monetary Integration and Dollarization: No Panacea</i>, ed. Matias Vernengo, 93-108. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	K35	2006. "Recent Developments in Consumer Credit and Payments: Conference Summary." <i>Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia Business Review</i>, 0(0): 35-43. In September 29 and 30, 2005, the Federal Reserve Bank of Philadelphia's Research Department and Payment Cards Center organized the fourth in a series of conferences exploring new academic research on the topic of consumer credit and payments. Nearly 100 participants attended the conference, which included seven research papers on topics such as the design of consumer bankruptcy law, predatory lending, consumers' choice of borrowing terms and indebtedness, the function of credit reporting agencies, and pricing in credit card and ATM networks.
2006	L41	Gabeiras, Jose. 2006. "Una critica economica a la resolucion ServiRed del TDC sobre tasas de intercambio. (With English summary)." <i>Papeles de Economia Espanola</i>, 0(0): 84-102. There has been an intense debate in the last few years concerning the decisions made by regulatory agencies with regard to interchange fees charged in card payment systems. The Spanish case has not been an exception. In this article we undertake a critical analysis on the resolutions made by the Tribunal de Defensa de la Competencia (TDC), the Spanish Antitrust Authority on this field. Using both theoretical and empirical evidence from various of the main academic contributions on this topic, we show that the decisions made by the TDC do not seem to have economic support in the aim of achieving a higher social welfare.
2006	L41	Perez-Bustamante Koster, Jaime, and Pedro Suarez Fernandez. 2006. "Una vision critica de los recientes cambios en la aplicacion de la normativa de competencia espanola al sector de las tarjetas de pago. (With English summary)." <i>Papeles de Economia Espanola</i>, 0(0): 160-69. Three simultaneous rulings by the Spanish Competition Defence Tribunal (TDC) of April last are evidence of a dramatic change in its attitude towards the working of the payment card sector. Our contribution is focused on the legal analysis of the reasons employed by the TDC for such a major change in its point of view. The theory that we defend is that,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		irrespective of whether the change introduced by the TDC may be criticisable from an economic standpoint, the law requires that a change in the application of a legal norm of such economic and social importance should be effected in a properly justified manner. Our study sets out some of the reasons why the TDC rulings do not meet this requirement. In particular, we point out the serious weakness of the legal substantive arguments used by the TDC to justify its change of outlook and the inadequate definition of the transitory period granted to the means of payment systems so as to come into line with the new model.
2006	L82	THE SAME AS H82 Cooper, Russel, Gary Madden, Ashley Lloyd, and Michael Schipp, eds. 2006. <i>The Economics of Online Markets and ICT Networks</i> , Contributions to Economics series. Heidelberg and New York: Springer, Physica-Verlag.
2006	N01	Richardson, Gary. 2006. <i>Bank Distress during the Great Depression: The Illiquidity-Insolvency Debate Revisited</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12717. During the contraction from 1929 through 1933, the Federal Reserve System tracked changes in the status of all banks operating in the United States and determined the cause of each bank suspension. This essay analyzes chronological patterns in aggregate series constructed from that data. The analysis demonstrates both illiquidity and insolvency were substantial sources of bank distress. Periods of heightened distress were correlated with periods of increased illiquidity. Contagion via correspondent networks and bank runs propagated the initial banking panics. As the depression deepened and asset values declined, insolvency loomed as the principal threat to depository institutions.
2006	N91	THE SAME AS H74 Pecquet, Gary M., and Clifford F. Thies. 2006. "Texas Treasury Notes and the Election of 1844." <i>Independent Review</i> , 11(2): 237-60.
2007		
2007	C63	Castillo, Paul, Carlos Montoro, and Vicente Tuesta. 2007. <i>Inflation Premium and Oil Price Volatility</i> . Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers. This paper provides a fully micro-founded New Keynesian framework to study the interaction between oil price volatility, pricing behavior of firms and monetary policy. We show that when oil has low substitutability, firms find it optimal to charge higher relative prices as a premium in compensation for the risk that oil price volatility generates on their marginal costs. Overall, in general equilibrium, the interaction of the aforementioned mechanisms produces a positive relationship between oil price volatility and average inflation, which we denominate inflation premium. We characterize analytically this relationship by using the perturbation method to solve the rational expectations equilibrium of the model up to second order of accuracy. The solution implies that the inflation premium is higher when: a) oil has low substitutability, b) the Phillips Curve is convex, and c) the central bank puts higher weight on output fluctuations. We also provide some quantitative evidence showing that a calibrated model for the US with an estimated active Taylor rule produces a sizable inflation premium, similar to the levels observed in the US during the 70s.
2007	D86	Gholizadeh, Ahad. 2007. "An Analysis to Electronic Approval of Transactions. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Iranian Journal of Trade Studies</i> , 11(42): 167-206. Electronic approval is the ratification of transactions via electronic communication instruments, particularly through the Internet. Preparing the ground for concluding the transaction, e.g., introducing the goods, accomplishing the negotiations, and finally, transmission of offer and acceptance in a documentary environment and in a manner almost free of charges and ceremonies; also possibility of automatic ratification, are some advantages of electronic approval in comparison to other ways of doing it. This paper is devoted to review of electronic transactions ratification. So, validity of electronic ratification of contract, required essential conditions for its drawing up, automatic approval of transactions by computer program, the time of contract's electronic approval, and shrink wrap licenses are closely examined. This study shows that from the legal viewpoint, electronic ratification is not a preference for a transaction; hence a transaction concluded electronically does not legally differ from contracts concluded otherwise. Difficulties subsisting in ratification, recognition, and validity of other ways of transacting, more or less persist in this kind of drawing up a contract.
2007	G01	Marques Pereira, Jaime. 2007. "Monnaie, coordination et risque systemique dans la crise argentine de 2001/2002 et son issue. (With English summary)." <i>Economie et Institutions</i> , 0(10-11): 99-153. This paper revisits the institutional explanation for sudden reversals of expectations, as was the case in the Argentinean crisis 2001/2002. Coordination is considered to reflect the trust set in national currency. The analysis is based on the thesis that trust represents simultaneously a symbolic, a political, and an economic process deeply rooted in routine trade, in the management of the economic situation and in a vision of national development. Using the matrix proposed by B. Theret to represent the interactions between those dimensions of money enlightening it as a total social phenomenon, we argue that the possibility of a systemic risk results from the illusions fostered by the authorized economic wisdom on promises of future income founding the political compromises which are inherent to the monetary regime. To be more precise, the expected long term results of the "true" economic models influencing economic actors and decision-makers lead to unsustainable financial gambles because their understanding of the risk neglects the link between money and the time factor in income creation and distribution. The conclusion identifies the lessons of this case study regarding a positive analysis of collective action and the ethic problems of this crisis and of the actual world crisis, due to the hegemony of neo-quantitative theory of money.
2007	H31 J10 J31 J45 J81 N93	Munro, John. 2007. <i>The Usury Doctrine and Urban Public Finances in Late-Medieval Flanders: Annuities, Excise Taxes, and Income Transfers from the Poor to the Rich</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. The objectives of this paper are three-fold. The first is to rebut Charles Kindleberger's famous dictum that usury 'belongs less to economic history than to the history of ideas'; and in particular to demonstrate that the resuscitation of the anti-usury campaign from the early 13th century led to a veritable financial revolution in late-medieval French and Flemish towns: one that became the 'norm' in modern European states from the 16th century (in England, from 1693): a shift in public borrowing from interest-bearing loans to the sale of annuities, usually called rentes or renten. That anti-usury campaign had two major features: (1) the decrees of the Fourth Lateran Council of 1215, which provided harsh punishments - excommunication--for both unrepentant usurers and princes who failed to suppress them; and (2) the establishment of the two mendicant preaching orders: the Franciscans (1210) and the Dominicans (1216), whose monks preached hellfire and eternal damnation against all presumed usurers - including, of course, anyone who received any interest on government loans. There is much evidence that from the 1220s, many financiers in many French and Flemish towns, fearing for their immortal souls, preferred to accept far lower returns on buying rentes than the interest they would have earned on loans. These rentes, based on 8th-century Carolingian census contracts, had two basic forms: (1) life-annuities, by which a citizen purchased from the government, with a lump sum of capital, an annual income stream lasting a lifetime, or the lifetime of his wife as well; (2) perpetual annuities, by which the annual income stream was indeed perpetual, or until such time as the government chose to redeem the rentes, at par. Initially, some theologians opposed sales of rentes as subterfuges to cloak evasion of the usury doctrine. But in 1250-1, Pope Innocent IV declared them to be non-usurious contracts, essentially because they were not loans. Subsequent popes in the 15th century confirmed his views and the non-usurious character of rentes, on two conditions: (1) that the buyer of the rente could never demand redemption or repayment, and (2) that the annual

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		annuity payments (and any ultimate redemptions) be in accordance with actual rent contracts: i.e., that the funds be derived from the products of the land. Ecclesiastical authorities soon agreed that taxes on the consumption of the products of the land (and sea) met this test: i.e., taxes on beer and wine (which always accounted for the largest share), bread, textiles, fish, meat, dairy products, etc. The second objective of this paper is to measure the importance of renten in the civic finances of Flemish towns, in terms of both revenues and expenditures: from the annual town accounts Ghent (14th century only), and Aalst (1395-1550), where they had far greater importance. The related third objective is to measure the burden of the excise taxes for master building craftsmen in Aalst, in tables that measure the values of the excise tax revenues expressed in real terms: first, in the equivalent number of 'baskets of consumables' (which form of the base of the Consumer Price Index), and second their value in terms of the annual money-wage incomes of master masons (for 210 days). This provides an entirely new look at the late-medieval 'standard of living' controversy - with indications that this consumption-tax burden sometimes rose from about 13,200 to almost 30,000 days' wage income, for a town of perhaps 3600 inhabitants (but obviously less dramatic on a per capita basis). That tax burden rose the most strongly when, by other indications, real wages (RWI = NWI/CPI) were also finally rising; and thus possibly these real wage gains were largely eliminated. That per capita tax burden would have been all the greater if, in the course of the 15th century, Aalst had experienced the same decline as did small towns of Brabant, to the east, on the order of 25%, and some other Flemish towns, in which the population decline varied from 9% to 28%. In earlier publications I had challenged the widespread view that the era following the Black Death, with a radical change in the land:labour ratio, came to be a 'Golden Age' of the artisan and labourer. I contended instead that frequent inflations eroded or eliminated wage gains, and thus that periodic rises in real wages were due essentially to steep deflations combined with pronounced wage-stickiness. As I also calculated, English artisans in the 1340s had earned real wages that were about 50% of the Flemish; but by the 1480s, they had narrowed that gap (with much less inflation) to about 80%. That gap was probably even smaller, until the 1640s, when England's Parliament finally imposed similar excise taxes on consumption.
2007	J15	Jankowski, Carrie, Richard D. Porter, and Tara Rice. 2007. "Against the Tide--Currency Use among Latin American Immigrants in Chicago." <i>Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago Economic Perspectives</i> , 31(2): 2-21. While the U.S. continues to transition away from cash toward electronic payment methods, some population segments continue to rely heavily on cash. In this study of foreign-born Latin Americans in Chicago, the authors find that the dramatic increase in the number of immigrants is supporting a growing demand for currency, notably in the \$100 denomination.
2007	J31	Pelagidis, Theodore, and Taun Toay. 2007. "Expensive Living: The Greek Experience under the Euro." <i>Intereconomics/Review of European Economic Policy</i> , 42(3): 167-76. Apart from its widely accepted direct advantages, the introduction of the euro has been widely perceived as causing a surge of inflation in most of the EU member states. Particularly in Greece there has been a decided shift in sentiment concerning EMU membership. Is the common perception among Greeks that the euro has been the primary cause of recent price hikes correct?
2007	J31	THE SAME AS H31 Munro, John. 2007. <i>The Usury Doctrine and Urban Public Finances in Late-Medieval Flanders: Annuities, Excise Taxes, and Income Transfers from the Poor to the Rich</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers.
2007	J45	THE SAME AS H31 Munro
2007	J81	THE SAME AS H31 Munro
2007	M21	Young, Andrew T., and Alexander K. Blue. 2007. "Retail Prices during a Change in Monetary Regimes: Evidence from Sears, Roebuck Catalogs, 1938-1951." <i>Managerial and Decision Economics</i> , 28(7): 763-75. We present microeconomic evidence on US pricing dynamics pre- and post-establishment of the Bretton Woods (BW) monetary regime. We track prices of 49 goods (1,172 observations) in 1938-1951 Sears, Roebuck catalogs. The average length between (nominal) price changes was over 2 years. The average was higher (2.05 years) in the pre-BW period than in the later (2.01 years). We find that prices of brand name goods were relatively rigid; three never changed price. Price changes were larger during the 1945-1951 period than pre-BW by between 0.60 and 1.83%. Price changes displayed a higher correlation with inflation pre-BW.
2007	N93	THE SAME AS H31 Munro, John. 2007. <i>The Usury Doctrine and Urban Public Finances in Late-Medieval Flanders: Annuities, Excise Taxes, and Income Transfers from the Poor to the Rich</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers.
2007	O18	Theret, Bruno, and Miguel Zanabria. 2007. "Sur la pluralite des monnaies publiques dans les federations. Une approche de ses conditions de viabilite a partir de l'experience argentine recente. (With English summary)." <i>Economie et Institutions</i> , 0(10-11): 9-66. Despite political and monetary sovereignties should not be confused, the principles of organization of the monetary system have to be coherent with those of the political community. If this idea is true, the monetary sovereignty cannot take the same form in a political federation as in a unitary State. Thus when studying the money of political systems organised along federal principles, one has to take into account the peculiarity of this type of political organisation on the monetary regime. Argentina is a good example of the institutional inconsistencies resulting from a monetary system shaped according to a centralist unitary view within an actual political order of a federal type, the come back of the repressed taking the recurrent form of fiscal hand-to-hand currencies issued by the Provinces. A first section presents the theoretical and historical framework within which we analyse these monetary experiments. The second section comparatively describes the contrasted cases of the successful patacon, issued in the Buenos Aires province, and the failed federal issued by the Entre Rios provincial government. A third section addresses more generally the problem of the viability of this type of monies by enlarging the comparison to three other provinces (Cordoba, Corrientes, and Santa Fe--a non issuing Province), in order to display empirical regularities informing the explicative power of various economic, political, and symbolical variables on success or failure of these monetary experiments.
2007	Q38 Q41	Al-Sahlawi, Mohammed A. 2007. "An Alternative Oil-Pricing Currency and OPEC's Foreign Assets." <i>Journal of Energy and Development</i> , 33(1): 81-90.
2007	Q57	Spiegelman, Eli, George B. Spiegelman, and Jonah Spiegelman. 2007. "Money as Social Exergy." <i>Journal of Bioeconomics</i> , 9(3): 265-77. It has been proposed that open thermodynamic systems will act to dissipate available energy gradients by self-organizing into coherent structures that, with time, evolve and develop into nested hierarchies--panarchies--that adapt to internal and external changes according to a characteristic adaptive cycle. This paper seeks to apply these ideas in the purely societal realm by investigating the role of money in economic systems. Money represents the value embodied in goods; a value that is separate from the exact nature of those goods. We suggest that money thereby liberates the 'free value' of economic desire and that this free value has properties analogous to energy. The result is the self-organization of structures and systems ('econosystems') that dissipate this 'free value'. Econosystems act at different scales, and nested levels of econosystems form a panarchy, having effects that can be observed. In particular, it appears that money facilitates the creation of relationships between econosystem actors, increasing the connectedness of the econosystems that envelop those actors. We have identified a phenomenon whereby freed social value (i.e., money) can aggregate, or pool, at a larger econosystem scale in structures such as banks. These pools act as

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		gradients that actors at the neighborhood scale can exploit for self-organization in the ecosystem. Thus, ecosystem actors appear to be freed from thermodynamic constraints by using money as a means of self-organization. However, because of these pools of aggregated social exergy, connectedness is increased at the larger scale of the ecosystem. The potential consequence of this dynamic is that money may act to push larger scale ecosystems toward a state of heightened vulnerability to collapse, while freeing smaller scale actors from apparent constraints. In this way, we propose that money acts to skew information feedback loops between ecosystem actors and larger scale structures such as economies and ecosystems.
2007	R41	CV: Anromin, Gene, Carrie Jankowski, and Richard D. Porter. 2007. "Transforming Payment Choices by Doubling Fees on the Illinois Tollway." <i>Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago Economic Perspectives</i> , 31(2): 22-47. Using data from the Illinois Tollway, the authors study the effectiveness of a particular application of pricing incentives, in conjunction with a mass-marketing campaign, to foster adoption of electronic toll collection. Dissecting the consumer response by income level, the authors reveal interesting heterogeneity of consumer payment choice in this environment.
2008		
2008	B50	CV: Mollo, Maria de Lourdes R., and Joanilio Rodolpho Teixeira. 2008. "Macrodynamics Capability: Concept and Monetary and Financial Conditions." In <i>Dynamic Capabilities between Firm Organization and Local Systems of Production</i> , ed. Riccardo Leoncini and Sandro Montresor, 267-88. Routledge Studies in Global Competition. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2008	C62	CV: Starr, Ross M. 2008. "Mengerian Saleability and Commodity Money in a Walrasian Trading Post Example." <i>Economics Letters</i> , 100(1): 35-38. In an economy with commodity-pairwise trading posts and transaction costs, commodity money is endogenously determined in general equilibrium. Absent double coincidence of wants, the low-transaction cost commodity (with the narrowest proportional bid/ask price spread) becomes the common medium of exchange.
2008	C83	CV: Cestari, Vincenzo, Paolo Del Giovane, and Clelia Rossi-Arnaud. 2008. "Memory for Prices and the Euro Cash Changeover: An Analysis for Cinema Prices in Italy." In <i>The Euro, Inflation and Consumers' Perceptions: Lessons from Italy</i> , ed. Paolo Del Giovane and Roberto Sabbatini, 125-55. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	C83	CV: Del Giovane, Paolo, Silvia Fabiani, and Roberto Sabbatini. 2008. "What's Behind 'Inflation Perceptions'? A Survey-Based Analysis of Italian Consumers." In <i>The Euro, Inflation and Consumers' Perceptions: Lessons from Italy</i> , ed. Paolo Del Giovane and Roberto Sabbatini, 157-97. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	F37	CV: Schulz, Alexander, and Guntram B. Wolff. 2008. <i>Sovereign bond market integration: the euro, trading platforms and globalization</i> . Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Centre, Discussion Paper Series 1: Economic Studies: 2008,12. We disentangle different driving factors of sovereign bond market integration by studying yield co-movements of EMU countries, the UK, the US and 16 German Lander in the last 15 years. At a low frequency of weeks, bond market integration has increased gradually in the course of the last 15 years in EMU countries, as well as the UK, the US and the German Lander. The euro, as well as increasing international capital flows, appear to drive low frequency integration. In contrast, yield adjustments to changes of the German benchmark bond at high frequencies, i.e., 2 days, remain relatively low until October 2000, when a sharp increase in integration can be observed in all samples. The increase in high frequency integration can be attributed to electronic trading platforms becoming functional. The change-over from national currencies to the euro can not explain the dramatic increase in high frequency integration.
2008	H72 H83 Q54 R50	CV: Pirog, Maureen A., and Craig L. Johnson. 2008. "Electronic Funds and Benefits Transfers, E-Government, and the Winter Commission." <i>Public Administration Review</i> , 68(6): S103-14. This article examines how electronic funds transfers and electronic benefit transfers have become integral components of digital government. These technologies have forwarded many of the principles of the Winter Commission, including the development of lean, responsive government. The greater efficiency and cost savings for the federal and most state governments have not been achieved without encountering and dealing with serious matters related to customer service, contracting, collaboration, management, and implementation. These issues arise in the normal daily use of electronic payment technologies, but they are magnified in crisis situations, as demonstrated by disaster relief operations during Hurricane Katrina.
2008	I31	CV: Wunder, Christoph, Johannes Schwarze, Gerhard Krug, and Bodo Herzog. 2008. "Welfare Effects of the Euro Cash Changeover." <i>European Journal of Political Economy</i> , 24(3): 571-86. Using merged data from the British Household Panel Survey (BHPS) and the German Socio-Economic Panel (SOEP), this paper applies a parametric difference-in-differences approach to assess the real effects of the introduction of the euro on subjective well-being. A complementary nonparametric approach is also used to analyze the impact of difficulties with the new currency on well-being. The results indicate a loss in well-being associated with the introduction of the new currency, with the predicted probability that a person is contented with his/her household income diminishing by 9.7 percentage points. We calculate a compensating income variation of approximately one-third. That is, an increase in post-government household income of more than 30% is needed to compensate for the clear decline in well-being. The reasons for the negative impact are threefold. First, perceived inflation overestimates the real increase in prices resulting in suboptimal consumption decisions. Second, money illusion causes a false assessment of the budget constraint. Third, individuals have to bear the costs from the conversion and the adjustment to the new currency. Moreover, it is thought that losses are higher for persons who have difficulties with the new currency. However, the impact of difficulties in using and converting the new currency is rather small, and the initial problems were overcome within one year of the introduction of euro cash.
2008	K11	CV: Gold, E. Richard. 2008. "Legal Foundations of the U.S. Dollar, 1933-1934 and 1971-1978." In <i>Orderly Change: International Monetary Relations since Bretton Woods</i> , ed. David M. Andrews, 177-88. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.
2008	L13	CV: Rochet, Jean Charles, and Jean Tirole. 2008. "Tying in Two-Sided Markets and the Honor All Cards Rule." <i>International Journal of Industrial Organization</i> , 26(6): 1333-47. Payment card associations offer both debit and credit cards and sometimes engage in a tie-in on the merchant side through the so-called honor-all-cards (HAC) rule. This article analyzes the impact of the HAC rule, using a simple model with two types of transactions subject to different competitive pressures. In the no-HAC-rule benchmark model, the interchange fee (IF, the transfer from the merchant's bank to the cardholder's bank) on the card subject to platform competition is socially too low, and the IF on the card protected from competition is either optimal or too high. In either case, the HAC rule not only benefits the multi-card platform but also raises social welfare, due to a rebalancing effect. The paper then investigates a number of extensions of the benchmark model, including varying degrees of substitutability between the two cards;

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		merchant heterogeneity; and platform differentiation. While the HAC rule may no longer raise social welfare under all values of the parameters, the basic and socially beneficial rebalancing effect unveiled in the benchmark model is robust.
2008	N63	Pascual Domenech, Pere, and Carles Sudria Triay. 2008. "Industrializacion, desarrollo financiero y oferta monetaria en Barcelona a mediados del siglo XIX. (Industrialization, Financial Development and Money Supply: Barcelona in the Mid-Nineteenth Century. With English summary.)." <i>Investigaciones de Historia Economica</i> , 0(12): 45-77. The article deals with the need, inherent in any process of industrialization, to increase money supply in order to avoid deflationary tensions. We examine the case of a major financial and commercial centre: Barcelona in the mid-nineteenth century. The paper specifies the volume of different types of fiat money in circulation (bank notes, "validated" cheques, internal pay orders, short-term bonds . . .) and their characteristics as means of payment. The aim of the study is to show that, in a context of "free banking" without legal tender of the paper money, there was an automatic process towards a balance between supply and demand for money and that any possible oversupply was eliminated through a "crowding out" effect. In such systems, money-supply growth seems not to have significant effects on prices, but instead, sudden contractions of money supply did have intense upward impacts on interest rate.
2008	O14	CV: Shrivastav, Anand. 2008. "Cell Phones for Delivering Micro-loans." In <i>Microfinance: Emerging Trends and Challenges</i> , ed. Suresh Sundaresan, 71-84. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	P45	Meera, Ahamed Kameel Mydin. 2008. "Integrating al-Rahn with the Gold Dinar: The Initial Building-Blocks towards a Gold-Based Economy." <i>Review of Islamic Economics</i> , 12(1): 125-35. Pursuant to arguments put forward by Meera and Larbani (2006a and 2006b) that the maqasid al-Shari'ah are unattainable within the present fiat monetary system and that real money systems based on commodities like gold and silver are indeed compatible with the maqasid, this paper presents a way to introduce a gold-based payment system within the fiat monetary environment. A practical way is to introduce the gold-payment system as a dual system within the fiat money environment. In the initial phase, individuals and businesses should be made to own gold gradually and once the 'critical mass' is there, to turn the gold ownership into a payment system. Integrating al-rahm, the Islamic pawn-broking, with the gold dinar is one initial building-block that can be pursued. This paper attempts to provide the mechanisms for integrating al-rahm with the gold dinar payment system.
2008	Q54	THE SAME AS H72 Pirog, Maureen A., and Craig L. Johnson. 2008. "Electronic Funds and Benefits Transfers, E-Government, and the Winter Commission." <i>Public Administration Review</i> , 68(6): S103-14.
2008	R50	THE SAME AS H72 Pirog, Maureen A., and Craig L. Johnson
2009		
2009	B26	Patalano, Rosario. 2009. "Un sistema imperfetto: Il Gold Standard e i suoi critici (1870-1914). (With English summary.)." <i>Storia del Pensiero Economico: Nuova Serie</i> , 0(2): 63-113. This paper examines the debate on the gold standard from 1870 to 1914. In this period the gold standard becomes the world's monetary regime, but this political success is disputed by a considerable part of the coeval economic theory. The different critical positions showed the imperfections of the gold standard and the critical economists proposed several solutions. The most radical solutions wished a return to the bimetallic regime or the adoption of experimental system, like the symmetallism proposed by Marshall. Other critical positions were direct towards attempts of reforms, which led to the definition of the principles of the gold exchange standard, destined later on to regulate, without success, the international monetary regime after World War One, and then to be repropose at the Bretton Woods Conference and to become the basis of a long period of monetary stability.
2009	C33	Canova, Fabio, Matteo Ciccarelli, and Eva Ortega. 2009. <i>Do institutional changes affect business cycles? Evidence from Europe</i> . Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. We study the effects that the Maastricht treaty, the creation of the ECB, and the Euro changeover had on the dynamics of European business cycles using a panel VAR and data from ten European countries--seven from the Euro area and three outside of it. There are slow changes in the features of business cycles and in the transmission of shocks. Time variations appear to be unrelated to the three events of interest and instead linked to a process of European convergence and synchronization.
2009	C53	Brixiova, Zuzana, Margaret Morgan, and Andreas Worgotter. 2009. <i>Estonia and Euro Adoption: Small Country Challenges of Joining EMU</i> . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 728. Estonia gave up the exchange rate and monetary policy tools of macroeconomic management when it introduced its currency board in 1992. While the currency board arrangement served the country well during transition in the 1990s, it offers limited flexibility to implement policies that would ease the EU convergence as well as mitigate the global financial and economic crisis. The ongoing financial crisis has made euro adoption more attractive than ever and put it on the top of the country's policy agenda. However, shocks affecting Estonia are only weakly synchronized with those of the euro area, and the structure of its economy also notably differs from the euro zone. To benefit fully from joining the EMU, Estonia must strengthen other adjustment mechanisms to shocks, including flexibility of the labour market, further improving its environment to do business and a framework, which allows for anti-cyclical fiscal policies.
2009	C93	Soetevent, Adriaan R. 2009. <i>Payment Choice, Image Motivation and Contributions to Charity</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 09-015/1. This paper examines the impact of payment choice on charitable giving with a door-to-door fund-raising field experiment. Respondents can donate cash only, use debit only, or have both options. Cash donations have lower visibility vis-a-vis solicitors than debit card donations. When debit replaces cash, participation drops by 87 percent. Conditional on participation, donors in the Debit-only treatment give more than donors in Cash-only. In Cash&Debit, almost all donors prefer cash; participation decreases compared to Cash-only. Physical attractiveness of both female and male solicitors increases contributions. Solicitor self-confidence has a negative impact.
2009	D18	CV: Grahl, John. 2009. "Finance and the Household." In <i>Global Finance and Social Europe</i> , ed. John Grahl, 201-18. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	E27	McKibbin, Warwick, and Waranya Pim Chanthapun. 2009. <i>Exchange Rate Regimes in the Asia-Pacific Region and the Global Financial Crisis</i> . Australian National University, Centre for Applied Macroeconomic Analysis, CAMA Working Papers. Rising economic integration in Asia and periodic volatility in global and national financial markets raise the issue of the optimal degree and form of monetary cooperation among Asian economies. There is a large literature on the benefits and costs of monetary cooperation, however, less can be found with a specific focus on Asia. A number of studies have explored whether Asia might form an optimal currency area, although these have focused on the nature of shocks, in particular business cycle correlations, as well as the extent of trade linkages among economies. Less has been done on the impact of portfolio shifts and financial shocks, and how these shocks impact on financial cooperation. This paper has two goals. The first is to explore the impacts of the current

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		global financial crisis on Asian economies under existing monetary and exchange rate arrangements. The second is to explore how alternative forms of cooperation and exchange rate regimes might change the economic outcomes in Asia. In particular, the paper explores the impact of current regimes compared to one of three hypothetical regimes: (i) all countries peg to the US dollar, (ii) all Asian economies are in an Asian Currency Union with an Asian Central Bank setting policy, or (iii) floating exchange rates with each central bank in Asia independently choosing optimal time-consistent, close-loop policy rules to target a loss function consisting of deviation in inflation and output growth from desired levels.
2009	F51	Warburton, Christopher E. S. 2009. "War and Exchange Rate Valuation." <i>Economics of Peace and Security Journal</i>, 4(1): This article investigates the extent to which the dominance of the United States (U.S.) dollar as an international currency has been contingent on American diplomacy rather than the prosecution of expensive wars. Four wars are examined, the Korean War (1950-1953), the Vietnam War (1964-1975), the Persian Gulf War (1990-1991), and the Iraq War (2003-present). The historical performance of the dollar is examined in times of war and peace, and the Box-Jenkins forecasting algorithm is employed to make a short-term projection of the dollar coinciding with the Iraq war. The price of gold is used as a measure of the value of the U.S. dollar and investor confidence in the dollar during times of war and peace. The empirical evidence shows a short-term depreciation of the U.S. dollar coinciding with the Iraq War, which is not atypical of the value of the U.S. dollar in a time of war. Problems with the value of the U.S. dollar in times of war lead to the exploration of alternative forms of money, which if very successful, can erode the continued dominance of the U.S. dollar as an international currency.
2009	F54	Allard, Patrick. 2009. "Ce sacre dollar. (That Damned Dollar. With English summary)." <i>Revue d'Economie Financiere</i>, 0(94): 55-79. Both the US currency and a universal mean of exchange, the US dollar is closely bound to US power. Indeed, it is one of the most visible attributes of the former. To many, the dollar is forced upon the rest of the world to serve US hegemonic or imperialistic interests and it either is a symbol, a consequence or the cause of US power. As such, for reasons mixing every register of knowledge and passion, the dollar has remained, across times and changing international monetary systems, simultaneously an object of desire and repulsion, as widely rejected as it is used, ostracized but hoard, denounced but chosen, by the same actors, be they states, politicians, academics, investors, businessmen, or laymen.
2009	G30	Bryan, Dick, Randy Martin, and Mike Rafferty. 2009. "Financialization and Marx: Giving Labor and Capital a Financial Makeover." <i>Review of Radical Political Economics</i>, 41(4): 458-72. Financialization challenges some established ways of thinking within Marxist categories. We explore the way in which financialization is not simply shifting the balance of power between classes and generating economic volatility, but also re-constituting our understanding of class (as a formal economic category) and class relations. In particular, we examine how financialization is re-constituting labor as a form of capital, and giving capital a fluidity which serves to intensify competition.
2009	G31	CV: Samuels, Warren J. 2009. "F. Taylor Ostrander's Notes from Lectures by James E. Meade, Hertford College, Oxford University, 1932-1933, Concluded." In <i>Documents from Glenn Johnson and F. Taylor Ostrander</i>, ed. Marianne Johnson and Warren J. Samuels, 3-34. Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology, vol. 27-C. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald, JAI.
2009	H27	Munro, John. 2009. <i>Warfare, Liquidity Crises, and Coinage Debasements in Burgundian Flanders, 1384-1482: Monetary or Fiscal Remedies?</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. Coinage debasements were a prevalent and generally very harmful feature of most economies in late-medieval western Europe, and most certainly in Burgundian Flanders (1384-1482). Flanders also experienced several economic recessions or contractions from three related sources: warfare; the so-called 'bullion famines', with liquidity crises; and the irredeemable decline of its former mainstay, the woollen textile industries. Since many of my previous publications dealt with the Flemish cloth industry, this paper focuses on the other two major economic problems, of which warfare was the most important factor. The question posed therefore is simply this: did the Burgundian dukes undertake coinage debasements principally as a monetary or as a fiscal policy? In a recent and highly praised monograph, Sargent and Velde (<i>The Big Problem of Small Change</i> , 2002) have contended that almost all late-medieval and early-modern coinage debasements were undertaken to remedy not just coin shortages, but especially shortages of petty or billon coins. For the Burgundian era, one may make a strong prima facie case that Flanders (and all the Burgundian Low Countries) suffered from two major 'bullion famines', or certainly from severe coinage scarcities, including very severe scarcities of petty coins: from the 1390s to about 1415, and from the early 1440s to the early 1470s. In both periods, moreover, Flanders suffered from very severe deflations. In this paper, I contend that warfare was indeed, directly and indirectly, a primary cause of those monetary scarcities, especially in reducing the income velocity of money and thus in increasing hoarding--in my view, far more important than any supposed balance of payments deficits and 'bullion outflows to the East'. Nevertheless, I can find no convincing evidence that the Burgundian rulers ever undertook coinage debasements to remedy these coinage scarcities and to combat deflation (with one minor exception, in 1457, for petty coins). Instead, the thesis of this paper is that the Burgundian rulers undertook coinage debasements primarily as aggressive fiscal policies, and primarily to finance warfare. Almost all medieval princes exacted a seigniorage tax on bullion minted. They sought to maximize these revenues both by increasing this tax rate and by enticing much larger quantities of bullion into their mints: by both the techniques of debasement and by auxiliary bullionist policies. The paper seeks to show that the Flemish coinage debasements were generally successful, by satisfying three conditions: (1) that merchants delivering bullion to the mints received in return a greater number and greater face value of coins than before (and a greater value than from any competing mints); (2) that the public continued to accept debased, or more debased, coins at nominal face value, receiving them by 'tale' rather than by weight and intrinsic value; and (3) that such merchants, also benefitting from asymmetric information, were able to spend their new coins before their gains were eroded by inflation. This paper demonstrates that the inflationary consequences from Flemish coinage debasements were always less than would be predicted from strictly mathematical formula for price changes--perhaps because the debasements did not counteract the prevailing forces of monetary contraction and deflation. At the same time, however, because so many principalities then pursued coinage debasements as veritable guerres monetaires, many princes undertook coinage debasements for purely defensive reasons: to protect their domestic mints from foreign competition and their realms from influxes of foreign debased and especially counterfeit imitations: i.e., to counteract Gresham's Law. This study concludes with a striking anomaly in Spanish monetary history: Spanish monarchs, having agreed to abjure and forgo seigniorage taxes on coinage, did not engage in any debasements, of either the gold or silver coinages, from 1497 to 1686. But they had the luxury of alternative revenues from taxes on imports of vast quantities of silver from the Spanish Americas during most of this era. The Burgundian dukes had no such alternative sources of revenue to finance their wars.
2009	H27	Munro, John. 2009. <i>Coinage and Monetary Policies in Burgundian Flanders during the late-medieval 'Bullion Famines', 1384-1482</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. This paper seeks to answer two questions: were the coinage debasements in Burgundian Flanders (1384-1482) undertaken principally as monetary or fiscal policies; and were they beneficial or harmful? In a recent monograph, Sargent and Velde (<i>Big Problem of Small Change</i> : 2002) contend that monetary objectives governed almost all medieval, early-modern debasements, especially to remedy the chronic shortages of petty coins.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Despite overwhelming evidence that Burgundian Flanders, along with most of north-west Europe in the later 14th and 15th centuries, experienced severe monetary scarcities and liquidity crises, especially in the periods ca. 1390--ca. 1415 and ca. 1440-ca. 1470, both periods of severe deflations, eras commonly known as 'bullion famines', there is no compelling evidence that the Burgundian rulers debased their coinages on the basis of any such monetary policies. My thesis is that the Burgundian rulers of Flanders, in competition with neighboring princes, undertook their debasements primarily as aggressive fiscal policies, specifically to finance warfare. Their goal was to increase their seigniorage revenues, the tax imposed on bullion brought to their mints, by two means: by increasing the tax rate itself, and by enticing an increased influx of bullion into their mints, both by the debasement techniques themselves and by auxiliary bullionist policies. Those policies were successful so long as three conditions were met: (1) that merchants supplying bullion received more coins of the same face value and thus with a greater aggregate money-of-account value than before (or than from other mints); (2) that the public accepted such debased coins at the same face value, by tale; and (3) that the merchants spent their increased supply of coins quickly, before any ensuing inflation eroded those gains. This study further demonstrates that the inflationary consequences of debasements were always less than those predicted by mathematical formulae--possibly because those debasements failed to counteract the prevailing forces of monetary contraction and deflation. Because so many princes pursued similar fiscal policies, many others engaged in debasement for purely defensive reasons: to protect their mints from foreign competition and to protect their domestic money supplies from influxes of debased and also counterfeit imitations: i.e., to counteract Gresham's Law. If many debasements were retaliatory measures against a neighbour's bullionist policies, those policies in general, and not just debasements, were also products of late-medieval warfare, which was also the primary culprit responsible for periodic monetary contractions: by impeding coinage circulations and bullion flows, and by provoking increased hoarding. The answer to the final question is that debasements were usually far more harmful than beneficial. Note that this is an extensively revised and shortened version of an earlier working paper (no. 355), correcting some errors in that paper (concerning Spanish coinage): with the same tables, but with a new set of graphs.
2009	H41	Soetevent, Adriaan R. 2009. <i>Payment Choice, Image Motivation and Contributions to Charity</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 09-015/1. This paper examines the impact of payment choice on charitable giving with a door-to-door fund-raising field experiment. Respondents can donate cash only, use debit only, or have both options. Cash donations have lower visibility vis-a-vis solicitors than debit card donations. When debit replaces cash, participation drops by 87 percent. Conditional on participation, donors in the Debit-only treatment give more than donors in Cash-only. In Cash&Debit, almost all donors prefer cash; participation decreases compared to Cash-only. Physical attractiveness of both female and male solicitors increases contributions. Solicitor self-confidence has a negative impact.
2009	H51 H52 H60	de Michelis, Andrea. 2009. <i>Iceland: Challenging Times for Monetary and Fiscal Policies</i> . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 726. Monetary and fiscal policies face huge challenges: the banking sector has collapsed; the economy is in the midst of a deep recession; the exchange rate has plunged; capital flows have been frozen; inflation is elevated; public debt has risen; source of revenues have disappeared; social needs have increased; and the unemployment insurance fund has been nearly depleted. Against this difficult background, this paper discusses what policy makers should do in order to restore balance in the Icelandic economy and lay out the foundations for a sustainable recovery. The key recommendations are to seek entry in the euro area and implement the fiscal consolidation measures necessary to comply with the IMF programme.
2009	K22	CV: Carruthers, Bruce G. 2009. "Trust and Credit." In <i>Whom Can We Trust? How Groups, Networks, and Institutions Make Trust Possible</i> , ed. Karen S. Cook, Margaret Levi and Russell Hardin, 219-48. Russell Sage Foundation Series on Trust. New York: Russell Sage Foundation.
2009	L12	CV: Hunt, Robert M., Samuli Simojoki, and Tuomas Takalo. 2009. "Intellectual Property Rights and Standard Setting in Financial Services: The Case of the Single European Payments Area." In <i>Financial Innovation in Retail and Corporate Banking</i> , ed. Luisa Anderloni, David T. Llewellyn and Reinhard H. Schmidt, 170-98. New Horizons in Money and Finance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	L32	CV: Bindseil, Ulrich. 2009. "Central Banks and Other Public Institutions as Financial Investors." In <i>Risk Management for Central Banks and Other Public Investors</i> , ed. Ulrich Bindseil, Fernando Gonzalez and Evangelos Tabakis, 3-48. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	L72	CV: Burdekin, Richard C. K., and Marc D. Weidenmier. 2009. "The Development of "Non-traditional" Open Market Operations: Lessons from FDR's Silver Purchase Program." In <i>The Origins and Development of Financial Markets and Institutions: From the Seventeenth Century to the Present</i> , ed. Jeremy Atack and Larry Neal, 319-44. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	M14	CV: de Grauwe, Paul. 2009. "The Crisis as a Paradigm Shift." In <i>Aftershocks: Economic Crisis and Institutional Choice</i> , ed. Anton Hemerijck, Ben Knapen and Ellen van Doorne, 82-89. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2009	M15	Pousttchi, Key, Max Schiessler, and Dietmar G. Wiedemann. 2009. "Proposing a Comprehensive Framework for Analysis and Engineering of Mobile Payment Business Models." <i>Information Systems and e-Business Management</i> , 7(3): 363-93. Although in the era of third generation (3G) mobile networks technical hurdles are minor, the continuing failure of mobile payments (m-payments) withstands the endorsement by customers and service providers. A major reason is the uncommonly high interdependency of technical, human, and market factors which have to be regarded and orchestrated cohesively to solve the problem. In this paper, we apply Business Model Ontology in order to develop an m-payment business model framework based on the results of a precedent multi case study analysis of 27 m-payment procedures. The framework is depicted with a system of morphological boxes and the interrelations between the associated characteristics. Representing any m-payment business model along with its market setting and influencing decisions as instantiations, the resulting framework enables researchers and practitioners for comprehensive analysis of existing and future models and provides a helpful tool for m-payment business model engineering.
2009	M15	CV: Bradford, Terri. 2009. "Nonbanks and Risk in Retail Payments: EU and U.S.." In <i>Managing Information Risk and the Economics of Security</i> , ed. M. Eric Johnson, 17-53. New York: Springer.
2009	N51	Davis, Joseph H., Christopher Hanes, and Paul W. Rhode. 2009. "Harvests and Business Cycles in Nineteenth-Century America." <i>Quarterly Journal of Economics</i> , 124(4): 1675-1727. Most major American industrial business cycles from around 1880 to the First World War were caused by fluctuations in the size of the cotton harvest due to economically exogenous factors such as weather. Wheat and corn harvests did not affect industrial production; nor did the cotton harvest before the late 1870s. The unique effect of the cotton harvest in this period can be explained as an essentially monetary phenomenon, the result of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		interactions between harvests, international gold flows, and high-powered money demand under America's gold-standard regime of 1879-1914.
2009	N96	Nicolini, Esteban A., and Maria Paula Parolo. 2009. "La circulacion de moneda en el Norte argentino despues de la Independencia: El caso de Tucuman entre 1820 y 1850. (Currency Circulation in Northern Argentina after Independence: Tucuman between 1820 and 1850. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Historia Economica</i> , 27(1): 75-102. The study of monetary phenomena in Argentina between 1810 and 1850 is complicated by the lack of historical sources and the coexistence of various currencies. According to previous research, the north of the country and specially Tucuman have been strongly influenced by Bolivian monetary policy and its currency devaluation through the issue of coins known as "feble". However, so far, a quantitative analysis of the circulation of money in this region for this period does not exist. This article shows that probate inventories have a great potential for advancing the exploration of these issues and presents an analysis of all the inventories available for Tucuman between 1820 and 1850. With this information the demand for money for this period is estimated and we confirm that money in circulation would have become more abundant in the 1840s, the period of highest levels of issue of "feble" coins, but without an obvious break with previous decades.
2009	O34	CV: Hunt, Robert M., Samuli Simojoki, and Tuomas Takalo. 2009. "Intellectual Property Rights and Standard Setting in Financial Services: The Case of the Single European Payments Area." In <i>Financial Innovation in Retail and Corporate Banking</i> , ed. Luisa Anderloni, David T. Llewellyn and Reinhard H. Schmidt, 170-98. New Horizons in Money and Finance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	O41	Minea, Alexandru, and Patrick Villieu. 2009. "Threshold Effects in Monetary and Fiscal Policies in a Growth Model: Assessing the Importance of the Financial System." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 31(2): 304-19. We extend the [Barro, R., 1990. Government spending in a simple model of economic growth. <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> 98, 103-125] model to money financing of public expenditures, in a setup where money demand is motivated by a "transaction cost" technology, exhibiting the "cash-in-advance" specification as a special case, in the spirit of [Palivos, T., Yip, C., 1995. Government expenditure financing in an endogenous growth model: a comparison. <i>Journal of Money, Credit and Banking</i> 27, 1159-1178]. Allowing for productive public spending yields threshold effects between long-run growth and both income taxation and seigniorage, thus reproducing recent stylized facts. Moreover, in the cash-in-advance special case, we show that, to maximize long-run growth and/or welfare, government must use seigniorage-only or taxes only, depending on parameters, and in particular on the degree of financial development. In contrast, the general form of money demand motivated by a "transaction cost" technology produces interior solutions in which both seigniorage and taxes are used. An empirical section confirms our theoretical results.
2009	Q30 Q40	Frey, Laure, and Benoit Mojon. 2009. "Le dollar et l'inflation mondiale. (Dollar and World Inflation. With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Economie Financiere</i> , 0(94): 81-106. The relations between the world inflation and the dollar are analysed through the monetary policies and the price variations of the raw materials. According to the authors, the American monetary policy is not directly responsible for the correlation of the worldwide inflation. These correlations result rather from the effects of different monetary policies in different areas. On the other hand, being the main reserve and trade currency, the dollar may have furthered the strong rise of the price of the raw materials during these last years.
2009	Q43	Kilian, Lutz. 2009. <i>Oil Price Shocks, Monetary Policy and Stagflation</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers, 7324. One of the central questions in recent macroeconomic history is to what extent monetary policy as opposed to oil price shocks contributed to the stagflation of the 1970s. Understanding what went wrong in the 1970s is the key to learning from the past. One explanation explored in Barsky and Kilian (2002) is that worldwide shifts in monetary policy regimes not related to the oil market played a major role in causing both the major oil price increases of the 1970s and stagflation in many economies. A competing view exemplified by Bernanke, Gertler and Watson (1997) is that the oil price shocks of the 1970s and 1980s arose exogenously with respect to global macroeconomic conditions, but were propagated by the reaction of monetary policy makers, causing stagflation in the process. This paper reviews the evidence for these two main explanations, interprets recent events in light of this evidence, and outlines implications for monetary policy.
2010		
2010	D02	CV: Samuels, Warren J. 2010. "Monetary Institutions and Monetary Theory: Reflections on the History of Monetary Economics." In <i>David Laidler's Contributions to Economics</i> , ed. Robert Leeson, 157-203, 205-11. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	D02	CV: Sandilands, Roger. 2010. "Monetary Institutions and Monetary Theory: Reflections on the History of Monetary Economics: Discussion." In <i>David Laidler's Contributions to Economics</i> , ed. Robert Leeson, 203-05. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	D63	Raj, Madhusudan. 2010. "The Credit Card Fraud: Inflation, Culture of Borrowing and Rising Economic Inequality." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i> , 5(3): 56-62. The use of credit card has become a fashion and a symbol of social status, but very few people understand the problems related with its use. Credit card is a tool of the practice of fractional reserve banking of today's banking industry. This paper tries to explore the implications of the use of credit card in specific, and through that the fractional reserve banking in general. It shows how credit card generates inflation, how it promotes the culture of borrowing by discouraging honest living and how it increases economic inequality in the society.
2010	E02	Blinder, Alan. 2010. <i>How Central Should the Central Bank Be?</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 198blinder.pdf. About six years ago, I published a small book entitled <i>The Quiet Revolution</i> (Blinder 2004). Though its subtitle was <i>Central Banking Goes Modern</i> , I never imagined the half of it. Since March 2008, the Federal Reserve has gone post-modern with a bewildering variety of unprecedented actions that have either changed the nature and scope of the central bank's role or stretched it beyond the breaking point, depending on your point of view. And that leads straight to the central question of this essay: What should--and shouldn't--the Federal Reserve do?
2010	E02	Sims, Christopher. 2010. <i>Commentary on Policy at the Zero Lower Bound</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 201sims.pdf. Several aspects of the difficulties of policy at the zero lower bound are discussed: The difficulty of credible commitment to higher future inflation, as most New Keynesian models imply is necessary; the need for fiscal and monetary policy coordination; the pitfalls in the taking of quasi-fiscal actions by the central bank.
2010	F01	Festic, Mejra. 2010. "Monetarna politika v globalnem gospodarskem okolju. (Monetary Policy in the Global Economic Environment. With English summary.)." <i>Bančni Vestnik</i> , 59(7-8): 57-60. Globalization has fundamentally changed many areas

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of national economies, as well financial systems, which have become interdependent. The central banks activities are conditioned by higher sensibility of the financial markets regarding expectations. Stability in the value of euro and the single monetary policy can contribute to the stability of the world economy.
2010	G38	den Butter, Frank A. G. 2010. <i>The Macroeconomics of the Credit Crisis: In Search of Externalities for Macro-Prudential Supervision</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 10-052/3. In the analysis of the credit crisis of 2007-2010 a clear distinction should be made between (i) the initial shock; (ii) the propagation and amplification of the initial shock to the systemic crisis of the financial markets; and (iii) the transmission of the credit crisis to the real economic sector causing a major cyclical downturn now known as the great recession. This paper argues that banking supervision failed to anticipate and repair the market failure that caused the huge amplification of the relatively small initial shock. As the repair of market failure is the only sound economic argument for regulation, banking supervisors should now focus on the externalities that caused the amplification of the shock and use that knowledge for adequate macro-prudential supervision in the future. Macro-economic models can be helpful in this search for externalities. The character and timing of future shocks are unpredictable, but contagion in the propagation mechanisms should be mitigated as much as possible.
2010	I30	Centorrino, Mario, Ferdinando Ofria, and Domenica Farinella. 2010. "Processi di convergenza e divergenza tra Mezzogiorno e Centro-Nord a dieci anni dall'adozione dell'UME. (Convergence and Divergence Processes between the Mezzogiorno and the Centre-North Ten Years after the Adoption of the EMU. With English summary.)." <i>Rivista Economica del Mezzogiorno</i> , 24(3): 453-86. In the mid 1990s, a number of essays have explored the possible effects of a European Monetary Union (EMU) in the weakest areas and the South of Italy. In particular, these studies have started a debate on the hypothesis that a common currency could help solving the "Southern Question" ("Questione meridionale")--a debate raising both optimistic and pessimistic answers. Firstly, the proposed paper reconstructs such a debate on the effects of a common currency for the Southern economy. Secondly, it tries to produce an ex-post analysis in order to understand whether a convergence process has been started. Our analysis shows that the South of Italy, with the exclusion of Abruzzi, in the years the unification process began, has converged towards the North in terms of per capita income. Nevertheless, such a result cannot be generalized when the analysis includes other socio-economic and structural variables (quality of life, labour market, poverty rates, consumption, crime and public sector's performances).
2010	L42	Bourreau, Marc, and Marianne Verdier. 2010. "Private Cards and the Bypass of Payment Systems by Merchants." <i>Journal of Banking and Finance</i> , 34(8): 1798-1807. This paper studies the incentives of a merchant to bypass a payment platform by issuing private cards. In our model, a payment platform allocates the total cost of a card transaction between a monopolistic issuer and a monopolistic acquirer by choosing an "interchange fee". We determine how the level of the interchange fee impacts a merchant's decision to issue private cards, if there are strategic interactions between merchants. We prove that the payment platform can only deter entry by lowering the level of the interchange fee. If the payment platform chooses to accommodate entry, we find that the total user surplus increases, but that entry is beneficial to social welfare only if the entry cost is sufficiently low.
2010	L98	Alleman, James, and Paul Rappoport. 2010. "Mobile Money: Implications for Emerging Markets." <i>Communications and Strategies</i> , 0(79): 15-28. Developing countries lack effective infrastructure: transportation, telecommunications, financial systems, etc. The positive economic impact of the improved telecommunications infrastructure has been demonstrated. The ability of microfinance has been shown to stimulate and enhance economic activity. Now a hybrid of the technologies has begun to emerge: mobile money. The ubiquity of cell phone service, coupled with the notion of microfinance offers the possibility of service in remote areas of a country where it would be otherwise economically unsustainable to provide banking services. Mobile money has all of the attributes of money including store of value and medium of exchange. This paper addresses the economics and policy issues of mobile money: what are the economics of mobile money, what policy issues does it raise; is it a threat to the traditional banking system; how should it be regulated; what can we learn from the microfinance literature; and do we have empirical evidence of its impact on growth and development?
2010	L98	Flores-Roux, Ernesto M., and Judith Mariscal. 2010. "The Enigma of Mobile Money Systems." <i>Communications and Strategies</i> , 0(79): 41-62. In this paper, we argue that the success of mobile banking models represents an enigma in terms of their replicability to other countries. These models offer the opportunity to diminish the financial exclusion suffered by the poor by providing access to credit, savings, and transfers, which are key tools capable of transforming the livelihoods of the poor as well as the efficiency of the market. We show that mobile phones need a complete ecosystem that supports its application to a functioning mobile banking service. The aim of this paper is to contribute to existing knowledge of mobile money across the value chain by providing insight into the mechanisms of m-money and the value propositions within the business of m-banking. We develop a taxonomy of the key drivers of the business model to help assess the replicability of these models in other countries. We focus on models developed in Kenya, the Philippines, and Brazil, and explore if some of the conditions present in these models are lacking for a widespread adoption in others. We conclude, however, that there appears to be no set of clearly identifiable variables that serve as a basis for success and that those necessary conditions for the replication of m-banking models identified by the existing literature to other countries around the world do not guarantee results. Moreover, we find that some of these conditions are not present in countries where m-banking models have been successful.
2010	N33	Nightingale, Pamela. 2010. "Gold, Credit, and Mortality: Distinguishing Deflationary Pressures on the Late Medieval English Economy." <i>Economic History Review</i> , 63(4): 1081-1104. This article uses national and local records of debt and evidence from coins, prices, and wages to discuss the economic effects of the gold coinage that was introduced into England in 1344. It distinguishes between the deflationary effects of gold and those of the falling population on prices and credit, and shows that a coinage dominated by gold reduced the volume of credit and transactions far more than the mortality rate and the total circulation of coin would indicate was likely. It relates these findings to the economic and social changes of the fifteenth century.
2010	N85	Bulgarelli, Odoardo, and Francesco Pomponio. 2010. "L'argento nella storia monetaria del Vicino Oriente Antico--L'Assiria (Una introduzione). (Silver in the Monetary History of the Ancient Near East--Assyria [Introduction]. With English summary.)." <i>Rivista di Storia Economica, N.S.</i> , 26(3): 377-86. Seven articles on the economic and financial features of the Babylonian history have been published in the n. 1/2009 issue of the Rivista di Storia Economica. In this issue and in the next one, the Rivista plans to publish, four additional essays concerning the economic and financial history of Assyria in the old Assyrian, Middle Assyrian, and Neo-Assyrian periods, as well as the Nuzi documentation. Thousands of tables with an economic and administrative content coming from Assyrian archives confirm the presence of private "enterprises", pursuing profits and taking risks. Like the Babylonians, the Assyrians used silver as a means of payment, store of value, and unit of account. In these pre-monetary functions, silver was joined by other items, above all annaku (tin or lead) in the Middle Assyrian period, and barley.
2010	O21	Clayton, Anthony. 2010. "Do Local Currency Systems Have a Role in Economic Regeneration?" <i>Social and Economic Studies</i> , 59(1-2): 243-87. Depressed areas and concentrations of poverty are symptoms of underperforming economies, but can persist even in growing economies, because many of them contain clusters of negative social and economic factors which can interlock

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		and become mutually reinforcing. Two common features of economically marginalized communities in otherwise prosperous nations are a low level of cash circulation and expensive capital. One of the more radical ideas proposed to re-integrate these communities back into the wider economy is a local currency system, and a few countries have now experimented with local currencies as a way to increase local economic activity, promote self-help, increase social interactions, and thereby rebuild trust. Experiences in the UK, Austria, Australia, and Venezuela are compared. The experience of successful projects suggests that a local currency can make a useful social contribution, when embedded in local economic development strategies, as a means of encouraging social cohesion and embryonic economic development. A local currency is, in effect, a reinvention of local banking which, by supplying soft money, can play a positive but transitional role in improving social cohesion and thereby encouraging economic regeneration in poor areas within otherwise prosperous countries.
2010	O50	Weisbrot, Mark, and Rebecca Ray. 2010. <i>Latvia's Recession: The Cost of Adjustment With An "Internal Devaluation"</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The Latvian recession, which is now more than two years old, has seen a world-historical drop in GDP of more than 25 percent. The IMF projects another 4 percent drop this year, and predicts that the total loss of output from peak to bottom will reach 30 percent. This would make Latvia's loss more than that of the U.S. Great Depression downturn of 1929-1933. This paper argues that the depth of the recession and the difficulty of recovery are attributable in large part to the decision to maintain the country's overvalued fixed exchange rate, because it prevents the government from pursuing the policies necessary to restore economic growth.
2010	Q23	COMBES, Jean-Louis, Pascale COMBES MOTEL, Alexandru MINEA, and P. VILLIEU. 2010. <i>Disinflation against the Environment? An application to the trade-off between seigniorage and deforestation</i> . CERDI, Working Papers: 201014. The forest still covers an important share of land area in many developing countries and represents an important source of revenue for governments. Another major contribution to government revenues comes from printing money, namely the seigniorage. Building on a simple theoretical model where governments target inflation and aim at reducing deforestation while minimising a welfare loss function, we exhibit the potential substitution effect between seigniorage and deforestation revenues. Regressions run on a panel of developing countries show that there exists a non-negligible substitution effect between seigniorage and deforestation revenues, which is, as suggested by the theoretical model, even stronger if the endogenous character of seigniorage is taken into account. Adding variables suggested by the theoretical model as well as usual control variables in deforestation equations, do not alter the main result. As a consequence, disinflation policies as recommended by the IMF, may hasten deforestation. The model is extended to address this problem, which shows that international transfers dedicated to rainforest protection may upturn the positive correlation between tighter monetary policies and deforestation and give some additional support to REDD's advocates.
2010	Q31	Gaur, Arti, and Monica Bansal. 2010. "A Comparative Study of Gold Price Movements in Indian and Global Markets." <i>Indian Journal of Finance</i> , 4(2): 32-37, 46. Since the earliest times, gold has been important for mankind. The basic reason for this being its unique physical properties. Gold as a commodity, as a currency, continues to play its ancient role as the only true standard of value in times of war or crisis. History tells us that only gold retains its value during war; change of empires and governments and at the time of crisis. Although now officially, gold held to be of only industrial value, gold is the oldest and most respected currency in the world and the only respected currency in the world when national paper money lose value. That is why every central bank of any significance buys and holds gold in reserve in a world of almost universal paper money. The monetary use of gold, along with silver, has been very wide spread since ancient times. Gold and silver coins have been most readily acceptable medium of exchange due to intrinsic values of the two metals. The major problem in this use of gold as a coinage metal is its short supply. It is produced only by a few countries mainly South Africa (producing 3/4th of the total world production) Soviet Union, Canada, USA, Ghana, Philippines, and Australia. In India gold has maintained an important presence since very early times.
2011		
2011	B52 H10 H30 H40 H44	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>"Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly"</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. In this paper I first provide an overview of alternative approaches to money, contrasting the orthodox approach, in which money is neutral, at least in the long run; and the Marx-Veblen-Keynes approach, or the monetary theory of production. I then focus in more detail on two main categories: the orthodox approach that views money as an efficiency-enhancing innovation of markets, and the Chartalist approach that defines money as a creature of the state. As the state's "creature," money should be seen as a public monopoly. I then move on to the implications of viewing money as a public monopoly and link that view back to Keynes, arguing that extending Keynes along these lines would bring his theory up to date.
2011	B52	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>Money in Finance</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper begins by defining, and distinguishing between, money and finance, and addresses alternative ways of financing spending. We next examine the role played by financial institutions (e.g., banks) in the provision of finance. The role of government as both regulator of private institutions and provider of finance is also discussed, and related topics such as liquidity and saving are explored. We conclude with a look at some of the new innovations in finance, and at the global financial crisis, which could be blamed on excessive financialization of the economy.
2011	B52	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>"The Financial Crisis Viewed from the Perspective of the "Social Costs" Theory"</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper examines the causes and consequences of the current global financial crisis. It largely relies on the work of Hyman Minsky, although analyses by John Kenneth Galbraith and Thorstein Veblen of the causes of the 1930s collapse are used to show similarities between the two crises. K.W. Kapp's "social costs" theory is contrasted with the recently dominant "efficient markets" hypothesis to provide the context for analyzing the functioning of financial institutions. The paper argues that, rather than operating "efficiently," the financial sector has been imposing huge costs on the economy-costs that no one can deny in the aftermath of the economy's collapse. While orthodox approaches lead to the conclusion that money and finance should not matter much, the alternative tradition-from Veblen and Keynes to Galbraith and Minsky-provides the basis for developing an approach that puts money and finance front and center. Including the theory of social costs also generates policy recommendations more appropriate to an economy in which finance matters.
2011	C25	Fischer, Christoph. 2011. <i>Currency blocs in the 21st century</i> . Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Centre, Discussion Paper Series 1: Economic Studies: 2011,12. Based on a classification of countries and territories according to their regime and anchor currency choice, the study considers the two major currency blocs of the present world. A nested logit regression suggests that long-term structural economic variables determine a given country's currency bloc affiliation. The dollar bloc differs from the euro bloc in that there exists a group of countries that peg temporarily to the US dollar without having close economic affinities with the bloc. The estimated parameters are consistent with an additive random utility model interpretation. A currency bloc equilibrium in the spirit of Alesina and Barro (2002) is derived empirically.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	C26	Klaassen, Franc. 2011. <i>Identifying the Weights in Exchange Market Pressure</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 11-020/2. Exchange market pressure (EMP) measures the pressure on a currency to depreciate. It adds to the actual depreciation a weighted combination of policy instruments used to ward off depreciation, such as interest rates and foreign exchange interventions, where the weights are their effectiveness. The key difficulty in the literature is how to identify these weights. We exploit the persistence of pressure and add instruments based on currency crisis theories to identify the weights, and we propose a simple IV regression to estimate them. An application to the European Monetary System crisis in 1992-1993 shows that a one percentage point higher interest rate wards off a depreciation of about 0.2 percent.
2011	D53	Pascoa, Mario R., Myrian Petrassi, and Juan Pablo Torres-Martinez. 2011. "Fiat Money and the Value of Binding Portfolio Constraints." <i>Economic Theory</i>, 46(2): 189-209. We establish necessary and sufficient conditions for the individual optimality of a consumption-portfolio plan in an infinite horizon economy where agents are uniformly impatient and fiat money is the only asset available for intertemporal transfers of wealth. Next, we show that fiat money has a positive equilibrium price if and only if for some agent the zero short sale constraint is binding and has a positive shadow price (now or in the future). As there is always an agent that is long, it follows that marginal rates of intertemporal substitution never coincide across agents. That is, monetary equilibria are never full Pareto efficient. We also give a counter-example illustrating the occurrence of monetary bubbles under incomplete markets in the absence of uniform impatience.
2011	F44	Markovic, Bojan, and Laura Povoledo. 2011. "Does Asia's Choice of Exchange Rate Regime Affect Europe's Exposure to US Shocks?" <i>Economic Issues</i>, 16(2): 1-38. In this paper, we use a stylised three-country model to analyse how the transmission of US shocks to Europe might be affected by Asia's choice of exchange rate regime. We find that if Asia decides to peg her exchange rate to the dollar, the impact of US shocks on European output and inflation is likely to be bigger than it otherwise would have been. This happens because, without nominal exchange rate flexibility, Asian firms react to the shocks originating in the United States by implementing significant price adjustments, which in turn affect Europe's relative competitive position. On the theoretical side, our results contribute to the literature by suggesting that the shock insulation property of floating exchange rates extends beyond the two countries that have currencies that are free to move. The transmission of shocks between two countries can also be dampened by the choice of floating exchange rates in a third country. On the practical side, we can extend our results to China, the largest Asian economy. If China did eventually decide to float her currency, Europe's exposure to US shocks would decrease. But, our results also suggest that the overall fall in volatility of Europe's inflation and output, following China's floating, might be modest in size.
2011	F44	della Paolera, Gerardo. 2011. "The Unending Search for a New Global Monetary and Financial Architecture." <i>Middle East Development Journal</i>, 3(1): 11-28. After the 2007-2009 economic deluge, the policy and theoretical case for a New Global Monetary and Financial Architecture gained momentum. This article analyzes some key features of the global crisis that severely limited the range of action of modern central banking. Earlier episodes of concerted institutional or implicit collective efforts to "anchor" a global system and the search for a stable international key currency in a cooperative atmosphere have, in general, failed. The incentives to reinvent a new Gold Standard or Bretton Woods are always inversely related to the international business cycle. Questions regarding the heterodox political open economy stance of the new emerging economies during the contemporaneous crisis are also discussed.
2011	F44	Teulon, Frederic. 2011. "EMU: The Sustainability Issue." <i>International Journal of Business</i>, 16(3): 272-88. The euro area is experiencing a sovereign debt crisis; as a result, the foundations of its monetary union have been shattered. This crisis, which is an extension of an international financial crisis, shows that the European Union is not an optimum currency area. Robert Mundell's work remains an indispensable reference on this subject: a monetary union among greatly different countries and animated by a weak solidarity is problematic. In the present context, the possibilities are limited for durably improving the situation, for transforming sovereign debts into sustainable ones, and for regaining a higher level of growth. Experience seems to show that a single currency cannot accommodate national budgetary policies and that national policies are hindered by the existence of a single currency in a context of asymmetries. Eventually, a scenario where the euro area would collapse becomes highly probable. This paper puts forward a model of debt sustainability and discusses eight related proposals.
2011	F44	Savona, Paolo, John J. Kirton, and Chiara Oldani, eds. 2011. <i>Global Financial Crisis: Global Impact and Solutions</i>, Global Finance Series. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington: Ashgate. Nineteen papers explore the impacts of the financial crisis of 2008 and policy responses in North America, Asia, Europe, the BRICs countries (Brazil, Russia, India, and China), and the developing world. Papers discuss crisis, response, and innovation in America and abroad; crisis, response, and innovation in Japan; the macroeconomics of the global financial and economic crisis; crisis, response, and innovation in Europe; Europe--from one crisis to the other; Europe's institutional, inflation, investment, and incentive challenges; mediating financial instability--China, the BRICs countries, and continuing rise; Russia--impact and response; Brazil and Latin America--impact and response; sub-Saharan Africa--impact and response; Africa in the face of the crisis; the broader impacts on the developing world; the move from the dollar standard to a supranational money; the role of international money; asymmetries in the international monetary system; reconciling the Gs--the G8, the G5, and the G20 in a world of crisis; the G8, the G20, and civil society; the G8 and the G20--rejuvenated by the crisis; and the contribution of the G8's 2009 L'Aquila Summit.
2011	F65	Moiso, Valentina. 2011. "I fenomeni finanziari nella letteratura sociologica contemporanea: L'emergenza di nuove prospettive. (New Perspectives on Financial Phenomena in Contemporary Sociological Studies. With English summary.)." <i>Stato e Mercato</i>, 0(92): 313-42. Sociology is looking for new theoretical and analytical tools to study the financialization of the world economy and its social consequences. The article focuses on two much debated aspects: a) traders activity, based on expert knowledge and high technology skills; and b) personal finance, regarding how people manage money, credits, and debts, interacting with financial intermediates. The aim is to disentangle the practices and the institutionalised processes regulating money exchanges: in this way, it is possible to conceptualise the finance world as a social system characterized by power differentials as effects of the financial capital circulation.
2011	H10	THE SAME AS B52 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	H22 J43	Munro, John. 2011. <i>From Gutsherrschaft to Grundherrschaft: Demographic, Monetary, and Fiscal Factors in the Late-Medieval Decline of English Manorial Demesne Agriculture</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. This study on the late-medieval decline of English manorial demesne agriculture is based on the Germanic paradigm of Gutsherrschaft and Grundherrschaft, which historians have utilized to explain the transformation of feudal agriculture, east of the Elbe River, from the 15th to the 18th centuries. The former is a manorial regime in which the lord derived his incomes primarily from the commercial exploitation of his demesne lands, using the compulsory labour services of servile tenants. The latter is a manorial regime in which the lord derived his incomes instead primarily from cash rents paid by largely free peasants. In East Elbia, the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		early-modern shift was from Grundherrschaft to Gutsherrschaft. Late medieval manorial England experienced a reverse shift: from Gutsherrschaft to Grundherrschaft. To explain this transformation, this paper employs a supplementary monetary and fiscal model to prove that the standard Ricardian demographic model is insufficient to explain these changes. My monetary model, based on my prior publications on the deflationary consequences of the first late-medieval bullion famine, from ca. 1375 to ca. 1420, demonstrates that all agrarian prices fell (in nominal terms), while the Ricardian model stipulates that the price fall was limited to grains, and further that the consequent rise in living standards would have led to rising livestock product and other agrarian prices. It also demonstrates that the rise in real wages (agrarian) was partly the result of deflation combined with institutional wage stickiness. My fiscal model demonstrates that the imposition of heavy fixed (specific and not ad valorem) taxes on exports of English wools, by so seriously injuring the chief consumers, the woollen draperies in the Low Countries, quickly led to sharply falling wool sales and (real) wool prices. With such a damaging price-cost scissors, English landlords found that the continued commercial exploitation of their demesnes based on grains and wool was no longer profitable, while leasing those lands to free peasants (abolishing most vestiges of serfdom) was very profitable, since the leasehold tenants had to pay rents whose real value rose during the era of this deflation (ca 1375 to ca. 1420).
2011	H30	THE SAME AS B52 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	H40	THE SAME AS B52 Wray
2011	H44	THE SAME AS B52 Wray
2011	J43	THE SAME AS H22 Munro, John. 2011. From Gutsherrschaft to Grundherrschaft: Demographic, Monetary, and Fiscal Factors in the Late-Medieval Decline of English Manorial Desmesne Agriculture. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers.
2011	L26	Demaria, Giovanni. 2011. "Studies on the Activity of the Modern Entrepreneur [1929]". Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali, 119(3-4): 283-95. The article discusses Schumpeter's theses about the entrepreneur's role and his market power. Schumpeter's theory of profit and business enterprise is positively surveyed. Limits are set to the possibility of bank credit creation and of forced saving to provide entrepreneurs with an unbounded command over production. Finally, D. admits that, from a theoretical point of view, it would be possible to foster a continuous expansion of investments financed only by pure credit, either under a fiat money system or thanks to effective international coordination under a fixed exchange rates regime.
2011	Q56	CV: Gaddy, Ellen. 2011. "Against So Much Money and Power, Can the Sustainability Movement Succeed?." In Ethical Transformations for a Sustainable Future, ed. Olivier Urbain and Deva Temple, 41-60. Peace and Policy series, vol. 14. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2011	R21	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "What Should a Financial System Do? Minskian Lessons from the Global Financial Crisis." In The Global Financial Crisis: What Have We Learnt?, ed. Steven Kates, 218-35. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012		
2012	A11	Wray, L. Randall. 2012. "A Meme for Money". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper argues that the usual framing of discussions of money, monetary policy, and fiscal policy plays into the hands of conservatives. That framing is also largely consistent with the conventional view of the economy and of society more generally. To put it the way that economists usually do, money "lubricates" the market mechanism-a good thing, because the conventional view of the market itself is overwhelmingly positive. Acknowledging the work of George Lakoff, this paper takes the position that we need an alternative meme, one that provides a frame that is consistent with a progressive social view if we are to be more successful in policy debates. In most cases, the progressives adopt the conservative framing and so have no chance. The paper advances an alternative framing for money and shows how it can be used to reshape discussion. The paper shows that the Modern Money Theory approach is particularly useful as a starting point for framing that emphasizes use of the monetary system as a tool to accomplish the public purpose. It is not so much the accuracy of the conventional view of money that we need to question, but rather the framing. We need a new meme for money, one that would emphasize the social, not the individual. It would focus on the positive role played by the state, not only in the creation and evolution of money, but also in ensuring social control over money. It would explain how money helps to promote a positive relation between citizens and the state, simultaneously promoting shared values such as liberty, democracy, and responsibility. It would explain why social control over money can promote nurturing activities over the destructive impulses of our "undertakers" (Smith's evocative term for capitalists).
2012	A14	Wray, L. Randall. 2012. "A Meme for Money". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper argues that the usual framing of discussions of money, monetary policy, and fiscal policy plays into the hands of conservatives. That framing is also largely consistent with the conventional view of the economy and of society more generally. To put it the way that economists usually do, money "lubricates" the market mechanism-a good thing, because the conventional view of the market itself is overwhelmingly positive. Acknowledging the work of George Lakoff, this paper takes the position that we need an alternative meme, one that provides a frame that is consistent with a progressive social view if we are to be more successful in policy debates. In most cases, the progressives adopt the conservative framing and so have no chance. The paper advances an alternative framing for money and shows how it can be used to reshape discussion. The paper shows that the Modern Money Theory approach is particularly useful as a starting point for framing that emphasizes use of the monetary system as a tool to accomplish the public purpose. It is not so much the accuracy of the conventional view of money that we need to question, but rather the framing. We need a new meme for money, one that would emphasize the social, not the individual. It would focus on the positive role played by the state, not only in the creation and evolution of money, but also in ensuring social control over money. It would explain how money helps to promote a positive relation between citizens and the state, simultaneously promoting shared values such as liberty, democracy, and responsibility. It would explain why social control over money can promote nurturing activities over the destructive impulses of our "undertakers" (Smith's evocative term for capitalists).
2012	C54	Kocenda, Evzen, Mathilde Maurel, and Gunther Schnabl. 2012. Short-Term and Long-Term Growth Effects of Exchange Rate Adjustment. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4018. The European sovereign debt crisis revived the discussion concerning the pros and cons of exchange rate adjustment in the face of asymmetric shocks. Exit from the euro area is to regain rapidly international competitiveness. Exchange rate stability with structural reforms could be beneficial for long-run growth. We augment the literature by analyzing short- and long-term growth effects of exchange rate flexibility in a panel-cointegration framework. Countries with a high degree of exchange rate stability exhibit lower short-term and higher long-term

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		growth. The degree of business cycle synchronization with the anchor country matters for the impact of exchange rate flexibility on growth.
2012	C58	Ibrahim, Mansor H. 2012. "Financial Market Risk and Gold Investment in an Emerging Market: The Case of Malaysia." <i>International Journal of Islamic and Middle Eastern Finance and Management</i> , 5(1): 25-34. Purpose--The purpose of this paper is to examine the relation between gold return and stock market return and whether its relation changes in times of consecutive negative market returns for an emerging market, Malaysia. Design/methodology/approach--The paper applies the autoregressive distributed model to link gold returns to stock returns with TGARCH/EGARCH error specification using daily data from August 1, 2001 to March 31, 2010, a total of 2,261 observations. Findings--A significant positive but low correlation is found between gold and once-lagged stock returns. Moreover, consecutive negative market returns do not seem to intensify the co-movement between the gold and stock markets as normally documented among national stock markets in times of financial turbulences. Indeed, there is some evidence that the gold market surges when faced with consecutive market declines.
2012	C78	Li, Yiting, Guillaume Rocheteau, and Pierre-Olivier Weill. 2012. "Liquidity and the Threat of Fraudulent Assets." <i>Journal of Political Economy</i> , 120(5): 815-46. We study an over-the-counter (OTC) market in which the usefulness of assets as a means of payment or collateral is limited by the threat of fraudulent practices. Agents can produce fraudulent assets at a positive cost, which generates upper bounds on the quantity of each asset that can be traded in the OTC market. Each of these endogenous, asset-specific, resalability constraints depends on the cost of fraud, on the frequency of trade, and on the asset price. In equilibrium, assets are partitioned into three liquidity tiers, which differ in their resalability, prices, haircuts, sensitivity to shocks, and responses to policies.
2012	C78	Saito, Tetsuya. 2012. "Rationality and Stability of Equilibrium in a Search-Theoretic Model of Money." <i>Theoretical Economics Letters</i> , 2(3): 283-86. In this short note, I examine the rationality of money-search equilibrium in a basic second-generation money search model, which is a perfectly divisible goods and indivisible money model. I then show that only an inflationary economy can generate a socially and individually rational stable equilibrium. On the basis of this finding, I demonstrate that there is no loss of generality in an analysis that assumes dictatorial buyers in an inflationary economy, since the properties of a dictatorial buyers model are identical to those of a general inflationary economy model. The result of this paper is especially useful for empirical applications since we are generally incapable of finding data showing bargaining power. This result also alerts us against employing the second-generation model to analyze a deflationary economy and commodity money.
2012	C81	Lahiri-Dutt, Kuntala. 2012. <i>How do the poor handle money? What do the financial diaries of char dwellers tell us about financial inclusion?</i> . The Australian National University, Australia South Asia Research Centre, ASARC Working Papers. Derived from livelihoods surveys and ethnographic material about people living on the chars, or river islands, in deltaic lower Bengal, this paper illustrates the complex, diverse and ingenious ways that the poor manage money. These islands constitute some of the most vulnerable locations housing some of the poorest communities; state services and facilities do not reach the chars because they are not listed as land in revenue records. It demonstrates that the poor live in a diverse economy where community spirit, family assistance and trust play roles equally important to markets. In doing so, it puts forth a grounded-in-the-field, evidence-based, critique of the slogan 'financial inclusion' that has gained prominence in recent years.
2012	D03	Gaffeo, Edoardo, Ivan Petrella, Damjan Pfajfar, and Emiliano Santoro. 2012. <i>Loss Aversion and the Asymmetric Transmission of Monetary Policy</i> . University of Copenhagen, Department of Economics, Discussion Papers: 12-21. There is widespread evidence that monetary policy exerts asymmetric effects on output over contractions and expansions in economic activity, while price responses display no sizeable asymmetry. To rationalize these facts we develop a dynamic general equilibrium model where households' utility depends on consumption deviations from a reference level below which loss aversion is displayed. In line with the prospect theory pioneered by Kahneman and Tversky (1979), losses in consumption loom larger than gains. State-dependent degrees of real rigidity and elasticity of intertemporal substitution in consumption generate competing effects on output and inflation. The resulting state-dependent trade-off between output and inflation stabilization recommends stronger policy activism towards inflation during expansions
2012	D61	Grubb, Farley. 2012. <i>Chronic Specie Scarcity and Efficient Barter: The Problem of Maintaining an Outside Money Supply in British Colonial America</i> . University of Delaware, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 12-08. Colonial Americans complained that gold and silver coins (specie) were chronically scarce. These coins could be acquired only through importation. Given unrestricted trade in specie, market arbitrage should have eliminated chronic scarcity. A model of efficient barter and local inside money is developed to show how chronic specie scarcity in colonial America could prevail despite unrestricted specie-market arbitrage, thus justifying colonial complaints. The creation of inside fiat paper monies by colonial governments was a welfare-enhancing response to preexisting chronic specie scarcity, not the cause of that scarcity.
2012	E01	Buiter, Willem H., and Ebrahim Rahbari. 2012. <i>Target2 Redux: The simple accountancy and slightly more complex economics of Bundesbank loss exposure through the Eurosystem</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9211. This study shows that Target2 net claims are a poor measure of Bundesbank loss exposure, and even more so of German loss exposure to the rest of the Eurozone. This is true even under plausible assumptions about a comprehensive break-up scenario that leaves Germany as the only member of the euro area and the Bundesbank as the sole owner of the ECB. In this implausible scenario, the discrepancy between the Bundesbank's Target2 net credit balance and its likely loss exposure has two principal sources. First, the 16 national central banks (NCBs) that exit the Eurosystem (which will on balance be net Target2 debtors) and their sovereigns will not automatically walk away completely from their Target2 debts--defaulting on their debts with a zero recovery rate for the Bundesbank. Legally, the Target2 claims are not extinguished by exit from the Eurosystem by the debtor NCBs. Politically and realistically, many of the exiting NCBs would be able and willing to honour their obligations to Target2 in part or even in full. Second, in the comprehensive break-up scenario, future seigniorage revenues of the Bundesbank would likely go up, as it would be left with a larger share (in our example 100 percent) of the ownership of the ECB. Changes in German exposure to the rest of the euro area (or to the periphery) can differ in magnitude and in sign from Bundesbank exposure.
2012	F60	Fiorentini, Riccardo, and Guido Montani. 2012. <i>The New Global Political Economy: From Crisis to Supranational Integration</i> . New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Explores the causes of the 2008 financial crisis and the measures of political economy required to build a safer and more stable international order, focusing on the role of supranational institutions. Discusses the invisible Leviathan; global imbalances and the dollar standard; globalization and income inequalities; multipolarity and regional integration; money as a supranational public good; and finance as a supranational public good.
2012	H12	Buiter, Willem H., and Ebrahim Rahbari. 2012. <i>The ECB as Lender of Last Resort for Sovereigns in the Euro Area</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8974. The paper establishes that sovereigns, like banks, need a lender of last resort (LoLR). In the euro area the ECB, with its estimated 3.4 trillion euro non-inflationary loss absorption capacity, is the only credible

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		sovereign LoLR. The ECB/Eurosystem has been acting as sovereign LoLR through its SMP purchases of periphery sovereign debt in the secondary markets. It has also contributed, through the deeply subsidised bank funding it provided through the 3-year LTROs, half of a mechanism to purchase periphery sovereign debt in the primary issue markets. The other half has been financial repression requiring banks in Italy and Spain to purchase more of their own government's debt than they would voluntarily and at below-market yields. We expect that, once Spain and Italy are under troika programmes, the Eurosystem will also lend to these sovereigns indirectly, through loans by the national central banks to the IMF which on-lends them to these sovereigns. We recommend that, to increase its effectiveness as LoLR, the ESM be given a banking license. To reduce the illegitimate and unaccountable abuse of the ECB/Eurosystem as a quasi-fiscal actor, we propose that all its credit risk-related losses be jointly and severally guaranteed/indemnified by the 17 euro area member states.
2012	H23	CV: Parguez, Alain. 2012. "A Monetary Theory of Public Finance." In <i>Theories of Money and Banking. Volume 1. Development of Heterodox Approaches to Money and Banking.</i> , ed. L. Randall Wray, 563-80. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 268. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	H32	Madura, Jeff, and Thanh Ngo. 2012. "Determinants of the Medium of Payment Used to Acquire Privately-Held Targets." <i>Journal of Economics and Finance</i>, 36(2): 424-42. Since private firms have a unique ownership structure, the method of payment decision when acquiring private firms is influenced by a different set of factors than the method of payment decision when acquiring public firms. We find that bidders are more likely to pay for private targets with stock when the capital gain tax rate is relatively high. This relationship is attributed to greater tax benefits to private owners who receive stock in periods when the capital gains tax is high. Bidders are more likely to use stock in takeovers when the targets are high-tech firms, which we attribute to protection against overpayment by using a contingent pricing method. Bidders are more likely to use cash in takeovers since the Sarbanes-Oxley Act, which we attribute to the higher level of due diligence by bidder managers and board members, and therefore a reduced need for contingent pricing methods like stock. Overall, the results suggest the likelihood of using stock to acquire private targets is positively related to the information asymmetry between the parties, while the likelihood of using cash is greater when conditions (such as SOX) reduce the information asymmetry.
2012	J20	CV: Vernay, Vincent. 2012. "Labour Market and Monetary Macroeconomics." In <i>Employment, Growth and Development: A Post-Keynesian Approach</i> , ed. Claude Gnos, Louis-Philippe Rochon and Domenica Tropeano, 121-36. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	J65	Nakajima, Makoto. 2012. "A Quantitative Analysis of Unemployment Benefit Extensions." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 59(7): 686-702. Extensions of unemployment insurance (UI) benefits have been implemented in response to the Great Recession. This paper measures the effect of these extensions on the unemployment rate using a calibrated structural model featuring job search and consumption-saving decisions, skill depreciation, and UI eligibility. The ongoing UI benefit extensions are found to have raised the unemployment rate by 1.4 percentage points, which is about 30% of the observed increase since 2007. Moreover, the contribution of the UI benefit extensions to the elevated unemployment rate increased during 2009-2011; while the number of vacancies recovered, the successive extensions kept search intensity down.
2012	K29	Grubb, Farley. 2012. <i>Is Paper Money Just Paper Money? Experimentation and Local Variation in the Fiat Paper Monies Issued by the Colonial Governments of British North America, 1690-1775: Part I.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17997. The British North American colonies were the first western economies to rely on legislative-issued fiat paper monies as their principal internal media of exchange. This system arose piecemeal. It was monetary experimentation on a grand scale. In the absence of banks and treasuries that exchanged local fiat monies at fixed rates for specie monies (outside monies) on demand, colonial governments experimented with other ways to anchor their fiat monies to real values in the economy. These mechanisms included tax-redemption, interest-bearing notes, land-backed mortgage loans, sinking funds, and legal tender laws. The structure and performance of these mechanisms are explained.
2012	N53	Edvinsson, Rodney. 2012. "The International Political Economy of Early Modern Copper Mercantilism: Rent Seeking and Copper Money in Sweden 1624-1776." <i>Explorations in Economic History</i>, 49(3): 303-15. In 1624-1776 Sweden minted intrinsic value copper coins, alongside silver coins. One purpose behind introducing the copper standard was to use its monopoly position at the European markets to manipulate the international copper prices, implementing a kind of copper mercantilism. This paper presents a model of an early modern copper monopolist that could price discriminate between two different uses for copper: copper for export and copper for minting. The paper concludes that authorities did not completely conform to this rent-seeking model, since there were also other considerations behind minting policy, such as providing a stable monetary system. The model shows that under profit-maximisation, minting should have been even higher and the price of copper money lower, but at periods minting and prices approached the optimal state. In the 17th century, the market for copper money was probably too small relative the huge copper production, but by the 1720s and 1730s, when copper production had declined, the copper standard functioned more smoothly.
2012	P13	Mainelli, Michael. 2012. "Short Monetary Systems: Take a Risk, Create Money." <i>Journal of Risk Finance</i>, 13(4): 280-84. Purpose--The purpose of this editorial is to examine fiat currencies and common tenders (trade-based money) from a risk perspective. The editorial encourages risk managers to consider the distributive benefits of a multiplicity of currencies and urges them to examine common tenders both old, such as the Swiss WIR, and novel, such as capacity exchange monies, as risk management tools. Design/methodology/approach--The editorial is based on research conducted for the City of London Corporation in 2011 into capacity, trade and credit which examined new architectures for commerce and money. Findings--The editorial links <i>Freiwirtschaft</i> movement ideas with some characteristics of common tenders. Further, it considers whether some simple regulatory approaches might make such common tenders more useful.
2013		
2013	B16 C43	von der Lippe, Peter. 2013. "Recurrent Price Index Problems and Some Early German Papers on Index Numbers: Notes." <i>Jahrbucher fur Nationalokonomie und Statistik</i>, 233(3): 336-66. With Laspeyres, Paasche and other authors such as Drobisch and Lehr, Germany made quite a promising start in index theory in the last decades of the 19th century. However, it soon lost ground after this period, which is described in this paper. The focus is not on biographies but on controversies where these persons acted as opponents and developed the views for which they are well known. The issues selected are primarily those which are still interesting and controversial today, e.g. the merits and demerits of certain index formulas, the definition and updating of weights, "pure" price comparison vs. chain indices, etc. However, in order to aid a better understanding of how Laspeyres et al arrived at their index formulas and views about the purposes index numbers should serve, some attention is also given to the typical disputes and prejudices of that time (e.g., regarding inflation under the regime of a gold currency).

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	B30	de Boyer des Roches, Jerome. 2013. "Bank Liquidity Risk: From John Law (1705) to Walter Bagehot (1873)." <i>European Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i>, 20(4): 547-71. By granting credit and issuing money, banks take a liquidity risk--that is, the risk of being unable to reimburse its notes in coins. Five different explanations of a bank liquidity crisis have been provided by different authors, since John Law and up to Walter Bagehot. First, according to Law (1703) and Steuart ([1767] [1998]), the distinction between money of account (the pound sterling) and money of payment (the guinea) may induce a bank run. Second, according to Cantillon (1730), Hume ([1752] 1972), Ricardo (1810-1823) and the Currency School (1837-1858), the bank reserve becomes insufficient as a consequence of a diminishing value of money allied with over issues. Third, according to Thornton ([1802] 1939, 1991) and the Banking School (1840-1857), it can occur as a consequence of a falling exchange rate that is not linked with over issues. Fourth, according to Smith (1776) and the Banking School, discounting of fictitious bills, by decreasing the shareholders' funds, leads to bank illiquidity. Lastly, according to Thornton ([1802] 1939, 1991) and Bagehot (1873), the liquidity crisis is a consequence of bank panics: a "flight" to money for Thornton, a "flight" to credit for Bagehot. The analysis of these five different explanations sheds new light on classical monetary controversies.
2013	B30	de Boyer des Roches, Jerome, and Rebeca Gomez Betancourt. 2013. "American Quantity Theorists Prior to Irving Fisher's The Purchasing Power of Money." <i>Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i>, 35(2): 135-52. The aim of this paper is to analyze the state of the quantity theory in the United States prior to the publication of Irving Fisher's <i>The Purchasing Power of Money</i> in 1911. We start by presenting the participants in the monetary debate. Next, we analyze the controversies regarding prices, purchasing power of money, and credit, prior to the Gold Standard Act of 1900, in particular the opposing views of Francis Amasa Walker and James Laurence Laughlin. We then go on to study the restatement of the quantity theory at the beginning of the twentieth century, through the introduction of credit in the analysis and the statistical tests of the exchange equations. Finally, we study the problems and management of the gold standard, focusing on the elasticity of money supply, the characteristics of the gold exchange standard, and the contrast between the fixed price of gold and its fluctuating purchasing power. We show the improvement of the quantity theory and the new issues that emerged from the rich and original American monetary debate, prior to the publication in 1911 of Fisher's book.
2013	B59	Sobhani, Hasan, and Mansoor Maleki. 2013. "Endogeneity of Money in Islamic Monetary and Financial System: A Comparative Study with the Post-Keynesian Approach on Money. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Biquarterly Journal of Economic Essays</i>, 10(20): 9-28. Money is one of the most challenging concepts in economics about which economists have always had serious disputes with each other. During the history of economics development, all different schools of thought have tried to explore the true meaning of money and its real origins. It seems that one of the most important causes of having different cognition about the true meaning of money refers to the concept of endogeneity of money. This issue is an important part of the post-Keynesian approach to money. Because of the necessity of studying the theoretical aspect of monetary economy in the cortex of Islamic monetary and financial system, in this paper we are going to analyze the concept of the endogeneity of money by a comparative study with other school of thoughts significantly, post-Keynesian and orthodox approach to money. Based on the result of this comparative study, although, money in the Islamic approach follows the endogenous process of creation, but this process and analyzing the Islamic endogenous money is fundamentally different from the post Keynesian view.
2013	C30	Leuwer, David, and Bernd Sussmuth. 2013. <i>The Exchange Rate Susceptibility of Some European Core Industries and the Currency Union</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4253. This paper investigates the relationship between real exchange rate changes and the German, French and UK automobile and mechanical engineering sector. In stylized models, exports decline whenever the domestic currency appreciates and vice versa. Strategic firm behavior, however, can obscure the unambiguosness of this relationship, rendering the impact of a strengthening Euro on exports and on overall order volume unclear. To quantify the impact of the EUR/USD real exchange rate on German and French key exporting industries, we estimate a trivariate VAR based on monthly data from 1995 to 2010, respectively. We proceed analogously with the GBP/USD rate and the UK automobile and mechanical engineering sector series. Our findings indicate that an appreciating Euro hampers exports in the German and French core sectors, but does not cause these industries "pain" in the sense of an aggravated business climate. The latter does not apply to the respective time series for the UK. Time varying parameter VAR estimates confirm this immunization for members in the period after installation of the currency union.
2013	C43	THE SAME AS B16 von der Lippe, Peter. 2013. "Recurrent Price Index Problems and Some Early German Papers on Index Numbers: Notes." <i>Jahrbucher fur Nationalokonomie und Statistik</i>, 233(3): 336-66.
2013	C45	Gutierrez, Martha, Giovanni Franco, and Carlos Campuzano. 2013. "Gold Prices: Analyzing Its Cyclical Behavior." <i>Lecturas de Economia</i>, 0(79): 113-42. Gold is a commodity that is seen as a safe haven when a financial crisis strikes, but when stock markets are prosperous, these are more attractive investment alternatives, and so the gold cycle goes on and on. The DJIA/GF (Dow Jones Industrial Average and Gold Fix ratio) is chosen to establish the evolution of gold prices in relation to the NYSE. This paper has two goals: to prove that the DJIA/GF ratio is strongly cyclical by using Fourier analysis and to set a predictive neural networks model to forecast the behavior of this ratio during 2011-2020. To this end, business cycle events like the Great Depression along with the 1970s crisis, and the 1950s boom along with the world economic recovery of the 1990s are contrasted in light of the mentioned ratio. Gold prices are found to evolve cyclically with a dominant period of 37 years and are mainly affected by energy prices, financial markets and macroeconomic indicators.
2013	D22	Pisani, Michael J., and Thomas M. Fullerton Jr. 2013. "Microenterprise Peso Acceptance in El Paso, Texas." <i>Ensayos: Revista de Economia</i>, 32(2): 75-94. Utilizing a unique sample of 253 microenterprise border retailers from El Paso, Texas, this paper explores the possibility of cash payment from cross-border shoppers using Mexican pesos. We find that one-fifth of microenterprise retailers in El Paso accept payment in Mexican pesos. Increased peso acceptance rates are associated with retailer proximity to Mexico and business segment in which the retailers compete. El Paso microenterprises are also more likely than their medium-to large-business counterparts to allow payments to be made using Mexican pesos. The opportunity cost of currency substitution is examined for accepting and yet-to-accept firms.
2013	D47	van der Schaar, Mihaela, Jie Xu, and William Zame. 2013. "Efficient Online Exchange via Fiat Money." <i>Economic Theory</i>, 54(2): 211-48. In many online systems, individuals provide services for each other; the recipient of the service obtains a benefit but the provider of the service incurs a cost. If benefit exceeds cost, provision of the service increases social welfare and should therefore be encouraged--but the individuals providing the service gain no (immediate) benefit from providing the service and hence have an incentive to withhold service. Hence, there is scope for designing a protocol that improves welfare by encouraging exchange. To operate successfully within the confines of the online environment, such a protocol should be distributed, robust, and consistent with individual incentives. This paper proposes and analyzes protocols that rely solely on the exchange of fiat money or tokens. The analysis has much in common with work on search models of money but the requirements of the environment also lead to

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		many differences from previous analyses--and some surprises; in particular, existence of equilibrium becomes a thorny problem and the optimal quantity of money is different.
2013	F35	CV: Vaughan, Pauline, Wolfgang Fengler, and Michael Joseph. 2013. "Scaling Up through Disruptive Business Models: The Inside Story of Mobile Money in Kenya." In <i>Getting to Scale: How to Bring Development Solutions to Millions of Poor People</i> , ed. Laurence Chandy, Akio Hosono, Homi Kharas and Johannes Linn, 189-219. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.
2013	F35	Plassaras, Nicholas A. 2013. "Regulating Digital Currencies: Bringing Bitcoin within the Reach of the IMF." <i>Chicago Journal of International Law</i> , 14(1): 377-407. This Comment examines the potentially destabilising effects of emerging digital currencies on the international foreign currency exchange market. Specifically, it examines "Bitcoin," a decentralized, partially anonymous, and largely unregulated digital currency that has become particularly popular in the last few years. This Comment argues that the International Monetary Fund, the institution responsible for coordinating the stability of foreign exchange rates, is ill-equipped to handle the widespread use of digital currencies in the foreign currency exchange market. It highlights the inability of the Fund to intervene in the event of a speculative attack on a currency by Bitcoin users. This Comment concludes by suggesting two interpretations of the Fund's incorporating document, the Articles of Agreement, that would allow it to intervene in the event of such an attack.
2013	F62	Gouveia, Sofia, and Leonida Correia. 2013. "Labour Costs Dynamics in the Euro Area: Some Empirical Evidence." <i>International Economics and Economic Policy</i> , 10(3): 323-47. Little is known about how the introduction of a common currency and a single monetary policy has affected the labour cost dynamics in the Euro area. The literature has focused mainly on business cycle synchronisation. This paper analyses labour costs convergence in the Euro area since 1995, combining results from different data and two complementary approaches. First we present some relevant facts about wages and unit labour cost dynamics and, in a second phase, we investigate whether the physical introduction of the euro has changed the volatility and the synchronisation of labour costs cycles, in a context of globalisation. Overall, our results indicate that labour markets in the Euro area are very heterogeneous. However, some signs of labour cost convergence are beginning to emerge. After the circulation of the euro, it seems that a reduction in nominal unit labour costs differences and an increase on the degree of synchronisation has occurred, which has been strengthened in the economic and financial crisis period.
2013	H54 M55	CV: O'Keeffe, Geraldine, Julie Earne, Joakim Vincze, and Peter McConaghy. 2013. "Infrastructure and Outsourced Support Services." In <i>The New Microfinance Handbook: A Financial Market System Perspective</i> , ed. Joanna Ledgerwood, 437-57. With Julie Earne and Candace Nelson. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	H70	Blanc, Jerome, and Marie Fare. 2013. "Understanding the Role of Governments and Administrations in the Implementation of Community and Complementary Currencies." <i>Annals of Public and Cooperative Economics</i> , 84(1): 63-81. This text focuses on the role of governments and administrations in the emergence, spread, development, and differentiation of community and complementary currency schemes (CCs), highlighting their role as potential support for experimentation. This support can take various forms: technical, financial, fiscal, official, and/or legal recognition. We present first the role of governments, mostly local, in the emergence and development of four generations of CCs. We distinguish then a series of modes of action of governments at central and local levels. This leads to identify the interest of being supported (greater professionalism, greater complexity, and possibly greater impact) while emphasizing the risks linked to public support as well.
2013	I25 I28	El-Imam, Nadia. 2013. "Split Visions of the Present and the Future." <i>Development</i> , 56(4): 547-48.
2013	K00 M40	Peacock, Mark S. 2013. "Accounting for Money: The Legal Presuppositions of Money and Accounting in Ancient Greece." <i>Business History</i> , 55(1-2): 280-301. This paper aims to extend the purview of Business History to the ancient world by exploring the hypothesis that the development of money was stimulated by legal institutions which regulated payment of compensation for torts. The hypothesis was propounded by Philip Grierson who argued that the Germanic institution of wergeld established the earliest concept of value which underlies money's function as a unit of account. It considers Grierson's thesis in the context of archaic Greece. Although archaic Greek law developed differently from the Germanic wergeld, the legal-political sphere in Greece provides decisive impetus to the development of money and accounting. The article examines the role of commerce in archaic Greece and its relationship to monetisation.
2013	L21	Loke, Yijing Jia, Siew Hwa Yen, Andrew K. G. Tan, and Yew Wah Lai. 2013. "Do Businesses Exhibit Payment Preferences as Payors? Evidence from Malaysia." <i>Malaysian Journal of Economic Studies</i> , 50(1): 37-52. This paper examines the factors that affect business to business payment preferences. The payment methods have been classified into three categories, namely cash only, paper based and electronic-paper. A multinomial logistic model was used to determine the effect of the factors on the odds and probability of businesses selecting these three payment methods. The factors were broadly divided into two groups: (i) firm's characteristics and (ii) business payment perceptions and priorities. The findings indicate that characteristics of the firm such as location, business sector, scale of operation, age of the firm, the average total value and volume of monthly payments, and priority of payment attributes have significant effects on business payment preferences. The significance of business priorities in determining the range of payment methods used indicate that businesses that prioritise cost prefer to use electronic-paper based payment methods while those which emphasise convenience and security tend to use paper based payment methods.
2013	M40	THE SAME AS K00 Peacock, Mark S. 2013. "Accounting for Money: The Legal Presuppositions of Money and Accounting in Ancient Greece." <i>Business History</i> , 55(1-2): 280-301.
2013	M51	CV: Wagner, Adolf. 2013. "Dynamic Circular Flow Models with Innovations: Some Methodological Aspects of the Banking and Finance Crisis from the Point of View of Evolutionary Economics." In <i>The Two Sides of Innovation: Creation and Destruction in the Evolution of Capitalist Economies</i> , ed. Guido Buenstorf, Uwe Cantner, Horst Hanusch, Michael Hutter, Hans-Walter Lorenz and Fritz Rahmeyer, 245-54. Economic Complexity and Evolution series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	M55	THE SAME AS H54 CV: O'Keeffe, Geraldine, Julie Earne, Joakim Vincze, and Peter McConaghy. 2013. "Infrastructure and Outsourced Support Services."
20132	N83	Marin-Acena, Pablo, Elena Martinez-Ruiz, and Pilar Nogues-Marco. 2013. "The Bank of Spain: A National Financial Institution." <i>Journal of European Economic History</i> , 42(1): 11-45. This paper explains the process by which the Bank of Spain became a national bank, first by obtaining the monopoly of note issue in 1874 and then by extending its sphere of financial action by creating the country's only network of bank branches before 1900. The implementation of a "unified or national banknote" in 1884 and the creation of a system of free transfers for its clients were also decisive steps towards the Bank's transformation from a local Madrid-based institution into a Spanish national institution. The paper also argues that the transformation of the Bank of Spain into a genuine national financial institution contributed to the modernization of the Spanish administrative structure.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	N95	Kaminishi, Miriam. 2013. "The Seasonal Demand for Multiple Monies in Manchuria: Re-examining Zhang Zuolin's Government's Economic Policy during the 1920s." <i>Financial History Review</i>, 20(3): 335-59. This article reviews the political economy of Manchuria under the rule of Zhang Zuolin, which resulted in the economic instability that occurred during the winter of 1928. One can conjecture that the economic instability did not occur only because of the arbitrariness of the political and military regional government. The instability appears to be related to an ongoing seasonal demand for monies, which was relatively high between the months of September and March, since it corresponded to the period of commerce in soybeans--the region's main economic activity--the migration of seasonal workers, and also the festive period of the Chinese New Year. The analysis was conducted based on primary materials published by the South Manchuria Railway Company, such as currency issuance and the variation of the exchange rate of the major currencies in circulation among foreign and Chinese currencies.
2013	P11	Lanzarini Casa, Carlos Alberto. 2013. "Teoria da Realocacao da Poupanca Interna: Uma Integracao Metodologica a Partir de Abba Lerner Haavelmo e Kaldor. (With English summary)." <i>Economia (University of Brazil)</i>, 14(1): 267-330. The term reallocation of domestic saving refers to the fact that the instruments of economic policy and economic planning that begin to allow the self-financing for the State from its own currency by the mechanism of monetary issues will be only materialized in the real economy because of the restructuring of the process of formation of domestic saving. Reallocation in this case comes to be synonymous with "reuse" and "leverage" therefore training tools of Public Finance are determined by a mechanism for automatic creation and destruction of currency, and subsequent reuse of the same coin issued earlier. In this system, the State determines the amount of public resources at their disposal through monetary emission by the fact that this coin has "real ballast trust", based on their respective "automatic destruction" at the exact moment of its creation.
2013	P48	Hall, Bruce S. 2013. "Saharan Commerce and Islamic Law: The Question of Usury (Riba) in the Nawazil Literature of Mali and Mauritania, 1700-1929." <i>African Economic History</i>, 0(41): 1-18.

Table E42.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks*
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F39	International Finance: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J22	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014–2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E42: Balance of Links

298	Links in 2005
145	New links in 2006-2013
379	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2016.

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The total volume of derivative works for E42 is equal to 5.37 AS.

Общий объем раздела E42 — 5,37 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E42.E.

E43 Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects ¹

Table E43.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	12	22	10	1.83	0.08	0.05	General Economics and Teaching
B	135	286	151	2.12	0.94	0.71	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	407	1,062	655	2.61	2.83	2.64	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	204	601	397	2.95	1.42	1.50	Microeconomics
E	8,818	23,918	15,100	2.71	61.22	59.56	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	1,436	3,445	2,009	2.4	9.97	8.58	International Economics
G	1,807	5,284	3,477	2.92	12.55	13.16	Financial Economics
H	248	898	650	3.62	1.72	2.24	Public Economics
I	1	17	16	17	0.01	0.04	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	42	127	85	3.02	0.29	0.32	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	28	45	17	1.61	0.19	0.11	Law and Economics
L	55	299	244	5.44	0.38	0.74	Industrial Organization
M	7	31	24	4.43	0.05	0.08	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	133	295	162	2.22	0.92	0.73	Economic History
O	853	2,843	1,990	3.33	5.92	7.08	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	171	562	391	3.29	1.19	1.40	Economic Systems
Q	17	134	117	7.88	0.12	0.33	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	26	256	230	9.85	0.18	0.64	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	4	31	27	7.75	0.03	0.08	Other Special Topics
S	14,404	40,156	25,752	2.79	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E43.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	4	8	4	2	0.03	0.02	General Economics
A2	8	14	6	1.75	0.06	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	12	22	10	1.83	0.08	0.05	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	24	44	20	1.83	0.17	0.11	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	54	95	41	1.76	0.37	0.24	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	49	104	55	2.12	0.34	0.26	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	2	13	11	6.5	0.01	0.03	Economic Methodology
B5	6	30	24	5	0.04	0.07	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	135	286	151	2.12	0.94	0.71	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.00	General
C1	40	55	15	1.38	0.28	0.14	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	85	161	76	1.89	0.59	0.40	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	74	144	70	1.95	0.51	0.36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	12	31	19	2.58	0.08	0.08	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	164	604	440	3.68	1.14	1.50	Econometric Modeling
C6	21	46	25	2.19	0.15	0.11	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	3	5	2	1.67	0.02	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	5	12	7	2.4	0.03	0.03	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Design of Experiments
C	407	1,062	655	2.61	2.83	2.64	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	General
D1	11	83	72	7.55	0.08	0.21	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	6	35	29	5.83	0.04	0.09	Production and Organizations
D3	9	22	13	2.44	0.06	0.05	Distribution
D4	17	36	19	2.12	0.12	0.09	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	25	53	28	2.12	0.17	0.13	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	4	16	12	4	0.03	0.04	Welfare Economics
D7	2	32	30	16	0.01	0.08	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	108	299	191	2.77	0.75	0.74	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	21	21	0	1	0.15	0.05	Intertemporal Choice
D	204	601	397	2.95	1.42	1.50	Microeconomics
E0	3	16	13	5.33	0.02	0.04	General
E1	136	536	400	3.94	0.94	1.33	General Aggregative Models
E2	406	1,624	1,218	4	2.82	4.04	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	1,177	3,314	2,137	2.82	8.17	8.25	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	5,081	12,062	6,981	2.37	35.27	30.04	Money and Interest Rates
E5	1,685	5,492	3,807	3.26	11.70	13.68	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	330	874	544	2.65	2.29	2.18	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	8,818	23,918	15,100	2.71	61.22	59.56	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	7	23	16	3.29	0.05	0.06	General
F1	29	131	102	4.52	0.20	0.33	Trade
F2	36	125	89	3.47	0.25	0.31	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	1,146	2,682	1,536	2.34	7.96	6.68	International Finance
F4	218	476	258	2.18	1.51	1.19	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	1,436	3,445	2,009	2.4	9.97	8.58	International Economics
G0	6	375	369	62.5	0.04	0.93	General
G1	1,317	3,156	1,839	2.4	9.14	7.86	General Financial Markets
G2	412	1,419	1,007	3.44	2.86	3.53	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	72	334	262	4.64	0.50	0.83	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	1,807	5,284	3,477	2.92	12.55	13.16	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	17	71	54	4.18	0.12	0.18	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	15	18	3	1.2	0.10	0.04	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	3	14	11	4.67	0.02	0.03	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	15	41	26	2.73	0.10	0.10	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	191	704	513	3.69	1.33	1.75	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	6	37	31	6.17	0.04	0.09	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.02	Miscellaneous Issues
H	248	898	650	3.62	1.72	2.24	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.03	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	1	17	16	17	0.01	0.04	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	24	60	36	2.5	0.17	0.15	Demographic Economics
J2	11	33	22	3	0.08	0.08	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	6	20	14	3.33	0.04	0.05	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.01	Particular Labor Markets
J5	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.00	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	42	127	85	3.02	0.29	0.32	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	22	29	7	1.32	0.15	0.07	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.02	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	6	8	2	1.33	0.04	0.02	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	28	45	17	1.61	0.19	0.11	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	16	69	53	4.31	0.11	0.17	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	15	92	77	6.13	0.10	0.23	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	5	17	12	3.4	0.03	0.04	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	6	65	59	10.83	0.04	0.16	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	6	26	20	4.33	0.04	0.06	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	3	14	11	4.67	0.02	0.03	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	3	11	8	3.67	0.02	0.03	Industry Studies: Services
L9	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	55	299	244	5.44	0.38	0.74	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.02	Business Administration
M2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	2	2	0	1	0.01	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	5	14	9	2.8	0.03	0.03	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.01	Personnel Economics
M	7	31	24	4.43	0.05	0.08	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	73	157	84	2.15	0.51	0.39	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	55	102	47	1.85	0.38	0.25	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	2	16	14	8	0.01	0.04	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.03	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	133	295	162	2.22	0.92	0.73	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	525	1,806	1,281	3.44	3.64	4.50	Economic Development
O2	190	684	494	3.6	1.32	1.70	Development Planning and Policy
O3	7	25	18	3.57	0.05	0.06	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	111	293	182	2.64	0.77	0.73	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	20	35	15	1.75	0.14	0.09	Economywide Country Studies
O	853	2,843	1,990	3.33	5.92	7.08	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	9	21	12	2.33	0.06	0.05	Capitalist Systems
P2	69	229	160	3.32	0.48	0.57	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	83	270	187	3.25	0.58	0.67	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	8	39	31	4.88	0.06	0.10	Other Economic Systems
P5	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	171	562	391	3.29	1.19	1.40	Economic Systems
Q0	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.01	General
Q1	8	24	16	3	0.06	0.06	Agriculture
Q2	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	6	70	64	11.67	0.04	0.17	Energy
Q5	1	34	33	34	0.01	0.08	Environmental Economics
Q	17	134	117	7.88	0.12	0.33	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	7	23	16	3.29	0.05	0.06	General Regional Economics
R2	0	41	41	N	0.00	0.10	Household Analysis
R3	17	181	164	10.65	0.12	0.45	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	2	10	8	5	0.01	0.02	Regional Government Analysis
R	26	256	230	9.85	0.18	0.64	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	4	31	27	7.75	0.03	0.08	Other Special Topics
S	14,404	40,156	25,752	2.79	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E43.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A13	4	6	2	1.5	0.03	0.01	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A20	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	5	11	6	2.2	0.03	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B10	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	4	6	2	1.5	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	3	9	6	3	0.02	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	14	24	10	1.71	0.1	0.06	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B21	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	44	75	31	1.7	0.31	0.19	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	3	9	6	3	0.02	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B31	49	104	55	2.12	0.34	0.26	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.03	Economic Methodology
B51	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	5	23	18	4.6	0.03	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C00	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C10	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	5	9	4	1.8	0.03	0.02	Bayesian Analysis: General
C13	9	15	6	1.67	0.06	0.04	Estimation: General
C14	8	11	3	1.38	0.06	0.03	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	12	13	1	1.08	0.08	0.03	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C19	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C22	80	146	66	1.83	0.56	0.36	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	2	10	8	5	0.01	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C25	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C30	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	68	126	58	1.85	0.47	0.31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	5	12	7	2.4	0.03	0.03	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C43	9	25	16	2.78	0.06	0.06	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C49	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	3	7	4	2.33	0.02	0.02	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	75	200	125	2.67	0.52	0.5	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	40	67	27	1.68	0.28	0.17	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	46	212	166	4.61	0.32	0.53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C61	4	8	4	2	0.03	0.02	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	15	28	13	1.87	0.1	0.07	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C67	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Input-Output Models
C72	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Noncooperative Games
C78	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C81	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	3	9	6	3	0.02	0.02	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C88	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs; Other Computer Software
C91	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
D00	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Microeconomics: General
D11	3	5	2	1.67	0.02	0.01	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	3	13	10	4.33	0.02	0.03	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	5	62	57	12.4	0.03	0.15	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D21	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Firm Behavior: Theory
D24	5	24	19	4.8	0.03	0.06	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	5	18	13	3.6	0.03	0.04	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	4	4	0	1	0.03	0.01	Factor Income Distribution
D43	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	12	22	10	1.83	0.08	0.05	Auctions
D45	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Rationing; Licensing
D46	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Value Theory
D50	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	13	19	6	1.46	0.09	0.05	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	11	18	7	1.64	0.08	0.04	Incomplete Markets
D60	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D63	3	6	3	2	0.02	0.01	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D72	2	19	17	9.5	0.01	0.05	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D80	3	9	6	3	0.02	0.02	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	16	32	16	2	0.11	0.08	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	8	35	27	4.38	0.06	0.09	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	12	53	41	4.42	0.08	0.13	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	69	163	94	2.36	0.48	0.41	Expectations; Speculations
D90	5	5	0	1	0.03	0.01	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	14	14	0	1	0.1	0.03	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.02	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	12	18	6	1.5	0.08	0.04	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	4	16	12	4	0.03	0.04	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	80	326	246	4.08	0.56	0.81	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	23	123	100	5.35	0.16	0.31	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	16	52	36	3.25	0.11	0.13	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	3	6	3	2	0.02	0.01	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	109	263	154	2.41	0.76	0.65	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	104	261	157	2.51	0.72	0.65	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	83	772	689	9.3	0.58	1.92	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	88	240	152	2.73	0.61	0.6	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	12	25	13	2.08	0.08	0.06	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	7	54	47	7.71	0.05	0.13	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	6	11	5	1.83	0.04	0.03	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	915	2,383	1,468	2.6	6.35	5.93	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E32	211	812	601	3.85	1.46	2.02	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	44	107	63	2.43	0.31	0.27	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	23	45	22	1.96	0.16	0.11	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	116	243	127	2.09	0.81	0.61	Demand for Money
E42	75	138	63	1.84	0.52	0.34	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	4,563	10,333	5,770	2.26	31.68	25.73	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	237	1,048	811	4.42	1.65	2.61	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	66	254	188	3.85	0.46	0.63	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	16	42	26	2.63	0.11	0.1	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	197	487	290	2.47	1.37	1.21	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	1,161	3,674	2513	3.16	8.06	9.15	Monetary Policy
E58	311	1,289	978	4.14	2.16	3.21	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	3	8	5	2.67	0.02	0.02	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	9	24	15	2.67	0.06	0.06	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	223	552	329	2.48	1.55	1.37	Fiscal Policy
E63	54	166	112	3.07	0.37	0.41	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	26	86	60	3.31	0.18	0.21	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	14	37	23	2.64	0.1	0.09	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.02	Global Outlook
F02	5	14	9	2.8	0.03	0.03	International Economic Order
F10	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Trade: General
F11	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	7	19	12	2.71	0.05	0.05	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	12	73	61	6.08	0.08	0.18	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	6	29	23	4.83	0.04	0.07	Economic Integration
F16	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F21	28	87	59	3.11	0.19	0.22	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	8	35	27	4.38	0.06	0.09	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	21	36	15	1.71	0.15	0.09	International Finance: General
F31	613	1,386	773	2.26	4.26	3.45	Foreign Exchange
F32	122	335	213	2.75	0.85	0.83	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	183	411	228	2.25	1.27	1.02	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	55	184	129	3.35	0.38	0.46	International Lending and Debt Problems
F36	151	301	150	1.99	1.05	0.75	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	1	25	24	25	0.01	0.06	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F40	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	140	269	129	1.92	0.97	0.67	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	71	144	73	2.03	0.49	0.36	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	6	35	29	5.83	0.04	0.09	Economic Growth of Open Economies
G00	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Financial Economics: General
G01	4	369	365	92.25	0.03	0.92	Financial Crises
G10	36	104	68	2.89	0.25	0.26	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	59	176	117	2.98	0.41	0.44	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	692	1623	931	2.35	4.8	4.04	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	238	409	171	1.72	1.65	1.02	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	88	261	173	2.97	0.61	0.65	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	193	506	313	2.62	1.34	1.26	International Financial Markets
G18	10	27	17	2.7	0.07	0.07	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	21	49	28	2.33	0.15	0.12	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	290	982	692	3.39	2.01	2.45	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	13	45	32	3.46	0.09	0.11	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	23	56	33	2.43	0.16	0.14	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G24	8	47	39	5.88	0.06	0.12	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	55	237	182	4.31	0.38	0.59	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G29	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	3	9	6	3	0.02	0.02	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	17	50	33	2.94	0.12	0.12	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	42	231	189	5.5	0.29	0.58	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	5	17	12	3.4	0.03	0.04	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	3	17	14	5.67	0.02	0.04	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.02	Payout Policy
H20	3	11	8	3.67	0.02	0.03	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	9	28	19	3.11	0.06	0.07	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H26	3	6	3	2	0.02	0.01	Tax Evasion
H30	5	7	2	1.4	0.03	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	6	6	0	1	0.04	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	4	5	1	1.25	0.03	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H43	3	10	7	3.33	0.02	0.02	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	4	16	12	4	0.03	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H54	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	3	10	7	3.33	0.02	0.02	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	6	7	1	1.17	0.04	0.02	National Security and War
H60	1	14	13	14	0.01	0.03	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	5	34	29	6.8	0.03	0.08	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	87	208	121	2.39	0.6	0.52	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	98	438	340	4.47	0.68	1.09	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H71	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	3	16	13	5.33	0.02	0.04	State and Local Borrowing
H77	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H87	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I12	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Health Production
J11	4	16	12	4	0.03	0.04	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.02	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J17	17	18	1	1.06	0.12	0.04	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J21	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J24	6	14	8	2.33	0.04	0.03	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J31	2	10	8	5	0.01	0.02	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	3	8	5	2.67	0.02	0.02	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J52	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
K12	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Contract Law
K13	18	21	3	1.17	0.12	0.05	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Criminal Law
K19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K41	5	5	0	1	0.03	0.01	Litigation Process
K42	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L11	5	42	37	8.4	0.03	0.1	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	3	6	3	2	0.02	0.01	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L16	4	13	9	3.25	0.03	0.03	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L21	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Business Objectives of the Firm
L25	14	83	69	5.93	0.1	0.21	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L30	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L32	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.02	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.02	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L51	6	59	53	9.83	0.04	0.15	Economics of Regulation
L60	5	15	10	3	0.03	0.04	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L66	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L71	3	9	6	3	0.02	0.02	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L81	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L84	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L86	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L92	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
M31	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Marketing
M41	5	12	7	2.4	0.03	0.03	Accounting
N10	11	26	15	2.36	0.08	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	14	24	10	1.71	0.1	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	22	59	37	2.68	0.15	0.15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	14	19	5	1.36	0.1	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	11	20	9	1.82	0.08	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N16	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N20	8	22	14	2.75	0.06	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	6	12	6	2	0.04	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	16	24	8	1.5	0.11	0.06	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	13	18	5	1.38	0.09	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	10	15	5	1.5	0.07	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N26	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N43	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N61	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
O10	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Economic Development: General
O11	159	689	530	4.33	1.1	1.72	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	5	11	6	2.2	0.03	0.03	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.02	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.02	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	221	686	465	3.1	1.53	1.71	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	3	27	24	9	0.02	0.07	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	132	362	230	2.74	0.92	0.9	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O21	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	146	569	423	3.9	1.01	1.42	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	43	112	69	2.6	0.3	0.28	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	4	13	9	3.25	0.03	0.03	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O40	8	12	4	1.5	0.06	0.03	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	22	48	26	2.18	0.15	0.12	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	14	23	9	1.64	0.1	0.06	Monetary Growth Models
O47	67	207	140	3.09	0.47	0.52	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O52	5	15	10	3	0.03	0.04	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	12	13	1	1.08	0.08	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O57	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Capitalist Systems: General
P16	7	15	8	2.14	0.05	0.04	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P21	7	15	8	2.14	0.05	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P24	59	200	141	3.39	0.41	0.5	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P27	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P31	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	32	101	69	3.16	0.22	0.25	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	40	135	95	3.38	0.28	0.34	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	8	23	15	2.88	0.06	0.06	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P40	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Other Economic Systems: General
P43	3	30	27	10	0.02	0.07	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P48	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P59	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q11	3	11	8	3.67	0.02	0.03	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q14	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.02	Agricultural Finance
Q16	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q23	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q32	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q41	3	40	37	13.33	0.02	0.1	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	3	30	27	10	0.02	0.07	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q51	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.02	Valuation of Environmental Effects
R11	3	8	5	2.67	0.02	0.02	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	4	15	11	3.75	0.03	0.04	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R31	15	157	142	10.47	0.1	0.39	Housing Supply and Markets
R33	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.03	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R51	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
Z10	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	2	26	24	13	0.01	0.06	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	14,404	39,556	25,152	2.75	100	98.5	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E43.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	1	0	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A14	1	0	Sociology of Economics
B16	1	0	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B20	1	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B26	2	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B40	2	0	Economic Methodology: General

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B52	1	0	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C18	1	0	Methodological Issues: General
C24	1	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C31	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C41	1	0	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C58	118	0.29	Financial Econometrics
C65	1	0	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C73	2	0	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C83	1	0	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
D02	2	0	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D04	1	0	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D18	3	0.01	Consumer Protection
D22	3	0.01	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	3	0.01	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D40	4	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D53	7	0.02	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	1	0	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	3	0.01	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D61	6	0.01	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	1	0	Externalities
D70	4	0.01	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	1	0	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D73	3	0.01	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	3	0.01	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	2	0	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D85	2	0	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	5	0.01	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	4	0.01	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E26	3	0.01	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
F17	1	0	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F20	1	0	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F24	2	0	Remittances
F35	2	0	Foreign Aid
F38	2	0	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F44	20	0.05	International Business Cycles
F47	2	0	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	2	0	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F55	1	0	International Institutional Arrangements
F62	2	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F65	5	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G17	49	0.12	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G38	1	0	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H11	1	0	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H12	4	0.01	Crisis Management
H22	2	0	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H25	12	0.03	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H41	3	0.01	Public Goods
H42	1	0	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H51	1	0	National Government Expenditures and Health
H53	1	0	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H68	10	0.02	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H70	2	0	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H76	3	0.01	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H81	3	0.01	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H83	1	0	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I13	1	0	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I18	1	0	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I31	2	0	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	5	0.01	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	4	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J08	2	0	Labor Economics Policies
J15	6	0.01	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	7	0.02	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J23	5	0.01	Labor Demand
J41	5	0.01	Labor Contracts
J61	1	0	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J63	2	0	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	2	0	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	0	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
K10	1	0	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	1	0	Property Law
K21	2	0	Antitrust Law
K22	4	0.01	Business and Securities Law
K23	1	0	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K34	1	0	Tax Law
L22	1	0	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L24	1	0	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	5	0.01	Entrepreneurship
L40	2	0	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L52	2	0	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	4	0.01	Enterprise Policy
L61	8	0.02	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L65	1	0	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L68	1	0	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L70	1	0	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	1	0	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L74	3	0.01	Construction
L80	1	0	Industry Studies: Services: General
L82	3	0.01	Entertainment; Media
L93	1	0	Air Transportation
L94	1	0	Electric Utilities
M12	4	0.01	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	4	0.01	New Firms; Startups
M14	1	0	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M20	1	0	Business Economics: General
M42	1	0	Auditing
M48	1	0	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M51	1	0	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	4	0.01	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N15	6	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N17	1	0	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N25	7	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N27	1	0	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	2	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N41	3	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	3	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N46	1	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N50	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N60	8	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N70	2	0	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N91	1	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	1	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O18	7	0.02	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O31	2	0	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O34	1	0	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O43	1	0	Institutions and Growth
O44	2	0	Environment and Growth
P11	1	0	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P14	3	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P20	2	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P23	3	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P25	4	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P28	1	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P32	2	0	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P37	1	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P45	1	0	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P52	1	0	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q02	3	0.01	Global Commodity Markets
Q12	2	0	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q33	1	0	Resource Booms
Q50	2	0	Environmental Economics: General
Q53	2	0	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	11	0.03	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	1	0	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	2	0	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q58	6	0.01	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R20	1	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	31	0.08	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	8	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	1	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R30	6	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	1	0	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R38	6	0.01	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R41	1	0	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R50	1	0	Regional Government Analysis: General
R53	2	0	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	2	0	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z11	1	0	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
S	600	1.5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

C58(118), G17(49), R21(31), F44(20), H25(12), Q54(11), H68(10), L61(8), N60(8), R23(8), D53(7), J16(7), N25(7), O18(7), D61(6), J15(6), N15(6), Q58(6), R30(6), R38(6), D86(5), F65(5), I32(5), J23(5), J41(5), L26(5), D40(4), D70(4), E02(4), H12(4), I38(4), K22(4), L53(4), M12(4), M13(4), M52(4), P25(4), D18(3), D22(3), D23(3), D58(3), D73(3), D74(3), E26(3), H41(3), H76(3), H81(3), L74(3), L82(3), N41(3), N42(3), P14(3), P23(3), Q02(3), B26(2), B40(2), C73(2), D02(2), D78(2), D85(2), F24(2), F35(2), F38(2), F47(2), F49(2), F62(2), H22(2), H70(2), I31(2), J08(2), J63(2), J64(2), K21(2), L40(2), L52(2), N30(2), N70(2), O31(2), O44(2), P20(2), P32(2), Q12(2), Q50(2), Q53(2), Q56(2), R53(2), R58(2), A11(1), A14(1), B16(1), B20(1), B52(1), C18(1), C24(1), C31(1), C34(1), C36(1), C38(1), C41(1), C65(1), C83(1), D04(1), D57(1), D62(1), D71(1), F17(1), F20(1), F55(1), G38(1), H11(1), H42(1), H51(1), H53(1), H83(1), I13(1), I18(1), J61(1), J65(1), K10(1), K11(1), K23(1), K34(1), L22(1), L24(1), L65(1), L68(1), L70(1), L72(1), L80(1), L93(1), L94(1), M14(1), M20(1), M42(1), M48(1), M51(1), N17(1), N27(1), N46(1), N50(1), N91(1), N92(1), O34(1), O43(1), P11(1), P28(1), P37(1), P45(1), P52(1), Q33(1), Q55(1), R20(1), R28(1), R32(1), R41(1), R50(1), Z11(1).

Table E43.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C83	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D53	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	2	7
D58	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
D74	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
D86	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	5
E26	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
F20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H25	1	2	1	0	4	0	0	4	12
H42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H51	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I38	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
J61	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J64	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
K10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L26	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	5
L61	1	0	1	1	0	0	2	3	8
L68	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L74	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
M12	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
M52	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	4
N50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O34	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P14	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
P20	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
P23	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
Q53	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
Q58	1	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	6
R21	1	5	3	3	6	6	1	6	31
R30	1	1	0	1	0	0	1	2	6
B16	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C73	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
D23	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
D70	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2	4
F47	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F49	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F65	0	1	0	0	0	1	2	1	5
H68	0	1	0	3	0	1	1	4	10
I31	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
I32	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	1	5
J08	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
J15	0	3	0	0	0	1	2	0	6
J16	0	1	0	3	0	1	0	2	7
J23	0	2	1	2	0	0	0	0	5
K21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
L40	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
L52	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
L53	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L70	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N15	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	3	6
N25	0	2	0	1	0	1	1	2	7
N30	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
N70	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
N91	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N92	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P25	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
P45	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q33	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q54	0	1	4	1	0	0	3	2	11
Q55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q56	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
R20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R23	0	3	1	2	1	0	0	1	8
R28	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R38	0	1	1	1	0	1	0	2	6
D18	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
D40	0	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	4
D61	0	0	4	2	0	0	0	0	6
D78	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
F62	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
G17	0	0	2	9	6	8	7	17	49
H22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
H76	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	3
H81	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
H83	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K22	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	4
L24	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L65	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L72	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N27	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N41	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
N42	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	3
O18	0	0	2	3	0	0	1	1	7
P11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P52	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q12	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
R53	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
R58	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
C18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C58	0	0	0	3	12	32	46	25	118
D02	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
F17	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F35	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H53	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L82	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
M13	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	4
M42	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O31	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
P28	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R41	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Z11	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C36	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D71	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D73	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
D85	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
F24	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
F44	0	0	0	0	3	8	3	6	20
H41	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
I18	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J65	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L80	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L93	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N46	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q02	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
B20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
B52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	1	4
J41	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	5
A11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D04	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F38	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
H70	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
N60	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4	8
R32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
B40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
C24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
D57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F55	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
K23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L94	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O43	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
P32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
P37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL(J)	29	37	24	13	16	6	9	23	157

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E43.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C83	Shih, Ruby, and David E. A. Giles. 2006. <i>Modelling the Duration of Interest Rate Spells Under Inflation Targeting in Canada</i>. Department of Economics, University of Victoria, Econometrics Working Papers: 0605. We use survival models to analyze the duration of the spells associated with the interest rate used by the Bank of Canada as its monetary policy instrument. Both non-parametric and parametric models are estimated, allowing for right-censoring of the data, and time-varying covariates. We find that the data are explained well by an accelerated failure time Weibull model, with the annual rate of inflation and the quarterly rate of growth in GDP as covariates. The model indicates that there is positive duration dependence in the interest rate spells, and that unemployment and exchange rate effects are insignificant.
2006	D53	Stracca, Livio. 2006. "A Note on Liquidity and Real Equilibrium Interest Rates." <i>Macroeconomic Dynamics</i>, 10(3): 426-38. This note proposes a general equilibrium model with heterogeneous households and a financial market where each financial instrument provides liquidity services in addition to enabling a transfer of purchasing power over time. Importantly, liquidity services may be asymmetric according to whether the financial instrument is held as an asset or as a liability, and are also agent-specific. The main purpose of the study is to develop an analytical framework and a language for evaluating the effect of (broadly defined) liquidity factors on equilibrium rates of return.
2006	D58	Benassy, Jean-Pascal. 2006. "Liquidity Effects in Non-Ricardian Economies." <i>Scandinavian Journal of Economics</i>, 108(1): 65-79. It has often been found difficult to generate a liquidity effect (i.e., a negative effect of monetary injections on the nominal interest rate) in the traditional "Ricardian" stochastic dynamic model with a single infinitely lived household. We show that moving to a non-Ricardian environment where new agents enter the economy in each period allows such a liquidity effect to be generated.
2006	D58	Dubey, Pradeep, and John Geanakoplos. 2006. <i>Money and Production, and Liquidity Trap</i>. Cowles Foundation, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1574. We prove the existence of monetary equilibrium in a finite horizon economy with production. We also show that if agents expect the monetary authority to significantly decrease the supply of bank money available for short term loans in the future, then the economy will fall into a liquidity trap today.
2006	D74	CV: Yang, Ya-Hwei, and Jia-Dong Shea. 2006. "Deflation and Monetary Policy in Taiwan." In <i>Monetary Policy with Very Low Inflation in the Pacific Rim</i>, ed. Takatoshi Ito and Andrew K. Rose, 371-96. NBER-East Asia Seminar on Economics, vol. 15. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2006	D86	CV: Kletzer, Kenneth M. 2006. "Sovereign Debt, Volatility, and Insurance." In <i>External Vulnerability and Preventive Policies</i>, ed. Ricardo J. Caballero, Cesar Calderon and Luis Felipe Céspedes, 327-51. Series on Central Banking, Analysis, and Economic Policies, vol. 10. Santiago: Central Bank of Chile.
2006	E26	Lovrinec, Zeljko, Zdravko Maric, and Davor Mikulic. 2006. "Maastricht Criteria and the Inclusion of the Underground Economy--The Case of Croatia." <i>Privredna Kretanja i Ekonomska Politika</i>, 16(106): 28-65. The European Union has introduced an explicit obligation for all member countries that the official GDP data needs to include the estimation of the underground economy, resulting from statistical or economic reasons. For this purpose, the so-called Eurostat Exhaustiveness programme has been developed for the group of candidate countries, of which ten have become full members as of the 1st of May 2004. In line with the results of this programme, the new EU members include the correction for the value of the underground economy into their official GDP figure. With the inclusion of the underground economy, the consequent value of Croatian per capita GDP, measured according to the purchasing power parity, reduces the gap in comparison to the EU-25. Furthermore, the proportion of total expenditures in GDP of the general government sector is reduced as well, which places Croatia below the NMS-8 country average. In terms of the Maastricht convergence criteria, the underground economy inclusion procedure does not affect the fact that the criteria are not met. The inclusion of the underground economy influences two indicators: the proportion of the state sector

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		deficit in the GDP and the proportion of the public debt in the GDP. The inclusion of the underground economy does not help fulfilling the criteria concerning the state sector deficit. The criteria concerning the size of public debt is fulfilled by Croatia even without the inclusion of the underground economy. The inflation criteria and the size of the long-term interest rates criteria are not directly linked to the GDP value.
2006	F20	Ahrend, Rudiger, Pietro Catte, and Robert Price. 2006. <i>Factors Behind Low Long-Term Interest Rates</i>. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 490. Long-term bond yields have been low in recent years both in nominal and real terms, and . especially in the United States - they have reacted differently to shifts in monetary and fiscal stances relative to previous cycles. This article examines various possible explanations for this behaviour, such as the effects of changes in monetary policy frameworks on inflation and interest rate expectations; developments in ex ante saving-investment balances, and shifts in investors' portfolio preferences (including official reserve accumulation, .petro-dollar. recycling and pension fund demand for longer maturities). The paper finds that it is unlikely that any individual explanation can account for the level and profile of bond yields in recent years, but that an important element has been a compression in term premia, together with shifts in expected short rates. Even though bond yields have started to rise in the early part of 2006, they are unlikely to go back to the levels that prevailed in the 1980s or the early 1990s, as several of the factors that drove them lower are set to persist.
2006	H25	Kehoe, Patrick, and Varadarajan V. Chari. 2006. <i>Modern Macroeconomics in Practice: How Theory is Shaping Policy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12476. Theoretical advances in macroeconomics made in the last three decades have had a major influence on macroeconomic policy analysis. Moreover, over the last several decades, the United States and other countries have undertaken a variety of policy changes that are precisely what macroeconomic theory of the last 30 years suggests. The three key developments that have shaped macroeconomic policy analysis are the Lucas critique of policy evaluation due to Robert Lucas, the time inconsistency critique of discretionary policy due to Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott, and the development of quantitative dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models following Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott.
2006	H42	Bichsel, Robert. 2006. "State-Owned Banks as Competition Enhancers, or the Grand Illusion." <i>Journal of Financial Services Research</i>, 30(2): 117-50. We analyze the role of state ownership in the banking sector from the perspective of competition. That is, do state-owned banks play a special role as competition enhancers? Focusing on the market for mortgage loans in Switzerland, we test four hypotheses which are consistent with this view. First, are state-owned banks' interest rates relatively cost sensitive? Second, are state-owned banks charging relatively low mark-ups? Third, are the state-owned banks' interest rates particularly borrower friendly? And fourth, do state-owned banks exert a disciplinary effect on competitors' prices? Based on a comprehensive database containing information at the individual bank level over the 1996-2002 period, our answer is 'No.'
2006	H51	CV: Tomita, Toshiki. 2006. "Public Debt and Economic Growth in an Aging Japan: Comment." In <i>Tackling Japan's Fiscal Challenges: Strategies to Cope with High Public Debt and Population Aging</i>, ed. Keimei Kaizuka and Anne O. Krueger, 72-78. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	I38	van der Ploeg, Frederick. 2006. "Rolling Back the Public Sector: Differential Effects on Employment, Investment, and Growth." <i>Oxford Economic Papers</i>, 58(1): 103-22. The macroeconomic effects of different ways of rolling back the welfare state are analysed. Cutting public spending on market goods induces a lower interest rate, a higher wage, a lower capital stock, and a fall in employment. Cutting public employment or the labour income tax rate leads, in contrast, to a lower wage, a higher interest rate and a higher capital stock. Employment rises on impact. If the extra revenues of rolling back the welfare state are handed back via a lower tax rate rather than a lump-sum subsidy, both cutting public employment and cutting public spending on market goods induce an investment boom. Making the tax system less progressive by cutting tax credits and the labour income tax rate induces an investment boom as well. The effects of endogenous growth, adjustment costs for investment, and non-Walrasian labour markets on these results are considered as well.
2006	J61 L74	Honohan, Patrick, and Anthony J. Leddin. 2006. "Ireland in EMU: More Shocks, Less Insulation?" <i>Economic and Social Review</i>, 37(2): 263-94. Despite anchoring the Irish monetary system to a common zone-wide exchange rate and interest rate, EMU has triggered sizeable exchange rate and especially interest rate shocks to the Irish economy (albeit not appreciably greater than those experienced under previous exchange rate regimes). Interest rate movements have deviated widely from what a standard Taylor monetary policy rule would have counselled--though here again the deviations have been no worse in this regard than those of the previous regime. The most important shock has been associated with the large and sustained initial fall in nominal interest rates as EMU began. Through mechanisms which we formally model, the interest rate fall has had a lasting effect on property prices, construction activity and the capacity of the labour market to absorb sizeable net immigration, despite a sharp deterioration in wage competitiveness since 2002. As the long drawn-out impact of this shock subsides, the failure of the wage-bargaining system promptly to claw back the loss of competitiveness resulting from exogenous exchange rate movements is increasingly likely to show up in weaker aggregate employment performance.
2006	J64	Blanchard, Olivier. 2006. "European Unemployment: The Evolution of Facts and Ideas." <i>Economic Policy</i>, 0(45): 5-47.
2006	K10 P14	CV: Bae, Kee-Hong, Young Sup Yun, and Warren Bailey. 2006. "Determinants of Bond Holdings by Foreign Investors." In <i>Asian Bond Markets: Issues and Prospects</i>. Bank for International Settlements, 102-28. BIS Papers, no. 30. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2006	L26 P14	CV: Heinsohn, Gunnar, and Otto Steiger. 2006. "Interest and Money: The Property Explanation." In <i>A Handbook of Alternative Monetary Economics</i>, ed. Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sawyer, 490-507. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	L61	CV: Mor, Nachiket, R. Chandrasekar, and Diviya Wahi. 2006. "Banking Sector Reform in India." In <i>China and India: Learning from Each Other: Reforms and Policies for Sustained Growth</i>, ed. Jahangir Aziz, Steven Dunaway and Eswar Prasad, 3-32. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.
2006	L68	Marquez de la Cruz, Elena. 2006. "Consumo duradero, hábitos y mercado de valores. (Durable Consumption, Habits and the Stock Market. With English summary.)" <i>Revista de Economía Aplicada</i>, 14(42): 5-33. The Consumption based Capital Asset Pricing Model (CCAPM) has been the subject of various empirical studies for different economies, giving rise to the so-called risk equity premium puzzle. This puzzle is the result of the inability of the model to explain the observed risk premiums except in cases where implausible values are used for one of the agents' preference parameters, namely, the relative risk aversion parameter. On the other hand, the high values for this parameter necessary for the model to fit with empirical data result in interest rates that are higher than those observed empirically. This gives rise to a second empirical puzzle, the interest rate puzzle. In this work, we examine the CCAPM model, considering the possibility of the development of external habits in consumption and including the service flow that the consumption of durable goods generates in the consumption variable, with the aim of analyzing the effect these factors have on the aforementioned empirical puzzles.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	L74	THE SAME AS J61 Honohan, Patrick, and Anthony J. Leddin. 2006. "Ireland in EMU: More Shocks, Less Insulation?" <i>Economic and Social Review</i>, 37(2): 263-94.
2006	M12 M52	Ortiz-Molina, Hernan. 2006. "Top Management Incentives and the Pricing of Corporate Public Debt." <i>Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis</i>, 41(2): 317-40. This article examines managerial ownership structure and at-issue yield spreads on corporate bonds. There is a positive relation between managerial ownership and borrowing costs, and this relation is weaker at higher levels of ownership. In addition, managerial stock options have a larger effect on yield spreads than stock ownership. These effects exist after controlling for firm and bond characteristics, and are robust to endogeneity and sample selection concerns. The evidence suggests that rational bondholders price new debt issues using the information about a firm's future risk choices contained in managerial incentive structures, and that lenders anticipate higher risk-taking incentives from managerial stock options than from equity ownership.
2006	N50	Perez, Stephen J., and Mark V. Siegler. 2006. "Agricultural and Monetary Shocks before the Great Depression: A Graph-Theoretic Causal Investigation." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 28(4): 720-36. This paper uses graph-theoretic methods to investigate the causal relationships between agriculture, money, interest rates, prices, and real GDP in 12 countries during the years 1869-1929. We find that agricultural production directly and indirectly causes real GDP in two-thirds of the cases. Monetary shocks also play an important causal role in about half the cases, but unlike agriculture, the causal links are usually indirect through other variables to real GDP. The direct causal link between money and prices is also particularly strong. Between 1869 and 1929, money causes prices in nearly all of the countries in the sample.
2006	O34	Amable, Bruno, Jean-Bernard Chatelain, and Kirsten Ralf. 2006. "Nantissement des brevets et croissance des innovations. (Patents as Collateral and the Growth of Innovations. With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Economie Politique</i>, 116(4): 523-40. The effect of the imperfection of collateral assignments of patents on the growth of innovations and the equilibrium interest rate is studied in this paper. It leads to the following results: security interests in patents leverage the growth of innovations and the effect of a reduction of the imperfection of collateral assignments has a marked effect on the growth of innovations only for relatively high growth rate with a relatively large gap between the equilibrium interest rate and the marginal rent on innovation. Negative side effects of the collateral assignments of patents are then discussed.
2006	P14	THE SAME AS L26 CV : Heinsohn, Gunnar, and Otto Steiger. 2006. "Interest and Money: The Property Explanation." In <i>A Handbook of Alternative Monetary Economics</i>, ed. Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sawyer, 490-507. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	P14	THE SAME AS K10 CV : Bae, Kee-Hong, Young Sup Yun, and Warren Bailey. 2006. "Determinants of Bond Holdings by Foreign Investors." In <i>Asian Bond Markets: Issues and Prospects</i>. Bank for International Settlements, 102-28. BIS Papers, no. 30. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2006	P20	Poghosyan, Tigran, and Evzen Kocenda. 2006. <i>Foreign Exchange Risk Premium Determinants: Case of Armenia</i>. William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan Stephen M. Ross Business School, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp811 This paper studies foreign exchange risk premium using the uncovered interest rate parity framework in a single country context. The analysis is performed using weekly data on foreign and domestic currency deposits in Armenian banking system. The paper provides the results of the simple tests of uncovered interest parity condition, which indicate that contrary to established view dominating in empirical literature there is a positive correspondence between exchange rate depreciation and interest rate differentials in Armenian deposit market. Furthermore, the paper presents and discusses a systematic positive risk premium required by the economic agents for foreign exchange transactions, which increases over the investment horizon. The two currency affine term structure framework is applied to identify the factors driving the systematic exchange rate risk premium in Armenia. At the end, possible directions for further research are outlined.
2006	P23	Lu, Lan, and Ian M. McDonald. 2006. "Does China Save Too Much?" <i>Singapore Economic Review</i>, 51(3): 283-301. This paper, through simulating an open economy model of China, investigates whether the current rate of saving in China is excessive. The model incorporates the major factors that influence optimal saving, namely demographic change, the catch-up of total factor productivity in China to the level of high-income OECD countries, and an endogenous world rate of interest. The paper finds that the rate of time preference that would imply the current rate of saving is optimal is very low; in fact, it is negative. Thus, to justify China's current rate of saving, the social planner would have to put a higher weight on the economic welfare of future generations relative to the current generation, indeed up to 19 times the weight. This suggests that the current rate of saving in China is excessive.
2006	Q53 Q58	Roma, Antonio. 2006. "Energy, Money, and Pollution." <i>Ecological Economics</i>, 56(4): 534-45. This paper explores general equilibrium consumption choices and interest rate determination in a deterministic two-period model in which the production side explicitly describes the thermodynamic process unavoidably connected with production, as argued by Georgescu Roegen. A simple energy based production process is modeled, which is not in a stationary state. The resulting production function is time dependent. In neoclassical general equilibrium the thermodynamic implication of the production process, i.e., the production of waste, will not be taken into account by decision making agents. For welfare optimality, the resulting externality needs to be corrected by a social planner, or through the use of environmental related taxation. However, it is shown that imposing energy as a medium of exchange (money) in the same economy makes agents "energy conscious" and decreases the externality associated with entropic waste through a market mechanism, without the need for intervention. In the limit case in which production occurs in thermodynamic equilibrium, no entropic waste is produced, and the model collapses to the nested neoclassical model. A contribution of the proposed approach is the determination of energy (money) prices in general equilibrium. Despite the fact that energy does not enter the agents' utility function, and therefore has no direct value, money prices and interest rate can be fully characterized in the model due precisely to the production technology adopted. In this competitive equilibrium the market interest rate will be greater than the real interest rate. The change in the numeraire and medium of exchange used affects the economy due to the non stationarity of the production process, but has no effect in the limit case in which the productive process reaches a steady state.
2006	R21	Le Bayon, Sabine, and Herve Peleraux. 2006. "L'exuberance rationnelle de l'immobilier. (The Rational Exuberance of Housing With English summary.)." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i>, 0(96): 83-114. House prices have risen strongly since 1997 in France, like in many other developed countries. Indeed, housing supply has not been strong enough to answer a buoyant demand. Demand for housing has been mainly boosted by falling interest rates and a lengthening of loan duration, but also by demographic factors and foreign investment. The increase in house prices seems therefore justified and not the sign of a speculative bubble, like in Paris at the beginning of the 1990s. This is confirmed by the analysis of housing yields: due to the inertia of rent prices, rates of return on housing have decreased but not as much as long-term interest rates, thus remaining slightly higher than bonds yields.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	R30	McAllister, Patrick, and Colin Lizieri. 2006. "Monetary Integration and Real Estate Markets: The Impact of Euro on European Real Estate Equities." <i>Journal of Property Research</i>, 23(4): 281-303. This paper assesses the impact of the monetary integration project on different types of stock returns in Europe. In order to isolate European monetary factors, the impact of global equity integration is investigated. European countries are sub-divided according to the differences in the timing and degree of monetary integration. Analysis shows that national equity indices are strongly influenced by global market movements, with a European stock factor providing additional explanatory power. The global and European factors explain small cap and real estate stocks much less well--suggesting an increased importance of local and national drivers. However, there is little evidence to suggest that monetary integration is causing the phenomenon. For all sectors investigated, the European factor affects non-Eurozone members and non-EU members in the same way as Eurozone members. Further, the importance of global and European factors has almost invariably increased over time. For real estate equities, the largest increase in correlation was for non-Eurozone and non-European Union markets. One possible interpretation is that broader regional economic integration rather than more narrow monetary integration is driving the European factor.
2007		
2007	B16	CV; Hawawini, Gabriel, and Ashok Vora. 2007. "A Brief History of Yield Approximations." In <i>Pioneers of Financial Economics. Volume 2. Twentieth-Century Contributions</i>, ed. Geoffrey Poitras, 19-30. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	C73 M20	Yeung, David W. K. 2007. "Dynamic Games in Management Science with Interest Rate Uncertainty." <i>Computational Management Science</i>, 4(2): 205-25. This paper incorporates interest rate uncertainty in differential games applied in management science. A solution mechanism for games with uncertain interest rates is developed, and a novel characterizing the solution is established. This is the first time differential games with uncertain interest rates are developed and solved. An application in commercial resource extraction is provided. In particular, the impact of interest rate variations on the value of the firm is presented in a dynamic game framework. Numerical illustrations and computer generated results are presented. The analysis is also extended to cases with stochastic dynamics.
2007	D23	Mulligan, Robert F. 2007. "Property Rights and Time Preference." <i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i>, 10(1): 21-47.
2007	D70	Farvaque, Etienne, Norimichi Matsueda, and Pierre-Guillaume Meon. 2007. <i>How committees reduce the volatility of policy rates.</i> Universite libre de Bruxelles, Department of Applied Economics (DULBEA), Working Papers DULBEA: 07-11.RS. This paper relates the volatility of interest rates to the collective nature of monetary policymaking in monetary unions. Several decision rules are modelled, including hegemonic and democratic procedures, and also committees headed by a chairman. A ranking of decision rules in terms of the volatility of policy rates is obtained, showing that the presence of a chairman has a cooling effect. However, members of a monetary union are better off under symmetric rules (voting, consensus, bargaining), unless they themselves chair the union. The results are robust to the inclusion of heterogeneities among members of the monetary union.
2007	F47	de Pooter, Michiel D., Francesco Ravazzolo, and Dick van Dijk. 2007. <i>Predicting the Term Structure of Interest Rates: Incorporating Parameter Uncertainty, Model Uncertainty and Macroeconomic Information.</i> Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 07-028/4. We forecast the term structure of U.S. Treasury zero-coupon bond yields by analyzing a range of models that have been used in the literature. We assess the relevance of parameter uncertainty by examining the added value of using Bayesian inference compared to frequentist estimation techniques, and model uncertainty by combining forecasts from individual models. Following current literature we also investigate the benefits of incorporating macroeconomic information in yield curve models. Our results show that adding macroeconomic factors is very beneficial for improving the out-of-sample forecasting performance of individual models. Despite this, the predictive accuracy of models varies over time considerably, irrespective of using the Bayesian or frequentist approach. We show that mitigating model uncertainty by combining forecasts leads to substantial gains in forecasting performance, especially when applying Bayesian model averaging.
2007	F49	Natal, Jean-Marc, and Nicolas Stoffels. 2007. <i>Globalization, markups and the natural rate of interest.</i> Swiss National Bank, Working Papers: 2007-14. In this paper, we investigate how, in a stylised theoretical framework, an increase in the degree of globalization--modelled as a decline in trade costs--affects the real natural rate of interest by impacting firms markups. Outlining a two-country dynamic general equilibrium model with endogenous elasticity of substitution between goods, we suggest two main propositions: 1) Globalization--via the implied variation in markups--has a potentially significant impact on the natural rate of interest. 2) Simple, plausible markup dynamics may have contributed to explain the recent "conundrum" of world interest rates.
2007	F65	Majid, Muhd-Zulhibri Abdul. 2007. "The Dynamic Interaction between Interest Rate and Exchange Rate in Asian Crisis Countries: Further Empirical Evidence." <i>Global Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 4(2): 93-105. This paper aims at contributing to this key policy debate by providing new empirical evidence on the dynamic interaction of the exchange rate and interest rate in countries affected by Asian currency crisis. Our empirical results are consistent with the conventional view in the sense that monetary policy tightening leads to a nominal exchange rate appreciation during tranquil periods. However, they also provide support to the revisionist view in that tightening of monetary policy that occurred during the Asian financial crisis was excessive. By going beyond what was required to offset increasing risk premia, tighter monetary policy appears to have contributed to the collapse of the exchange rates when they came under speculative attack.
2007	H68	Aristovnik, Aleksander, and Bostjan Bercic. 2007. "Fiscal Sustainability in Selected Transition Countries." <i>Ekonomicky Casopis/Journal of Economics</i>, 55(7): 659-75. In the article, we review recent literature on fiscal sustainability with particular reference to problems that are specific to transition countries. While the original literature on fiscal sustainability is chiefly focused on industrial countries there are by now few works that have focused on fiscal sustainability in transition countries. Consequently, the article's purpose is to assess the short-, medium- and long-term sustainability of fiscal policy (under set assumptions) on the national level in the great majority of transition countries which we divide into three main groups, i.e., Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), Southern and Eastern Europe (SEE) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Based on the mainstream theory measures of fiscal sustainability, the results indicate that fiscal sustainability seems to be a problem in many transition countries, particularly in the Visegrad group countries (in CEE region) and in Albania and Croatia (in SEE region).
2007	I31	Welsch, Heinz. 2007. "Macroeconomics and Life Satisfaction: Revisiting the 'Misery Index.'" <i>Journal of Applied Economics</i>, 10(2): 237-51. Using data from surveys of life satisfaction, evidence has been presented that European citizens' subjective well-being is inversely related to inflation and unemployment. Motivated by the "Barro Misery Index", this paper reconsiders the relationship between macroeconomics and subjective well-being by including the growth rate and the long-term interest rate as additional variables in life satisfaction regressions. The paper finds that people care about growth and employment on the one hand and stability on the other, where stability may alternatively be captured by the inflation rate or the long-term interest rate.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Stability, measured in whichever of these ways, does not seem to be less important to European citizens than growth and employment.
2007	I32	de Mendonca, Helder Ferreira, and Jose Simao Filho. 2007. "Economic Transparency and Poverty." <i>Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Quarterly Review</i>, 60(240): 33-48. Nowadays, with the diffusion of inflation targeting, the main instrument that central banks use to achieve final objectives in the implementation of monetary policy (concerning inflation and unemployment) is the interest rate. Furthermore, recent studies point out that central bank transparency contributes to reducing asymmetric information and price stability. As inflation, unemployment and interest rates are determinants of the level of poverty, the central bank's behaviour is relevant to its reduction. Accordingly, the present paper highlights the connection between economic transparency and poverty. The theoretical and empirical results denote that central bank transparency is a useful strategy in reducing income inequality and poverty.
2007	J08 J23	CV: Blanchard, Olivier, and Justin Wolfers. 2007. "The Role of Shocks and Institutions in the Rise of European Unemployment: The Aggregate Evidence." In <i>Recent Developments in Labor Economics. Volume 3.</i> , ed. John T. Addison, 208-40. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 207. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	J08	CV: Coricelli, Fabrizio. 2007. "Inflation Inertia, Monetary Policy and Market Competition: Tarantelli Revisited." In <i>Social Pacts, Employment and Growth: A Reappraisal of Ezio Tarantelli's Thought</i> , ed. Nicola Acocella and Riccardo Leoni, 255-72. AIEL Series in Labour Economics. Heidelberg and New York: Springer, Physica-Verlag.
2007	J15	Avery, Robert B., Kenneth P. Brevoort, and Glenn B. Canner. 2007. "Opportunities and Issues in Using HMDA Data." <i>Journal of Real Estate Research</i>, 29(4): 351-79. Since 1975, the Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA) has required most mortgage lending institutions to disclose to the public information about the home loans they originate or purchase during a calendar year. In using these data, however, researchers need to be aware of a number of issues and potential problems that characterize HMDA. This article provides a comprehensive enumeration of these issues, focusing on practical problems that can potentially influence choices researchers make in using the data or in interpreting the findings. The article also includes an illustrative example of how the data that is reported in HMDA can be used to gain a better understanding of trends and practices in the home mortgage market.
2007	J15 J16	McCoy, Patricia A. 2007. "The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act: A Synopsis and Recent Legislative History." <i>Journal of Real Estate Research</i>, 29(4): 381-97. This article describes the provisions of the federal Home Mortgage Disclosure Act (HMDA), tracing its legal evolution since 1989, when Congress expanded HMDA to require reporting of home mortgage lending by ethnicity and race. HMDA requires most lenders to report the demographic makeup and geographic distribution of home mortgages to the federal government. The 1989 amendments and later developments transformed HMDA from a law exclusively concerned with geographic disinvestment to one concerned with lending disparities by ethnicity and race. In the process, HMDA evolved from an obscure reporting statute to a flashpoint for debates over lending discrimination and subprime lending.
2007	J15	Courchane, Marsha J. 2007. "The Pricing of Home Mortgage Loans to Minority Borrowers: How Much of the APR Differential Can We Explain?" <i>Journal of Real Estate Research</i>, 29(4): 399-439. The public releases of the 2004 and 2005 HMDA data have engendered a lively debate over the pricing of mortgage credit and its implications regarding the treatment of minority mortgage borrowers. This research uses aggregated proprietary data provided by lenders and an endogenous switching regression model to estimate the probability of taking out a subprime mortgage, and annual percentage rate (APR) conditional on getting either a subprime or prime mortgage. The findings reveal that up to 90% of the African American APR gap, and 85% of the Hispanic APR gap, is attributable to observable differences in underwriting, costing, and market factors that appropriately explain mortgage pricing differentials. Although any potential discrimination is problematic and should be addressed, the analysis suggests that little of the aggregate differences in APRs paid by minority and non-minority borrowers are appropriately attributed to differential treatment.
2007	J16	THE SAME AS J15 McCoy, Patricia A. 2007. "The Home Mortgage Disclosure Act: A Synopsis and Recent Legislative History." <i>Journal of Real Estate Research</i>, 29(4): 381-97.
2007	J23	THE SAME AS J08 CV: Blanchard, Olivier, and Justin Wolfers. 2007. "The Role of Shocks and Institutions in the Rise of European Unemployment: The Aggregate Evidence."
2007	J23 L53	CV: de Morais, Jose Mauro. 2007. "Access of Micro and Small Enterprises to Credit in Brazil." In <i>The SME Financing Gap. Volume 2. Proceedings of the Brasilia Conference</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 80-91. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	K21 L40	Rosen, Richard J. 2007. "Banking Market Conditions and Deposit Interest Rates." <i>Journal of Banking and Finance</i>, 31(12): 3862-84. This paper shows that the impact of market structure on bank deposit interest rates is complex. Both market size structure and multimarket bank presence have independent effects on rates. There is evidence that mid-size banks were more aggressive competitors than other banks, but that the effect of market structure on deposit rates has evolved over time, with mega-banks recently becoming more aggressive competitors. This may be related to the growth of mega-banks in many markets. These findings have implications for existing theories of deposit pricing and, by extension, antitrust policy in banking.
2007	L52	Botnari, Nadeja. 2007. "Investments--The Premises of the Economic Development and Expansion." <i>Petroleum-Gas University of Ploiesti Bulletin: Economic Sciences Series</i>, 59(3): 7-12. This paper emphasizes the importance of investments in economic growth both on the company level and on the national level. An analysis is carried out regarding the factors which affect investments (interest rate, economic level, companies' profitability, evolution of demand, trust in the future, etc.), with focus on Republic of Moldova. Likewise, the improvement of the banking system activity, step up of legal persons' incomes taxing, upgrading of equities taxing, development encouragement and innovations implementations, and using the fiscal investments credits are analysed.
2007	L53	CV: Zecchini, Salvatore, and Marco Ventura. 2007. "The Role of State-Funded Credit Guarantee Schemes for SMEs: Italy's Experience." In <i>The SME Financing Gap. Volume 2. Proceedings of the Brasilia Conference</i> . Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, 106-23. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2007	L53	THE SAME AS J23 CV: de Morais, Jose Mauro. 2007. "Access of Micro and Small Enterprises to Credit in Brazil."
2007	L70	Karim, Shahnawaz, Minsoo Lee, and Christopher Gan. 2007. "Real Effects of Monetary Policy in New Zealand." <i>Australian Economic Review</i>, 40(4): 385-401. This article analyses the dynamic effects of unexpected domestic and foreign monetary policy shocks on industrial output in New Zealand based on a new open economy macroeconomic model. Empirical analyses are performed using unrestricted recursive open economy vector autoregressive models involving policy and non-policy variables for New Zealand and four of its most important trading partners (that is, Australia, Japan, the United Kingdom and the United States).

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		The empirical findings are in accord with the qualitative predictions of the conventional monetary transmission mechanism applicable to a small open economy. Consequently, no empirical anomalies are observed in the dynamic behaviour of New Zealand industrial output in response to restrictive monetary innovations of domestic and foreign origin.
2007	M20	THE SAME AS C73 Yeung, David W. K. 2007. "Dynamic Games in Management Science with Interest Rate Uncertainty." <i>Computational Management Science</i> , 4(2): 205-25.
2007	M51	Kaufmann, Sylvia. 2007. "Capturing the Link between M3 Growth and Inflation in the Euro Area--An Econometric Model to Produce Conditional Inflation Forecasts." <i>Monetary Policy and the Economy</i> , 0(0): 93-108. In this paper, we capture the link between M3 growth and inflation with a vector error correction model. The analysis also includes the 10-year government bond yield, the three-month EURIBOR interest rate and GDP. The long-run link between M3 growth and inflation is observable in the raw data. Over the years 1980-2006, we find that M3 growth and inflation are cointegrated, which means that deviations from long-term average real money growth lead to mean-reverting adjustment processes to restore the average level of real money growth. The full effect of an unexpected monetary shock thus materializes over time in the level of inflation, after a transitory period during which GDP and interest rates have been affected as well. Out-of-sample yearly conditional inflation forecasts are produced from 2001 to 2006 which are compared to Eurosystem staff projections. Qualitatively, the monetary model predicts future inflation rates which are consistent with the ECB's assessment of future inflation prospects.
2007	N15	Burdekin, Richard C. K. 2007. "Nontraditional Monetary Policy Options and Commodity-Based Stabilization Policy." <i>International Economics and Finance Journal</i> , 2(1-2): 1-18. Despite renewed interest in alternative "nontraditional" monetary policy options in a world of low interest rates and inflation rates, relatively little attention has been focused on central bank commodity purchases. Commodity-based stabilization policy was widely advocated during the deflationary environment prior to World War II and could be a valid option for commodity-dependent nations today. Major commodity-market intervention was undertaken by China in the past, while other examples include the US government's silver purchase programs of 1890 and 1934. This paper reviews these and other experiences and considers whether there is any useful scope for commodity-based monetary stabilization policy today.
2007	N25	Ohnuki, Mari. 2007. "The Bank of Japan Network and Financial Market Integration: From the Establishment of the Bank of Japan to the Early 20th Century." <i>Monetary and Economic Studies</i> , 25(1): 95-127. One of the purposes cited for establishing the Bank of Japan (BOJ) was to "facilitate finance" by promoting the nationwide integration of the regional financial markets, which until that point had been divided and functioned independently. Nonetheless, much remains unknown about Japanese financial transactions and the operations of the BOJ during the Meiji Period, and the role the BOJ played in the process of domestic financial market integration is still not sufficiently clear. The purpose of this paper is to examine, using interest rate data and documentary evidence of financial transactions, the role played by the BOJ in the process of financial market integration in Meiji Period Japan. The analysis finds that, from the perspective of reducing inter-regional interest rate differences, there was indeed significant progress toward financial market integration in the latter half of the 1890s. It also finds that the BOJ may have played a role in promoting financial market integration because the expansion of its networks (a correspondent network with private-sector banks and a branch office network) served to facilitate the movement of funds between regions through the funds transfer services it provided.
2007	N25	Mitchener, Kris James, and Mari Ohnuki. 2007. "Capital Market Integration in Japan." <i>Monetary and Economic Studies</i> , 25(2): 129-53. We construct new quarterly estimates of lending rates for the 47 Japanese prefectures for the period 1886-1922, and test the extent to which regional capital markets integrated during this period. We analyze whether the Japanese capital market was efficient, estimate the speed of convergence among the rates, and assess the degree to which different regions were integrated with the main financial centers of Japan. Interest rate differentials between the financial centers of Japan and other regions do not follow a random walk, and hence are suggestive of market efficiency-in the sense that arbitrage opportunities did not persist. Results from cointegration tests suggest that the integration in Japan is characterized by multiple stochastic elements. We find the existence of four long-run cointegrating relationships. We also find evidence that shocks occurring in a financial center, such as the Kanto region in which Tokyo is located, were transmitted to outlying regions and had permanent but small effects on their rates.
2007	N30 N70	CV: Schon, Lennart. 2007. "Capital Movements, Exchange Rates and Market Integration: The Baltic Area 1850-1913." In <i>Centres and Peripheries in Banking: The Historical Development of Financial Markets</i> , ed. Philip L. Cottrell, Even Lange and Ulf Olsson, 161-73. Coedited by Iain L. Fraser and Monika Pohle Fraser. Aldershot, U.K. and Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.
2007	N91 N92	Landon-Lane, John, and Hugh Rockoff. 2007. "The Origin and Diffusion of Shocks to Regional Interest Rates in the United States, 1880-2002." <i>Explorations in Economic History</i> , 44(3): 487-500. This paper is about the behavior of regional interest rates in the United States from 1880 to 2002. The main concern is with the shocks to regional rates. Where did they originate? How did they diffuse? How did the pattern change over time? We show that in the late nineteenth century the main source of shocks to rates on the periphery were shocks originating on the periphery itself. This pattern continued through World War I and the Great Depression. After World War II, however, the importance of disturbances on the periphery diminished and shocks to rates in the Eastern financial centers became the main source of fluctuations in all regions.
2007	P25	Egert, Balazs, and Dubravko Mihajlek. 2007. "Determinants of House Prices in Central and Eastern Europe." <i>Comparative Economic Studies</i> , 49(3): 367-88. This paper studies the determinants of house prices in eight transition economies of central and eastern Europe (CEE) and 19 OECD countries. The main question addressed is whether the conventional fundamental determinants of house prices, such as GDP per capita, real interest rates, housing credit and demographic factors, have driven the observed house prices in CEE. We show that house prices in CEE can be explained well by the underlying conventional fundamentals and some transition specific factors, in particular institutional development of housing markets and housing finance and quality effects.
2007	P45	CV: Ahmad, Khurshid. 2007. "Elimination of Riba: Concept and Problems: Response to the Supreme Court Questionnaire." In <i>Islamic Finance</i> , ed. M. Kabir Hassan and Mervyn K. Lewis, 84-114. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 206. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	Q33	Frankel, Jeffrey. 2007. "On the Rand: Determinants of the South African Exchange Rate." <i>South African Journal of Economics</i> , 75(3): 425-41. This paper is an econometric investigation of the determinants of the real value of the South African rand over the period 1984-2007. The results show a relatively good fit. As always with exchange rate equations, there is substantial weight on the lagged exchange rate, which can be attributed to a momentum component. Nevertheless, economic fundamentals are significant and important. This is especially true of an index of the real prices of South African mineral commodities, which even drives out real income as a significant determinant. An implication is that the 2003-2006 real appreciation of the rand can be

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		attributed to the Dutch Disease. In other respects, the rand behaves like currencies of industrialised countries with well-developed financial markets. In particular, high South African interest rates raise international demand for the rand and lead to real appreciation, controlling also for a forward-looking measure of expected inflation and a measure of default risk or country risk.
2007	Q54	Groom, Ben, Phoebe Koundouri, Ekaterini Panopoulou, and Theologos Pantelidis. 2007. "Discounting the Distant Future: How Much Does Model Selection Affect the Certainty Equivalent Rate?" <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i> , 22(3): 641-56. Recent work in evaluating investments with long-term consequences has turned towards establishing a schedule of Declining Discount Rates (DDRs). Using US data we show that the employment of models that account for changes in the interest rate generating mechanism has important implications for operationalising a theory of DDRs that depends upon uncertainty. The policy implications of DDRs are then analysed in the context of climate change for the USA, where the use of a state space model can increase valuations by 150% compared to conventional constant discounting.
2007	Q55 Q56	CV: Asheim, Geir B. 2007. "Adjusting Green NNP to Measure Sustainability." In <i>Justifying, Characterizing and Indicating Sustainability</i> . Geir B. Asheim, 225-40. Sustainability, Economics, and Natural Resources series. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	R20	Koijen, Ralph S. J. Otto Van Hemert, and Stijn Van Nieuwerburgh. 2007. <i>Mortgage Timing</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13361. The fraction of newly-originated mortgages that are of the adjustable-rate (ARM) versus the fixed-rate (FRM) type exhibits a surprising amount of time variation. A simple utility framework of mortgage choice points to the bond risk premium as theoretical determinant: when the bond risk premium is high, FRM payments are high, making ARMs more attractive. We confirm empirically that the bulk of the time variation in household mortgage choice can be explained by time variation in the bond risk premium. This is true regardless of whether bond risk premia are measured using forecasters' data, a VAR term structure model, or a simple rule-of-thumb based on adaptive expectations. This simple rule-of-thumb moves in lock-step with mortgage choice, thereby lending further credibility to a theory of strategic mortgage timing by households.
2007	R23	CV: Loikkanen, Heikki A., and Henrik Lonnqvist. 2007. "Metropolitan Housing Markets--The Case of Helsinki." In <i>European Metropolitan Housing Markets</i> , ed. Ake E. Andersson, Lars Pettersson and Ulf Stromquist, 63-84. Advances in Spatial Science. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	R23	CV: Andersson, Ake E., Lars Pettersson, and Ulf Stromquist. 2007. "European Housing Markets--An Overview." In <i>European Metropolitan Housing Markets</i> , ed. Ake E. Andersson, Lars Pettersson and Ulf Stromquist, 1-26. Advances in Spatial Science. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	R23	Dow, Sheila C., and Alberto Montagnoli. 2007. "The Regional Transmission of UK Monetary Policy." <i>Regional Studies</i> , 41(6): 797-808. Concerns have been raised in the media about a 'one-size-fits-all' monetary policy for the UK. If there are diverse economic conditions in different regions, then a unitary monetary policy cannot suit all. The purpose of this paper is to explore this issue further by breaking it down into two separate issues. First there is the more conventional way of considering the question, in terms of the effect of a particular interest rate change on regions experiencing different economic conditions. This requires a consideration of the nature and causes of regional economic disparities in the UK, and how these might be affected by particular interest rate changes. But there is further the question of how monetary policy is transmitted to the different regions. The possibility is considered that there may be regional differences in how a particular monetary policy is translated into different financial conditions in different regions. In other words there may be a regional dimension to the transmission process itself. The focus here will be on the regional structure of the financial sector and financial behaviour, and in particular the credit market. The argument is explored further with a comparison of Scottish and UK data.
2007	R28 R38	CV: Bourassa, Steven C. 2007. "Community Land Trusts and Housing Affordability." In <i>Land Policies and Their Outcomes</i> , ed. Gregory K. Ingram and Yu-Hung Hong, 333-66. Cambridge, Mass.: Lincoln Institute of Land Policy.
2008		
2008	D18	CV: Rosenberg, Richard. 2008. "How Should Governments Regulate Microfinance?." In <i>Microfinance: Emerging Trends and Challenges</i> , ed. Suresh Sundaresan, 85-107. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	D40	Buchholz, Wolfgang, and Jan Schumacher. 2008. <i>Discounting the Long-Distant Future: A Simple Explanation for the Weitzman-Gollier-Puzzle</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2357. In this paper, we reconsider the debate on Weitzman's (1998) suggestion to discount the long-run future at the lowest possible rate, referring to Gollier (2004) and Hepburn & Groom (2007). We show that, while Weitzman's use of the present value approach may indeed seem questionable, its outcome, i.e. a discount rate that is declining over time, is nevertheless reasonable, since it can be justified by assuming a plausible degree of risk aversion.
2008	D61	Gollier, Christian, Phoebe Koundouri, and Theologos Pantelidis. 2008. "Declining Discount Rates: Economic Justifications and Implications for Long-Run Policy." <i>Economic Policy</i> , 0(56): 757-85, 790-95. Should economic policy target immediate problems like malaria and AIDS? Or should it target climate change, which may have even more dramatic life-threatening effects in the very long term? We discuss how the pattern of discount rates over the planning horizon bears on this important issue. A declining pattern of discount rates is theoretically justified by uncertainty about future economic conditions, and its shape and relevance can be estimated from historical data. We analyse empirically long-term interest rate data from nine countries, construct a weighted average representing a possible global discount rate pattern for a very long range of future dates, and assess its implications for the valuation of carbon mitigation policies.
2008	D61	Boone, Jan. 2008. "Declining Discount Rates: Economic Justifications and Implications for Long-Run Policy: Discussion." <i>Economic Policy</i> , 0(56): 785-87.
2008	D61	Geoffard, Pierre-Yves. 2008. "Declining Discount Rates: Economic Justifications and Implications for Long-Run Policy: Discussion." <i>Economic Policy</i> , 0(56): 787-88.
2008	D61	2008. "Declining Discount Rates: Economic Justifications and Implications for Long-Run Policy: Panel Discussion." <i>Economic Policy</i> , 0(56): 789.
2008	D78	De Haan, Jakob. 2008. "The Effect of ECB Communication on Interest Rates: An Assessment." <i>Review of International Organizations</i> , 3(4): 375-98. This paper reviews the literature on the communication policy of the European Central Bank (ECB) addressing two questions. First, to what extent has ECB communication affected interest rates? Second, to what extent has ECB communication affected the predictability of the ECB's interest rate decisions? On the basis of a survey of empirical studies, it is concluded that various forms of ECB communication lead to more volatility. However, studies focusing on volatility cannot assess

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		whether markets moved in the intended direction. To analyze whether this is the case, researchers have coded ECB communications. Studies using this approach yield evidence that communications generally move financial markets in the intended direction. There is also substantive evidence that ECB communications increase the predictability of interest decisions by the ECB Governing Council. Finally, the consequences of the fact that ECB officials often gave contrasting signals to market participants are analyzed. New evidence suggests that inconsistent communication causes agents to make less accurate predictions. The policy implication is that central bankers should take care that their statements are consistent.
2008	G17	Almeida, Caio, and Jose Vicente. 2008. "The Role of No-Arbitrage on Forecasting: Lessons from a Parametric Term Structure Model." <i>Journal of Banking and Finance</i> , 32(12): 2695-2705. Parametric term structure models have been successfully applied to numerous problems in fixed income markets, including pricing, hedging, managing risk, as well as to the study of monetary policy implications. In turn, dynamic term structure models, equipped with stronger economic structure, have been mainly adopted to price derivatives and explain empirical stylized facts. In this paper, we combine flavors of those two classes of models to test whether no-arbitrage affects forecasting. We construct cross-sectional (allowing arbitrages) and arbitrage-free versions of a parametric polynomial model to analyze how well they predict out-of-sample interest rates. Based on US Treasury yield data, we find that no-arbitrage restrictions significantly improve forecasts. Arbitrage-free versions achieve overall smaller biases and root mean square errors for most maturities and forecasting horizons. Furthermore, a decomposition of forecasts into forward-rates and holding return premia indicates that the superior performance of no-arbitrage versions is due to a better identification of bond risk premium.
2008	G17	Bowsher, Clive G., and Roland Meeks. 2008. "The Dynamics of Economic Functions: Modeling and Forecasting the Yield Curve." <i>Journal of the American Statistical Association</i> , 103(484): 1419-37. The class of functional signal plus noise (FSN) models is introduced that provides a new, general method for modeling and forecasting time series of economic functions. The underlying, continuous economic function (or "signal") is a natural cubic spline whose dynamic evolution is driven by a cointegrated vector autoregression for the ordinates (or "y-values") at the knots of the spline. The natural cubic spline provides flexible cross-sectional fit and results in a linear state-space model. This FSN model achieves dimension reduction, provides a coherent description of the observed yield curve and its dynamics as the cross-sectional dimension N becomes large, and can be feasibly estimated and used for forecasting when N is large. The integration and cointegration properties of the model are derived. The FSN models are then applied to forecasting 36-dimensional yield curves for U.S. Treasury bonds at the 1-month-ahead horizon. The method consistently outperforms the dynamic Nelson-Siegel and random walk forecasts on the basis of both mean squared forecast error criteria and economically relevant loss functions derived from the realized profits of pairs trading algorithms. The analysis also highlights in a concrete setting the dangers of attempting to infer the relative economic value of model forecasts on the basis of their associated mean squared forecast errors.
2008	H22	CV: Bradford, David F. 2008. "Consumption Taxes: Some Fundamental Transition Issues." In <i>Economics of Tax Law. Volume 1</i> , ed. David A. Weisbach, 592-619. Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 19. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	H76 R53	Bowden, Roger, and Dawn Lorimer. 2008. "The NZ Term Structure: Going Long in Infrastructure." <i>JASSA: The Finsia Journal of Applied Finance</i> , 0(3): 24-29. The growing need for infrastructure funding by central and regional governments, on both sides of the Tasman, can be utilised to complete long-term debt markets. One possible structure is a sovereign infrastructure vehicle that invests in long-term primary debt securities written by state and local government to fund infrastructure projects and repackage these into asset-backed securities issued to the public. Synergistic enhancements include lifecycle derivatives and retirement funding.
2008	H81	Brock, William A., and Charles F. Manski. 2008. <i>Competitive Lending with Partial Knowledge of Loan Repayment</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14378. We study a competitive credit market in which lenders, having partial knowledge of loan repayment, use a Bayesian, maximin, or minimax-regret criterion to make lending decisions. Lenders allocate endowments between loans and a safe investment, while borrowers demand loans to undertake investments. Borrowers may incompletely repay their loans when investment productivity turns out to be low ex post. We characterize market equilibrium, the contracted repayment rate being the price variable that equilibrates loan supply and demand. We explore market dynamics when a credit market that is initially in steady state experiences an unanticipated shock that temporarily lowers the productivity of borrower investments. The shock reduces loan repayment and lenders, not knowing whether the shock is temporary, then reduce loan supply. We study two forms of government intervention to restore the steady state. One policy manipulates the return on the safe investment and the other guarantee a minimum loan return to lenders. We conclude that the minimum-return guarantee is preferable. This policy directly reduces lender ambiguity in a transparent manner.
2008	H83	Bernoth, Kerstin, and Guntram B. Wolff. 2008. "Fool the Markets? Creative Accounting, Fiscal Transparency and Sovereign Risk Premia." <i>Scottish Journal of Political Economy</i> , 55(4): 465-87. We investigate the effects of official fiscal data and creative accounting signals on interest rate spreads between bond yields in the European Union. We find that two different measures of creative accounting indeed both increase the spread. The increase of the risk premium is stronger, if financial markets are unsure about the true extent of creative accounting. Moreover, fiscal transparency reduces risk premia. Instrumental variable regressions confirm these results by addressing potential reverse causality problems and measurement bias.
2008	K11	CV: de la Pena, Nuria. 2008. "Challenges in Implementing Secured Transactions Reform in Latin America." In <i>Secured Transactions Reform and Access to Credit</i> , ed. Frederique Dahan and John Simpson, 236-58. Elgar Financial Law series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	K22	Dalla Pellegrina, Lucia. 2008. "Illegal Finance, Interest Rates and Bank Lending: The Missing Supply Side of Usury." <i>Global Business and Economics Review</i> , 10(3): 265-83. This paper aims at identifying a causal relationship going from bank interest rates and credit rationing to usury. We manage the endogeneity issues by exploiting the variables that are related to bankruptcy proceedings as exogenous factors that affect bank variables, but not the other nonmeasurable determinants of usury. The estimates carried out in Italian provinces during the period of 1999-2002 provide evidence that a higher bank credit availability reduces illegal lending, while interest rates respond ambiguously. We explain these results with the presence of contrasting forces that drive usury demand and supply. We test the robustness of our estimates using controls that capture economic and financial conditions, social standards, government intervention, the severity of punishments and the presence of organised crime.
2008	L24	CV: Tra, Pham Thi Thu, and Robert Lensink. 2008. "The Determinants of Loan Contracts to Business Firms: Empirical Evidence from a Private Bank in Vietnam." In <i>Domestic Resource Mobilization and Financial Development</i> , ed. George Mavrotas, 229-64. In association with the United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research. Studies in Development Economics and Policy. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	L65	CV: Faulkender, Michael. 2008. "Hedging or Market Timing? Selecting the Interest Rate Exposure of Corporate Debt." In <i>Insurance and Risk Management. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Gregory R. Niehaus, 237-68. Elgar Reference Collection. Business Economics series, vol. 7. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L72	Swaray, Raymond. 2008. "Macroeconomic Determinants of Non-fuel Primary Commodity Price Movements." <i>Journal of Applied Business Research</i> , 24(1): 11-16. This paper uses cointegration and error correction modelling techniques to examine the relationship between non-fuel commodity prices and world macroeconomic and monetary variables. The results show that fluctuations in industrial production of OECD countries, real effective exchange rate of the U.S. dollar and oil prices have significant short- and long- run impact on non-fuel commodity prices. In addition, there is evidence of highly significant positive correlation between the index of non-fuel commodity prices and crude oil price. This implies non-fuel commodity-dependent developing countries that are net importers of oil can derive little benefit from upward movements in commodity prices.
2008	N27	CV: Geda, Alemayehu. 2008. "The Structure and Performance of Ethiopia's Financial Sector in the Pre- and Post-Reform Periods, with a Special Focus on Banking." In <i>Domestic Resource Mobilization and Financial Development</i> , ed. George Mavrotas, 163-202. In association with the United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research. Studies in Development Economics and Policy. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2008	N41 N42	CV: Bohn, Henning. 2008. "The Sustainability of Fiscal Policy in the United States." In <i>Sustainability of Public Debt</i> , ed. Reinhard Neck and Jan-Egbert Sturm, 15-49. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2008	O18	Oner Bodurlar, Ilkay. 2008. "Turkiye'de Konut Fiyatları İle Makro Ekonomik Değişkenler Arasındaki İlişkinin Arastırılması. (Investigation of Relationship between House Prices and Macroeconomic Variables in Turkey. With English summary)." <i>Anadolu University Journal of Social Sciences</i> , 8(1): 223-38. This study analyses the dynamic effects of macroeconomic variables (i.e., gross domestic product (GDP), money supply, short-run interest rates and exchange rates) on the house prices in Turkey for the period 2000-2006. Estimates of the long run relationship between house prices and macroeconomic variables are obtained using the Johansen cointegration test. The results of cointegration analysis suggest that there exists a long run relationship between house prices and macroeconomic variables. Vector error correction model (VECM) is used to investigate of the short-run dynamic relationship between house prices and macroeconomic variables. The results of VEC Granger causality/block exogeneity Wald test show that there is bi-directional causality between house prices and interest rates and exchange rates. It is observed that one-directional causality exists from gross domestic product and money supply to house prices.
2008	O18	Hudon, Marek. 2008. "Norms and Values of the Various Microfinance Institutions." <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i> , 35(1-2): 35-48. The paper aims to study the role of norms and values in the microfinance sector. The paper provides a combination of narrative with argument and analysis. A classification of the sector is proposed, mapping the institutions along two axes: the profit motive (profit vs not-for-profit) and the decision-making style (centralized vs un-centralized). Some microfinance institutions base their interactions on rigid norms or rules; while others are based on values. It is argued that the private sector will tend to produce the operating rules of the microfinance system while the not-for-profit institutions that are using an inclusive decision-making process are more likely to influence the ethical norms in the sector. Nevertheless, this classification is not static as recent events in South-India shows that norms, such as the interest rates, can be politically and emotionally invested to the point that they are about to become values in the sector. The conclusions drawn help in understanding the interactions between the various actions in microfinance. Exploiting the full range of the possibilities of those different structures may be valuable for a fully successful development in India.
2008	P11	Stesevic, Ivana. 2008. "Econometric Model of Interest Rates on Deposits in Montenegro." <i>Panoeconomicus</i> , 55(3): 383-98. Last years econometric models had become very important toll in planning, analyses and prognoses. This paper presents the process and methodology that is used in econometric modeling, with a particular focus on the modeling performed by the Eviews 3.0 software package. The interest rates on deposits in Montenegro will be presented to demonstrate the process of econometric modelling. Interest rates as macroeconomic phenomena determine and harmonize relations between demand and supply for credits; they aid in directing savings into investments, as well as provide adequate returns to participants in the financial market. Given the great importance of interest rates, this paper will define and analyze the factors which determine Montenegrin interest rates on deposits, and also formulates a model to predict these numbers.
2008	P52	CV: Pruski, Jerzy, and Piotr Szpunar. 2008. "The Monetary Transmission Mechanism in Poland." In <i>Transmission Mechanisms for Monetary Policy in Emerging Market Economies</i> . Bank for International Settlements, 427-37. BIS Papers, no. 35. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2008	Q12	Zhao, Jianmei, Peter J. Barry, and Gary D. Schnitkey. 2008. "Financing Strategies under Combined Capital Structure Theories: A Farm-Level Simulation Analysis." <i>Agricultural Finance Review</i> , 68(2): 321-38. A stochastic, multi-period simulation model is developed based on the prevalent capital structure theories, in searching for and identifying an optimal combination of related financing strategies. The model reflects both conceptual and empirical implications of the pecking order, trade-off, and signaling theories on farm business financing, investment, and expansion process. The comparisons of simulation output indicate that farm businesses could expand at a moderate speed accompanied by financial health when they concurrently adopt these financing tactics. Pecking order financing benefits short-term financial management, trade-off strategy effectively adjusts farm capital structure, and the signaling theory enables the adoption of risk-adjusted interest rate policies between the farm borrower and the lender.
2008	R53	THE SAME AS H76 Bowden, Roger, and Dawn Lorimer. 2008. "The NZ Term Structure: Going Long in Infrastructure." <i>JASSA: The Finsia Journal of Applied Finance</i> , 0(3): 24-29.
2008	R58	CV: Bates, Robert H. 2008. "Domestic Interests and Control Regimes." In <i>The Political Economy of Economic Growth in Africa, 1960-2000. Volume 1</i> , ed. Benno J. Ndulu, Stephen A. O'Connell, Robert H. Bates, Paul Collier and Chukwuma C. Soludo, 175-201. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009		
2009	C18	CV: Drehmann, Mathias. 2009. "Macroeconomic Stress-Testing Banks: A Survey of Methodologies." In <i>Stress-Testing the Banking System: Methodologies and Applications</i> , ed. Mario Quagliariello, 37-67. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	C58	CV: Menoncin, Francesco. 2009. "Demographic Assets and the Asset Allocation Problem for Pension Funds." In <i>The Solvency II Handbook: Developing ERM Frameworks in Insurance and Reinsurance Companies</i> , ed. Marcelo Cruz, 423-43. London: Inclusive, Risk Books.
2009	C58	Chib, Siddhartha, and Bakhodir Ergashev. 2009. "Analysis of Multifactor Affine Yield Curve Models." <i>Journal of the American Statistical Association</i>, 104(488): 1324-37. In finance and economics, there is a great deal of work on the theoretical modeling and statistical estimation of the yield curve (defined as the relation between $(-1/\tau) \log p[\text{subscript } t](\tau)$ and τ , where $p[\text{subscript } t](\tau)$ is the time t price of the zero-coupon bond with payoff 1 at maturity date $t + \tau$. Of considerable current interest are models of the yield curve in which a collection of observed and latent factors determine the market price of factor risks, the stochastic discount factor, and the arbitrage-free bond prices. The model is particularly interesting from a statistical perspective, because the yields are complicated nonlinear functions of the underlying parameters (e.g., those appearing in the evolution dynamics of the factors and those appearing in the model of the factor risks). This nonlinearity tends to produce a likelihood function that is multimodal. In this article, we revisit the question of how such models should be fit from the Bayesian viewpoint. Key aspects of the inferential framework include (a) a prior on the parameters of the model that is motivated by economic considerations, in particular, those involving the slope of the implied yield curve; (b) posterior simulation of the parameters in ways to improve the efficiency of the MCMC output, for example, through sampling of the parameters marginalized over the factors and tailoring of the proposal densities in the Metropolis-Hastings steps using information about the mode and curvature of the current target based on the output of a simulating annealing algorithm; and (c) measures to mitigate numerical instabilities in the fitting through reparameterizations and square root filtering recursions. We apply the techniques to explain the monthly yields on nine U.S. Treasury Bills (with maturities ranging from 1 month to 120 months) over the period January 1986-December 2005. The model contains three factors, one latent and two observed. We also consider the problem of predicting the nine yields for each month of 2006. We show that the (multi-step-ahead) prediction regions properly bracket the actual yields in those months, thus highlighting the practical value of the fitted model.
2009	C58	Christensen, Jens H. E., Francis X. Diebold, and Glenn D. Rudebusch. 2009. "An Arbitrage-Free Generalized Nelson-Siegel Term Structure Model." <i>Econometrics Journal</i>, 12(3): C33-64. The Svensson generalization of the popular Nelson-Siegel term structure model is widely used by practitioners and central banks. Unfortunately, like the original Nelson-Siegel specification, this generalization, in its dynamic form, does not enforce arbitrage-free consistency over time. Indeed, we show that the factor loadings of the Svensson generalization cannot be obtained in a standard finance arbitrage-free affine term structure representation. Therefore, we introduce a closely related generalized Nelson-Siegel model on which the no-arbitrage condition can be imposed. We estimate this new AFGNS model and demonstrate its tractability and good in-sample fit.
2009	D02	Farkas, Istvan. 2009. "The Growing Responsibility of Financial Supervisory Authorities." <i>Development and Finance/Fejlesztés és Finanszírozás: Quarterly Hungarian Economic Review</i>, 0(1): . Supervision based on monitoring must be replaced by forward-looking activities. In addition, the main purpose of coexistence with the market must be seen as being for the supervisory authorities to gain an understanding of the institutions' business models. These are the essential steps required if the supervisory authorities are to succeed in imposing a longer-term view instead of short-term market solutions. Durable legislation is important, but in a rapidly changing situation durable rules can only be drawn up once the most important qualitative elements are fixed. This, however, still leaves an area which, in the spirit of the rules, and in a transparent and accountable manner, has to be filled by the regulatory role of the supervisory authorities. The most significant change required is that longer-term interests must take precedence over short-term interests. One aspect of this is a change in the way issues of interest are handled, but greater controls must also be introduced for institutions which are critical to the system, such as auditors and rating agencies. One way of reducing chauvinism in the sector would be to have more integrated rules and supervision, whilst a solution to the issue of the self-interest of national supervisors could be a uniform European system with limits on legislative exceptions and European level supervision.
2009	F17	Campbell, Sean D., and Steven A. Sharpe. 2009. "Anchoring Bias in Consensus Forecasts and Its Effect on Market Prices." <i>Journal of Financial and Quantitative Analysis</i>, 44(2): 369-90. Previous empirical studies on the "rationality" of economic and financial forecasts generally test for generic properties such as bias or autocorrelated errors but provide only limited insight into the behavior behind inefficient forecasts. This paper tests for a specific form of forecast bias. In particular, we examine whether expert consensus forecasts of monthly economic releases are systematically biased toward the value of previous months' releases. Such a bias would be consistent with the anchoring and adjustment heuristic described by Tversky and Kahneman (1974) or could arise from professional forecasters' strategic incentives. We find broad-based and significant evidence for this form of bias, which in some cases results in sizable predictable forecast errors. To investigate whether market participants' expectations are influenced by this bias, we examine interest rate reactions to economic news. We find that bond yields react only to the residual, or unpredictable, component of the forecast error and not to the component induced by anchoring, suggesting that expectations of market participants anticipate this bias embedded in expert forecasts.
2009	F35 H53	CV: Jousten, Alain. 2009. "Financing Social Pensions." In <i>Closing the Coverage Gap: The Role of Social Pensions and Other Retirement Income Transfers</i> , ed. Robert Holzmann, David A. Robalino and Noriyuki Takayama, 149-59. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2009	L82 Z11	Ulibarri, Carlos A. 2009. "Perpetual Options: Revisiting Historical Returns on Paintings." <i>Journal of Cultural Economics</i>, 33(2): 135-49. This paper applies a perpetual option-pricing model in examining historical returns on paintings. A key development of the paper is formalizing a structural relationship between rational investment decisions and historical returns to art ownership. In this regard the options' framework yields choice-theoretic implications on the relationship among risk, convenience yields from art ownership, and investor 'hurdle prices'--prices triggering the purchase and sale of artworks at auction. The methodology offers testable implications concerning the adjustment dynamics in the relationship between historical art returns and risk-free yields. The implications are examined in a case study of paintings of major art schools using error correction methodology. We find evidence of a long-run equilibrium relationship between painting types and risk-free bond yields, and some indication of buyers and sellers preferring exchange environments not prone to "speculative resales."
2009	M13	CV: Uuskula, Lenno. 2009. "Liquidity and Productivity Shocks: A Look at Sectoral Firm Creation." In <i>Microfoundations of Economic Success: Lessons from Estonia</i> , ed. David G. Mayes, 168-89. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	M13	Liu, Jia. 2009. "Business Failures and Macroeconomic Factors in the UK." <i>Bulletin of Economic Research</i>, 61(1): 47-72. We examine the interactions between business failures and macroeconomic aggregates, and specifically the accounts of policy-induced changes in the macroeconomy for the observed fluctuations of UK business failures in the period 1966-2003 using the vector error-correction model (VECM). The results demonstrate that macroeconomic aggregates, i.e., interest rate, credit, profits, inflation and business births, exert differential impacts on business failures both in the short run and in the long run. The study reveals that structural changes in the financial and real sectors during the examined period have made an impact on the way in

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		which the macroeconomy affects business failures. In particular, business failures are increasingly reacting to monetary policy changes in the post-1980 period. Furthermore, the shocks to business failures can generate large fluctuations in macroeconomic aggregates, suggesting the importance of corporate balance sheets in financial stability and economic growth. The paper's findings carry policy implications that are related to the survival of firms in distress and finance-driven business cycles.
2009	O31	CV: Carbo Valverde, Santiago, and David B. Humphrey. 2009. "Technological Innovation in Banking: The Shift to ATMs and Implicit Pricing of Network Convenience." In <i>Financial Innovation in Retail and Corporate Banking</i> , ed. Luisa Anderloni, David T. Llewellyn and Reinhard H. Schmidt, 89-110. New Horizons in Money and Finance. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	P28	Ito, Katsuya. 2009. "The Russian Economy and the Oil Price: A Co-integrated VAR Approach." <i>Transition Studies Review</i> , 16(1): 220-27. Using a co-integrated VAR model, this paper analyzes the dynamic effects of oil price and interest rate shocks on the Russian economy for the period 1995:Q1-2008:Q2. The co-integration analysis leads to the finding that a 1% increase in oil prices contributes to real GDP growth by 0.8%, suggesting an increase four times that reported by Rautava (2002), in the long run. Furthermore, the impulse response analysis suggests that the impacts of the shock on inflation and real GDP are positive over the next eight quarters (short run), whereas the tightening of monetary policy through interest rate channel is immediately associated with a decline in inflation as predicted by theory, but with an increase in real GDP over the preceding quarters.
2009	R41	Astley, Mark, Julia Giese, Michael Hume, and Chris Kubelec. 2009. "Global Imbalances and the Financial Crisis." <i>Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin</i> , 49(3): 178-90. The recent financial crisis has put the spotlight on the rapid rise in credit which preceded it and the macroeconomic context in which it developed. This article examines the contribution of international savings and investment imbalances to the crisis and how these imbalances have evolved since its onset, focusing on the UK experience as a deficit country over the past decade. It also briefly discusses some implications of the crisis for global imbalances over the medium term.
2009	Z11	THE SAME AS L82 Ulibarri, Carlos A. 2009. "Perpetual Options: Revisiting Historical Returns on Paintings." <i>Journal of Cultural Economics</i> , 33(2): 135-49.
2010		
2010	C31 C34 D71 D85	Bhattacharjee, Arnab, and Sean Holly. 2010. <i>Understanding Interactions in Social Networks and Committees.</i> Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. While much of the literature on cross section dependence has focused mainly on estimation of the regression coefficients in the underlying model, estimation and inferences on the magnitude and strength of spill-overs and interactions has been largely ignored. At the same time, such inferences are important in many applications, not least because they have structural interpretations and provide useful interpretation and structural explanation for the strength of any interactions. In this paper we propose GMM methods designed to uncover underlying (hidden) interactions in social networks and committees. Special attention is paid to the interval censored regression model. Our methods are applied to a study of committee decision making within the Bank of England's monetary policy committee.
2010	C36	Enders, Walter, Kyung So Im, Junsoo Lee, and Mark C. Strazlicich. 2010. "IV Threshold Cointegration Tests and the Taylor Rule." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 27(6): 1463-72. The usual cointegration tests often entail nuisance parameters that hinder precise inference. This problem is even more pronounced in a nonlinear threshold framework when stationary covariates are included. In this paper, we propose new threshold cointegration tests based on instrumental variables estimation. The newly suggested IV threshold cointegration tests have standard distributions that do not depend on any stationary covariates. These desirable properties allow us to formally test for threshold cointegration in a nonlinear Taylor rule. We perform this analysis using real-time U.S. data for several sample periods from 1970 to 2005. In contrast to the linear model, we find strong evidence of cointegration in a nonlinear Taylor rule with threshold effects. Overall, we find that the Federal Reserve is far more policy active when inflation is high than when inflation is low. In addition, we reaffirm the notion that the response to counteract high inflation was weakest in the 1970s and strongest in the Greenspan era.
2010	D71	THE SAME AS C31 Bhattacharjee, Arnab, and Sean Holly. 2010. <i>Understanding Interactions in Social Networks and Committees.</i> Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics.
2010	D73	Ehrmann, Michael, and Marcel Fratzscher. 2010. <i>Politics and Monetary Policy.</i> C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8143. How and why do politicians' preferences about monetary policy differ from the interest rates set by independent central banks? Looking at the European Central Bank, the paper shows that politicians, on average, favor significantly lower interest rates. Three factors explain the different preferences. First, politicians put relatively less weight on inflation (and more on output) in their preferred monetary policy reaction function. Second, politicians' preferences are affected by political economy motives. Third, different preferences are also, and largely, due to different constituencies, as politicians primarily focus on national economic objectives rather than the euro area as a whole.
2010	D73	CV: Ndikumana, Leonce, and James K. Boyce. 2010. "Africa's Revolving Door: External Borrowing and Capital Flight in Sub-Saharan Africa." In <i>The Political Economy of Africa</i> , ed. Vishnu Padayachee, 132-51. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2010	D85	THE SAME AS C31 Bhattacharjee, Arnab, and Sean Holly. 2010. <i>Understanding Interactions in Social Networks and Committees.</i> Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics.
2010	F24	Diss: Coronado, Roberto A.. 2010. Essays on the Mexican Economy: Business Cycles and Remittances, Monetary Policy and Taylor-Rules, and Offshoring and Volatility. PhD diss. University of Houston. This dissertation is comprised of three essays on Mexico. The first essay examines business cycles and remittances. The second essay examines whether Mexico's monetary policy follows the Taylor rule. The third essay examines volatility in Mexico's maquiladora industry. The first essay analyzes business cycle properties of remittances and output for the United States and Mexico. Using an unobserved components state-space model, I decompose remittances and output into stochastic permanent and cyclical components. I then use the resulting stationary cyclical components to estimate co-movements between remittances and output. Empirical results indicate that remittances are counter-cyclical with Mexico. With respect to the source country, remittances to Mexico are counter-cyclical with the United States business cycle. As a robustness check, I incorporate two other pairs of countries into the analysis: the United States-El Salvador and Germany-Turkey. The second essay examines whether Mexico's central bank follows the Taylor rule when setting monetary policy. Taylor argues that the same type of Taylor rule that has been widely used for developed economies could be employed for emerging markets but modifications might be needed to accommodate for differences in market conditions. For developed economies, real-time data has become the norm; however, the existing literature on Taylor rule and emerging market economies

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		uses only revised data. I use real-time data to estimate Taylor rules for Mexico. In the spirit of Taylor's suggestion for modifications, I incorporate the real exchange rate into the analysis. Results indicate that both inflation and the output gap play a key role for Banco de Mexico when deciding monetary policy actions. The empirical evidence for the exchange rate is mixed. The third chapter analyzes the impact that offshoring has in employment and output volatility in Mexico's maquiladora industry. I expand Bergin, Feenstra and Hanson's (BFH) seminal work in different directions. Empirical results suggest that the volatility in employment and output in Mexico's maquiladoras is greater than the one originally estimated by BFH. These results imply that offshoring via the maquiladora industry in Mexico can act as a greater cushion for business cycle fluctuations in the United States.
2010	F44	CV: de Bandt, Olivier, Karim Barhoumi, and Catherine Bruneau. 2010. "The International Transmission of House Price Shocks." In <i>Housing Markets in Europe: A Macroeconomic Perspective</i> , ed. Olivier de Bandt, Thomas Knetsch, Juan Penalosa and Francesco Zollino, 129-58. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2010	F44	Bogoev, Jane. 2010. "Comparative Analysis of Credit Growth and Bank Lending Channel among the South Eastern European Economies during the Periods of Economic Growth and Economic Recession." <i>CEA Journal of Economics</i> , 5(1): 59-72. The main aims of this analysis are to assess the credit growth and whether the bank lending channel is operational among the economies from South Eastern Europe during the two periods: a) period of relatively stable macroeconomic environment and economic growth: 2004-2008 and b) period of economic recession: 2009Q1 and 2010Q1. In order to investigate these issues, we aim to provide a brief assessment of the key central bank interest rate movements, the major developments on the deposit market as a major source of financing of banks' lending activities and the credit growth. The data presented, indicate that in all almost all SEE economies there have been an episode of "credit boom" during the period of economic growth (2004-2008). An exception from this is Croatia that had two episodes of "credit boom" that occurred much earlier. Regarding the existence of the bank lending channel, the data presented and the results from the correlation coefficient imply that probably in all SEE economies, apart from Croatia, the bank lending channel is not operational. DE: Macroeconomics: Production E23Business Fluctuations; Cycles E32Interest Rates: Determinati
2010	F44	Jimenez-Rodriguez, Rebeca, Amalia Morales-Zumaquero, and Balazs Egert. 2010. "The Effect of Foreign Shocks in Central and Eastern Europe." <i>Journal of Policy Modeling</i> , 32(4): 461-77. This paper investigates the impact of international shocks--interest rate, commodity price and industrial production shocks--on key macroeconomic variables in ten Central and Eastern European (CEE) countries by using near-VAR models and monthly data from the early 1990s to 2009. In contrast to previous work, the empirical analysis takes explicit account of the possibility of (multiple) structural breaks in the underlying time series. We establish strong evidence of structural breaks, particularly along the years 2007 and 2008, suggesting the very relevant impact of the recent global crisis on CEE economies. Moreover, our results suggest that the way how countries react to world commodity price shocks is related to the underlying economic structure and the credibility of the monetary policy. We also find that some countries like Slovakia and Slovenia--already euro area members--react stronger to foreign industrial production shocks than other countries and that the responses to such shocks are strongly correlated for selected CEE countries. Nevertheless, our results also shed light on substantial differences in responses to foreign interest rate shocks that originate from the US or the euro area.
2010	H41	CV: Spiro, Peter S. 2010. "The Social Discount Rate for Provincial Government Investment Projects." In <i>Discount Rates for the Evaluation of Public Private Partnerships</i> , ed. David F. Burgess and Glenn P. Jenkins, 299-313. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.
2010	H41	CV: Burgess, David F. 2010. "Comment on "The Social Discount Rate for Provincial Government Investment Projects" by Peter S. Spiro." In <i>Discount Rates for the Evaluation of Public Private Partnerships</i> , ed. David F. Burgess and Glenn P. Jenkins, 315-18. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.
2010	H41	CV: Shugart, Chris. 2010. "PPPs, the Public Sector Comparator, and Discount Rates: Key Issues for Developing Countries." In <i>Discount Rates for the Evaluation of Public Private Partnerships</i> , ed. David F. Burgess and Glenn P. Jenkins, 19-76. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.
2010	I18	Jha, Raghendra. 2010. <i>Inflation, Macroeconomic Policy and Hunger: A Variation on a Theme by C. Rangarajan</i> . Australian National University, Australia South Asia Research Centre, ASARC Working Papers. This paper re-emphasizes the importance of price stability as a tool for macroeconomic policy and make it more specific by considering a typically (unanticipated) advantage of stabilizing the Consumer Price Index (CPI). I briefly review the recent economic growth performance of the Indian economy and recount the sluggish response of poverty to high economic growth. Further, hunger (calorie deficiency) has actually increased during the post-reform period. Using household level National Sample Survey (NSS) data for 1993-94 and 2004-05 the paper shows that calorie intakes in both rural and urban areas are sensitive to commodity (in particular foodgrain) prices. Hence, reducing consumer price inflation is likely to yield a rich dividend by reducing hunger. Indeed rising per capita incomes are not likely to be sufficient to reduce hunger. The paper also reviews some policy challenges to stabilizing consumer prices.
2010	J65	Nakajima, Tomoyuki. 2010. "Optimal Monetary Policy with Imperfect Unemployment Insurance." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 34(3): 365-87. We consider an efficiency-wage model with the Calvo-type sticky prices and analyze the optimal monetary policy when the unemployment insurance is not perfect. With imperfect risk sharing, the strict zero-inflation policy is no longer optimal even when the zero-inflation steady-state equilibrium is made (conditionally) efficient. Quantitative results depend on how the idiosyncratic earning loss due to unemployment varies over business cycles. If the idiosyncratic income loss is acyclical, the optimal policy differs very little from the zero-inflation policy. However, if it varies countercyclically, as evidence suggests, the deviation of the optimal policy from the complete price-level stabilization becomes quantitatively significant. Furthermore, the optimal policy in such a case involves stabilization of output to a much larger extent.
2010	K34	Mignarri, Enzo. 2010. "Il trattamento fiscale dei Btp indicizzati all'inflazione europea. (The Tax Treatment of Italian Treasury Bonds Linked to Eurozone Inflation. With English summary.)." <i>Bancaaria</i> , 0(7-8): 50-55. The taxation rules on capital gains from various types of securities and bonds issued in Italy and abroad have introduced a clear distinction between gross and net taxpayers as revenues collectors. This fiscal regime is applied also to the Italian Treasury Bonds linked to Eurozone inflation; however, with some peculiarities for net taxpayers: for them a distinction must be drawn between the principal redeemed at maturity and coupon interest.
2010	L80	CV: Scholz, Hendrik, Stephan Simon, and Marco Wilkens. 2010. "Maturity Transformation Strategies and Interest Rate Risk of Financial Institutions: Evidence from the German Market." In <i>Banking and Capital Markets: New International Perspectives</i> , ed. Lloyd P. Blenman, Harold A. Black and Edward J. Kane, 155-82. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2010	L93	Keeler, James P., and J. Dean Craig. 2010. "Cyclical Capital Stock." <i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i> , 13(1): 16-47. It is common to assume in business cycle analysis that the capital stock is homogenous and constant in aggregate value. We explore the alternative concept that capital is heterogeneous, and whether it exhibits cyclical changes. A multiperiod model of investment

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		implies that acquisition of specific components of capital responds to changes in relative interest rates, and we further show that the structure of rates is cyclical. If cyclical changes in the composition of capital are substantial, that is another mechanism to propagate the business cycle. Detailed data of specific capital types are available for U.S. passenger airlines, a cyclical industry. We find that there are regular patterns by which airlines adjust the mix of capital. Results suggest a capacity constraint influence in determining movements of aggregate income.
2010	N46	Pecquet, Gary M., and Clifford F. Thies. 2010. "Texas Treasury Notes and the Mexican-American War: Market Responses to Diplomatic and Battlefield Events." <i>Eastern Economic Journal</i>, 36(1): 88-106. Studies have demonstrated the impact of battlefield outcomes on financial markets in the case of the US Civil War and other existential struggles. But many wars (such as Vietnam and Iraq) have been wars of choice. In these wars, military victories have not necessarily led to peace. Investigation of the market impact of battlefield and diplomatic events in the context of a war of choice offers the opportunity to distinguish the market's interest in peace as distinct from victory; and, the usefulness of identifying events from the study of history as an adjunct to the empirical identification of break-points.
2010	Q02	Gal, Peter, Csaba Moldicz, Tamas Novak, and Zsolt Szabo. 2010. "Shaky Growth Outlook, Domestic and International Risks Remain Substantial." <i>Development and Finance/Feltesztes es Finanszirozas: Quarterly Hungarian Economic Review</i>, 0(1): . The world economic outlook will remain uncertain throughout 2010 as well. Looking at the factors supporting growth, the fiscal incentives implemented by the largest countries continue to dominate, while the other two components of (corporate) investments and external demand are still making no contribution to growth. The lasting upswing may be hampered by instability in international financial and money market trends, the expected rise in commodity and energy prices along with the burgeoning protectionism. The global economy is still characterised by a paucity of funding, in spite of the fact that key rates of interest followed by interbank interest rates fell sharply in the course of 2009. Lending problems are rearing their head particularly in Central and Eastern European countries.
2011		
2011	B20 B52	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Is There Room for Bulls, Bears, and States in the Circuit?." Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper takes off from Jan Kregel's paper "Shylock and Hamlet, or Are There Bulls and Bears in the Circuit?" (1986), which aimed to remedy shortcomings in most expositions of the "circuit approach." While some "circuitistes" have rejected John Maynard Keynes's liquidity preference theory, Kregel argued that such rejection leaves the relation between money and capital asset prices, and thus investment theory, hanging. This paper extends Kregel's analysis to an examination of the role that banks play in the circuit, and argues that banks should be modeled as active rather than passive players. This also requires an extension of the circuit theory of money, along the lines of the credit and state money approaches of modern Chartalists who follow A. Mitchell Innes. Further, we need to take Charles Goodhart's argument about default seriously: agents in the circuit are heterogeneous credit risks. The paper concludes with links to the work of French circuitist Alain Parguez.
2011	B26	CV: Brook, Yaron. 2011. "The Morality of Moneylending: A Short History." In <i>Why Businessmen Need Philosophy: The Capitalist's Guide to the Ideas behind Ayn Rand's Atlas Shrugged</i> , ed. Debi Ghate and Richard E. Ralston, 109-45. Revised and expanded edition. With articles by Ayn Rand. Additional articles by Leonard Peikoff, et al. New York: Penguin, New American Library.
2011	B52	THE SAME AS B20 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Is There Room for Bulls, Bears, and States in the Circuit?." Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	C41	Guo, Yingwen, and Sherry Z. F. Zhou. 2011. "Duration Analysis of Interest Rate Spells: Cross-National Study of Interest Rate Policy." <i>Hitotsubashi Journal of Economics</i>, 52(1): 1-11. A duration analysis is adopted in this study to investigate the determinants of the "interest rate spells" across ten countries (or area). Both parametric and nonparametric methods are employed for the analysis. It is found that the length of "interest rate spells" is affected by both the rate of inflation and the rate of economic growth. In contrast, the influence of exchange and unemployment rates proved to be insignificant and the lagged interest rate is significant only for Denmark. The empirical results support the contention that central banks usually design their interest rate policies based on the Taylor Rule.
2011	E02	Bank of Spain. 2011. "The External Environment of the Euro Area." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i>, 0(0): 20-25.
2011	E02	Bank of Spain. 2011. "Quarterly Report on the Spanish Economy: Overview." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i>, 0(0): 13-19.
2011	J41	CV: Den Haan, Wouter J., and Matija Lozej. 2011. "Pigou Cycles in Closed and Open Economies with Matching Frictions." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2010</i> , ed. Richard H. Clarida and Francesco Giavazzi, 193-233. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	J41	CV: Beaudry, Paul. 2011. "Pigou Cycles in Closed and Open Economies with Matching Frictions: Comment." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2010</i> , ed. Richard H. Clarida and Francesco Giavazzi, 235-40. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	J41	CV: Lorenzoni, Guido. 2011. "Pigou Cycles in Closed and Open Economies with Matching Frictions: Comment." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2010</i> , ed. Richard H. Clarida and Francesco Giavazzi, 241-44. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2012		
2012	A11 D04	Cebula, Richard J. 2012. "Contemporary Economics and Policy Issues in the US." <i>International Advances in Economic Research</i>, 18(2): 131-37. This paper outlines a variety of contemporary policy issues facing the U.S. economy. These issues include impediments to sustained economic growth and reduced unemployment, such as tax uncertainty and ill-conceived federal income tax policies. In addition, it provides an overview of four studies that deal with such topics as budget deficits and reduced economic freedoms, the implications of raising property taxes as a source of funds for revenue-starved local governments, the regional impacts of the world-wide recession for a specific locality in the U.S., namely, Hampton Roads, Virginia, and the relationship between yield curve inversion and the incidence of recession.
2012	C38	Chen, Yi-Hsuan, and Wolfgang Karl Karl. 2012. <i>Common factors in credit defaults swaps markets</i>. Sonderforschungsbereich 649 Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2012-063 We examine what are common factors that determine systematic credit risk and estimate and interpret the common risk factors. We also compare the contributions of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		common factors in explaining the changes of credit default swap (CDS) spreads during the pre-crisis, crisis and post-crisis period. Based on the testing result from the common principal components model, this study finds that the eigenstructures across the three subperiods are distinct and the determinants of risk factors differ from three subperiods. Furthermore, we analyze the predictive ability of dynamics in CDS indices changes by dynamic factor models.
2012	D04	THE SAME AS A11 Cebula, Richard J. 2012. "Contemporary Economics and Policy Issues in the US." <i>International Advances in Economic Research</i> , 18(2): 131-37.
2012	F38	CV: Gallagher, Kevin P. 2012. "Regaining Control? Capital Controls and the Global Financial Crisis." In <i>The Consequences of the Global Financial Crisis: The Rhetoric of Reform and Regulation</i> , ed. Wyn Grant and Graham K. Wilson, 109-38. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	H12	Buiter, Willem H., and Ebrahim Rahbari. 2012. <i>The ECB as Lender of Last Resort for Sovereigns in the Euro Area</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8974. The paper establishes that sovereigns, like banks, need a lender of last resort (LoLR). In the euro area the ECB, with its estimated 3.4 trillion euro non-inflationary loss absorption capacity, is the only credible sovereign LoLR. The ECB/Eurosystem has been acting as sovereign LoLR through its SMP purchases of periphery sovereign debt in the secondary markets. It has also contributed, through the deeply subsidised bank funding it provided through the 3-year LTROs, half of a mechanism to purchase periphery sovereign debt in the primary issue markets. The other half has been financial repression requiring banks in Italy and Spain to purchase more of their own government's debt than they would voluntarily and at below-market yields. We expect that, once Spain and Italy are under troika programmes, the Eurosystem will also lend to these sovereigns indirectly, through loans by the national central banks to the IMF which on-lends them to these sovereigns. We recommend that, to increase its effectiveness as LoLR, the ESM be given a banking license. To reduce the illegitimate and unaccountable abuse of the ECB/Eurosystem as a quasi-fiscal actor, we propose that all its credit risk-related losses be jointly and severally guaranteed/indemnified by the 17 euro area member states.
2012	H70	CV: Petersen, John E., and Richard Ciccarone. 2012. "Financial Markets and State and Local Governments." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of State and Local Government Finance</i> , ed. Robert D. Ebel and John E. Petersen, 682-726. Foreword by Alice M. Rivlin. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	N60	CV: Kaldor, Nicholas. 2012. "Professor Hayek and the Concertina-Effect." In <i>Business Cycles, Part II</i> . F. A. Hayek, 285-312. Edited by Hansjoerg Klausinger. Collected Works of F. A. Hayek, vol. 8. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2012	N60	CV: Hayek, F. A. 2012. "Professor Hayek and the Concertina-Effect: A Comment." In <i>Business Cycles, Part II</i> . F. A. Hayek, 313-15. Edited by Hansjoerg Klausinger. Collected Works of F. A. Hayek, vol. 8. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2012	N60	CV: Kaldor, Nicholas. 2012. "Professor Hayek and the Concertina-Effect: Postscript." In <i>Business Cycles, Part II</i> . F. A. Hayek, 316. Edited by Hansjoerg Klausinger. Collected Works of F. A. Hayek, vol. 8. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2012	N60	CV: Hayek, F. A. 2012. "Professor Hayek and the Concertina-Effect: Postscript." In <i>Business Cycles, Part II</i> . F. A. Hayek, 317. Edited by Hansjoerg Klausinger. Collected Works of F. A. Hayek, vol. 8. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2012	R32	CV: Andersson, Ake E. 2012. "Time, Space, and Capital." In <i>The Spatial Market Process</i> , ed. David Emanuel Andersson, 57-77. <i>Advances in Austrian Economics</i> , vol. 16. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2012	R50	CV: Petersen, John E., and Richard Ciccarone. 2012. "Financial Markets and State and Local Governments." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of State and Local Government Finance</i> , ed. Robert D. Ebel and John E. Petersen, 682-726. Foreword by Alice M. Rivlin. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013		
2013	A14	CV: Boussard, Jocelyn, Francisco de Castro, and Matteo Salto. 2013. "Fiscal Multipliers and Public Debt Dynamics in Consolidations." In <i>Public Debt, Global Governance and Economic Dynamism</i> , ed. Luigi Paganetto, 167-211. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	B40	van Arkel, Roder, and Koen Vermeylen. 2013. <i>The Interest Rate and Capital Durability, and the Importance of Methodological Pluralism</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 2013-202/V1. Champions of sustainable growth often call for more durable production technologies with less capital depreciation. As investment in more durable capital is encouraged by lower interest rates, we investigate whether policy makers can steer the economy towards a path with low interest rates in order to stimulate more durable capital formation. We study this question from the viewpoint of two different macroeconomic paradigms, with three different modeling strategies, and get three fundamentally different and even contradicting answers. As none of these paradigms can claim to be superior to the other one, we argue that all modeling strategies may yield valuable insights, which leads to nuanced and careful policy advice. The paper is therefore an illustration of the importance of methodological pluralism in addressing macro-environmental questions where the interest rate takes center stage.
2013	C24	Dueker, Michael J., Zacharias Psaradakis, Martin Sola, and Fabio Spagnolo. 2013. "State-Dependent Threshold Smooth Transition Autoregressive Models." <i>Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics</i>, 75(6): 835-54. In this article, we consider extensions of smooth transition autoregressive (STAR) models to situations where the threshold is a function of variables that affect the separation of regimes of the time series under consideration. Our specification is motivated by the observation that unusually high/low values for an economic variable may sometimes be best thought of in relative terms. State-dependent contemporaneous-threshold STAR and logistic STAR models are introduced and discussed. These models are also used to investigate the dynamics of US short-term interest rates, where the threshold is allowed to be a function of past output growth and inflation.
2013	C65	Wang, Tianxiao, and Yufeng Shi. 2013. "A Class of Time Inconsistent Risk Measures and Backward Stochastic Volterra Integral Equations." <i>Risk and Decision Analysis</i>, 4(1): 17-24. In this paper we derive a new class of time inconsistent dynamic coherent risk measures, allowing the interest rates involved to be random, which extends and modifies the results on risk measures in Appl. Anal. 86 (2007), 1429-1442. Since in this procedure one important mathematical tool is a kind of backward stochastic Volterra integral equations (BSVIEs in short) with stochastic Lipschitz coefficients, this paper firstly is devoted to develop the existence and uniqueness theory for the corresponding BSVIEs, which not only generalizes the results in Stoch. Proc. Appl. 116 (2006), 779-795; Appl. Anal. 86 (2007), 1429-1442; Probab. Theory Related Fields 142 (2008), 21-77; but also simplifies considerably the related arguments there.
2013	D22	Halac, Umut, and Mustafa Gurol Durak. 2013. "IMKB'de Islem Goren Isletmeler icin Para Politikasi ve Sermaye Yapisi Iliskisi. (The Relationship between Monetary Policy and Capital Structure for Companies Traded in Istanbul Stock Exchange. With

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		English summary.)" <i>Ege Akademik Bakis/Ege Academic Review</i> , 13(4): 497-504. For the companies not quoted into the stock exchange the only way to finance their investments other than using auto-financing is to borrow with lower interest rates under expansionary monetary policy. On the other hand, for the quoted companies, there is one more option; issuing new common stocks. These companies can direct the funds to investments either by issuing new stocks or enjoying lower interest rate opportunities. This situation is explained as Tobin's q theory. Tobin's q theory defines the mechanism that monetary policy affects the economy throughout the stock exchange. Tobin's q is calculated as market value of firms divided by replacement cost of their assets. If q is high, the relative market value of the company is higher than its replacement cost. Companies can get relatively higher returns on their stocks compared to the cost of new investment by issuing new stocks. They can make more investment by issuing lower numbers of stocks; therefore total investment probably increases. The aim of this study is to investigate the preferences of companies that are quoted to Istanbul Stock Exchange (ISE) for the years 2003-2010, in financing their investments considering the monetary policies. In the context of investigation, Arellano-Bond dynamic panel data methodology is applied in order to consider the lagged values of capital structures, as well. On the base of the constructed model, Tobin q and lagged value of debt/equity variables don't have any significant effect on the financing decision of the firm, whereas interest rate on Turkish Lira, Producer Price Index, exposure risk of Euro are significant in model.
2013	D22	Zarate, Hector, Norberto Rodriguez, and Margarita Marin. 2013. "El tamaño de las empresas y la transmisión de la política monetaria en Colombia: Una aplicación con la encuesta mensual de expectativas económicas. (Firm Size and Monetary Policy Transmission in Colombia. With English summary.)" <i>Revista de Economía del Rosario</i>, 16(1): 61-87. We use information from surveys of economic expectations to see if the effect of monetary policy differs between large and small companies. The methodology used is vector autoregressions with regime change, MS-BVAR. According to the impulse response functions, to a shock in interest rates, the business climate both large and small companies regime responds positively during expansions, while during contraction responses are negative and more pronounced. The results suggest that larger firms are more sensitive to interest rate shocks. This is probably due to the low level of financial deepening.
2013	D22	Malik, Muhammad Farhan, and Amir Rafique. 2013. "Commercial Banks Liquidity in Pakistan: Firm Specific and Macroeconomic Factors." <i>Romanian Economic Journal</i>, 0(48): 139-54. Achieving the optimum level of liquidity is crucial for every bank. A lot of factors have been examined by number of researchers in this area. This study examines the bank specific and macroeconomic determinants of commercial bank's liquidity in Pakistan. The sample of the study consists of 26 Pakistani commercial banks. The study period consists of 5 years [2007 to 2011] which also covers the period of the Asian financial crisis 2008. Bank's liquidity is measured in two ways; one is cash and cash equivalents to total assets (L1) and second is advances net of provisions to total assets (L2). Two models are estimated based on these measures of liquidity. The results of model 1 (L1) indicate that the bank specific fundamentals (NPL and TOA) and monetary policy interest rate positively determine the bank liquidity whereas inflation has a negative impact. Bank liquidity measured by L1 is negatively and significantly affected by the financial crisis. The results of model 2 (L2) indicate that the bank size and monetary policy interest rate positively and significantly determine the bank liquidity. Additionally there is a positive and significant impact of financial crisis on the liquidity of commercial banks measured by L2.
2013	D57	Steedman, Ian. 2013. "Sraffian Thoughts in Full Marginalist Dress." <i>Metroeconomica</i>, 64(4): 598-606. In the single-products economy considered here, every industry has a constant-elasticity-of-substitution unit cost function; moreover that constant-elasticity-of-substitution is the same for each industry
2013	D62	Feiock, Richard C. 2013. "The Institutional Collective Action Framework." <i>Policy Studies Journal</i>, 41(3): 397-425. Institutional collective action (ICA) dilemmas arise from the division or partitioning of authority in which decisions by one government in one or more specific functional area impacts other governments and/or other functions. The focus on externalities of choice in fragmented systems integrates multiple research traditions into a conceptual system to understand and investigate collective dilemmas ubiquitous in contemporary governance arrangements. The mechanisms for mitigating ICA dilemmas are classified according to their scope and enforcement. Incentives to participate in a mechanism are hypothesized to favor mechanisms that provide the greatest gain for the least cost under different conditions of collaboration risk as determined by the nature of the underlying ICA problem, the compositions of affected jurisdictions, and institutional contexts. After reviewing empirical applications of the framework, an agenda to advance the theoretical and empirical development of the ICA approach is advanced.
2013	F55 H11	CV : Bosomworth, Andrew. 2013. "The Eurozone Sovereign Debt Crisis--Status Quo, Challenges and Prerequisites for a Solution from an Asset Manager's Perspective." In <i>The Interaction of Political, Fiscal and Financial Stability: Lessons from the Crisis</i> , ed. Ernest Gnan, 43-51. SUERF Study 2013/1. Brussels: Larcier.
2013	G38	CV : Capponi, Agostino. 2013. "Pricing and Mitigation of Counterparty Credit Exposures." In <i>Handbook on Systemic Risk</i> , ed. Jean-Pierre Fouque and Joseph A. Langsam, 485-511. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2013	H11	THE SAME AS F55 CV : Bosomworth, Andrew. 2013. "The Eurozone Sovereign Debt Crisis--Status Quo, Challenges and Prerequisites for a Solution from an Asset Manager's Perspective."
2013	I13	Url, Thomas. 2013. "Lebensversicherung leidet weiterhin unter niedrigem Zinsniveau. (Life Insurance Business Continues to Suffer from Low Interest Rates. With English summary.)" <i>WIFO-Monatsberichte</i>, 86(9): 769-79. The western European private insurance market continued to suffer during 2012 from the repercussions of the financial market and sovereign debt crisis. The life insurance branch saw premium volumes decline, while non-life insurance business contracted in the EU periphery countries. Even in countries less affected by the sovereign debt crisis, higher premium revenues were mainly driven by price increases. The Austrian market exhibited by and large the same pattern. Life insurers lost 6.5 percent in premium revenues from the previous year, against an increase of 2.1 percent in the property and accident insurance. With a 3.4 percent plus in premium receipts, private health insurance was the only branch to stay resilient and even raised the number of insured risks by 1.5 percent. Premium revenues overall edged down by 0.9 percent year-on-year, further lowering insurance penetration to 5.3 percent of GDP. Premium revenues in 2013 are expected to stagnate (+0.2 percent). In 2012 Austria's internationally operating insurance companies were able to compensate losses on the domestic market by further expanding in central, eastern, and south-eastern Europe.
2013	J63	Khalifa, Sherif. 2013. "Cyclical Job Upgrading, Wage Inequality, and Unemployment Dynamics." <i>International Economic Journal</i>, 27(4): 549-85. This paper studies the implications of a monetary policy shock on the skill premium and the unemployment persistence. A VAR demonstrates that a contractionary policy induces a lagged decline in the skill premium and a larger and more persistent increase in the unemployment ratio of the unskilled relative to that of the skilled. A new Keynesian framework characterized by labor search frictions is developed. The labor force is divided into high and low educated. Firms post two types of vacancies: the complex that can be matched with the high educated, and the simple that can be matched with both the high and the low educated. A positive shock to the nominal interest rate induces the high educated unemployed to compete with the low educated, as they increase their search intensity for simple vacancies. As the high educated occupy simple vacancies, they crowd

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		out the low educated into unemployment. This downgrading of jobs, and the subsequent crowding out of the low educated into unemployment, provide a possible explanation to unemployment persistence and the response of the skill premium.
2013	K23	Di Lorenzo, Emilia, Albina Orlando, and Marilena Sibillo. 2013. "A Stochastic Model for Loan Interest Rates." <i>Banks and Bank Systems</i>, 8(4): 94-99. The topic of interest rate restrictions and their legal implications represents a delicate subject about which a recent inventory of EU authorities was developed. This is aimed to inspection of the so called principle of "good morals" against usury for the Member States. The most recent Italian law regulating legal rates of interest applied in loans, sets a threshold under which loan interest rates have to remain for being nonusurious, in the sense that if the loan rate lies outside the threshold, it becomes a usury rate and has to be prosecuted. The threshold is stated by Bank of Italy precisely each three-month period. In the paper the authors propose a stochastic process modelling the non-usurious interest rates applied in loans, in order to control its quarterly behavior. It is studied in the form of a modification of the Cox, Ingersoll and Ross model moving between two bands and closed expressions for its expected value and variance are given both conditional and unconditional. The model parameters are estimated by the Indirect Inference Method; the behavior of the expected value and variance functions are illustrated with graphs.
2013	L22	CV: Galindo, Arturo J., Alejandro Izquierdo, and Liliana Rojas-Suarez. 2013. "Financial Integration and Foreign Banks in Latin America: How Do They Impact the Transmission of External Financial Shocks?." In <i>Global Banking, Financial Markets and Crises</i> , ed. Bang Nam Jeon and Maria Pia Olivero, 305-39. International Finance Review series, vol. 14. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2013	L94	Medina Hurtado, Santiago, and Jorge Anibal Restrepo Morales. 2013. "Estimacion de la utilidad en riesgo de una empresa de transmision de energia electrica considerando variables economicas. (Estimation of the Profit at Risk in an Electric Energy Transmission Company Considering Economic Variables. With English summary)." <i>Cuadernos de Economia (National University of Colombia)</i>, 32(59): 103-36. This paper presents a methodological approach to quantification of potential economic losses caused by the macroeconomic variables following: money exchange rate (TRM for its initials in Spanish), consumer price index (CPI), producer price index (PPI), fixed term deposits (DTF for its initials in Spanish), and London Interbank Basic Operational Rate (Libor), on a power transmission company. Exposure is measured calculating the earning at risk (EaR) over the probability distribution of the company profits. The Probability distribution functions and the stochastic processes of each risk factor were identified and integrated into the financial statement, then, using Monte Carlo simulation the potential losses of each risk factor over the company financial statements were identified in order to take management decisions or hedge risks.
2013	M14	O'Brien, Justin. 2013. "Professional Obligation, Ethical Awareness and the Search for Accountability in the Aftermath of LIBOR." <i>JASSA: The Finsia Journal of Applied Finance</i>, 0(2): 44.
2013	M48	Sahlian, Daniela, Mihaela Botea, and Daniela Livia Trasca. 2013. "Fair Value Hedging, between Opportunity and Necessity." <i>Theoretical and Applied Economics</i>, 20(12): 97-104. In the actual worldwide context the exposure of companies to various financial risks increased and the consequences are much worst than 10 years ago. That's why hedging accounting has become a necessity. Derivative operations can be used to hedge: interest rate risks, foreign currency exchange rate risks, credit risks. Derivatives used to hedge these risks can be handled to cover fair value exposure, cash flow exposure and exposure to changes in the value of a net investment in a foreign operation. This paper proposes two models for fair value risk hedging using derivatives. Both examples are based on IAS 39, some of the most controversial accounting standards of the day. The proposed solutions can be used by the experts interested in applying hedging accounting in order to manage this particular type of risk and to limit the negative consequences of companies' performances.
2013	N17	Romain, Houssa, Jolan Mohimont, and Chris Otrok. 2013. <i>Credit Shocks and Macroeconomic Fluctuations in Emerging Markets</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4281. In this paper, we examine the role of global and domestic credit supply shocks in macroeconomic fluctuations for Emerging Markets. For this purpose, we impose a set of zero and sign restrictions within a medium-scale Bayesian Vector Auto-Regressive model. Quarterly data from South Africa and G-7 countries in 1985-2010 show that credit supply shocks impact significantly on macroeconomic aggregates in these economies. However, credit supply shocks have played, on average, a less important role than credit demand shocks. Moreover, shocks originating from G7-countries are the main drivers of real activity in South Africa, although they played a marginal role in the 1996-1999 South African recession.
2013	O43	Sharpe, Timothy P. 2013. "Institutional Arrangements and Public Debt Threshold Limits." <i>International Review of Applied Economics</i>, 27(6): 707-28. Inter-governmental Organisations, such as the IMF and OECD, advocate a medium-term reduction in deficit spending and public debt accumulation among advanced economies to satisfy conditions of fiscal sustainability. Buttressing the need for fiscal austerity, Reinhart and Rogoff claim to have identified a so-called tipping point, beyond which public debt accumulation negatively affects economic growth. While recent data seem to indicate that some Eurozone (non-sovereign) economies have reached a tipping point, for other advanced (sovereign) economies, such as the US, UK and Japan, this is not clear. The mainstream tipping point literature however does not recognise the importance of institutional arrangements for the conduct of fiscal and monetary policy. Furthermore, the literature sheds little light on the transmission mechanism between high public debt and low economic growth. This article draws on the principles of Modern Monetary Theory to discuss institutional arrangements and to justify the theoretical and empirical focus on Eurozone economies. The empirical analysis unpacks the transmission mechanism(s) to reveal that Eurozone economies have reached a public debt threshold limit with respect to long-term interest rates.
2013	O44 Q50	van Arkel, Roder, and Koen Vermeylen. 2013. <i>The Interest Rate and Capital Durability, and the Importance of Methodological Pluralism</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 2013-202/V1. Champions of sustainable growth often call for more durable production technologies with less capital depreciation. As investment in more durable capital is encouraged by lower interest rates, we investigate whether policy makers can steer the economy towards a path with low interest rates in order to stimulate more durable capital formation. We study this question from the viewpoint of two different macroeconomic paradigms, with three different modeling strategies, and get three fundamentally different and even contradicting answers. As none of these paradigms can claim to be superior to the other one, we argue that all modeling strategies may yield valuable insights, which leads to nuanced and careful policy advice. The paper is therefore an illustration of the importance of methodological pluralism in addressing macro-environmental questions where the interest rate takes center stage.
2013	P32	CV: Chen, Shaofeng. 2013. "Are Chinese Small and Medium Enterprises Victims of Institutional Pitfalls?." In <i>China: Development and Governance</i> , ed. Gungwu Wang and Yongnian Zheng, 237-45. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	P32	Yuan, Yan, and Lihe Xu. 2013. "What Determine the Interest Rates in China's Informal Market?" <i>Journal of Chinese Economic and Business Studies</i> , 11(3): 179-96. The interest rate is one of the most important factors in farmers' decision-making of borrowing and lending in the informal financial market in China. This paper explores the determinants of the interest rate with microfinance data. Results show that the income disparity, the relationship between borrowers and lenders, the usage of borrowing, and formal credit constraints are important factors affecting interest rates. More importantly, to borrow from those in the higher income hierarchy, farmers have to bear higher interest rates. We attribute this to different social capitals across income groups and higher default risks for the poor. This paper contributes to a better understanding of the informal financial market in rural China and sheds light on the mechanism of higher informal interest rate formation.
2013	P37	CV: Yao, Jieliu, and Mu Yang. 2013. "Shadow Banking in China: A Call for Financial Reforms." In <i>China: Development and Governance</i> , ed. Gungwu Wang and Yongnian Zheng, 157-65. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2013	Q50	THE SAME AS O44 van Arkel, Roder, and Koen Vermeylen. 2013. <i>The Interest Rate and Capital Durability, and the Importance of Methodological Pluralism</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 2013-202/VI.

Table E43.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other*
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C87	Econometric Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D10	Household Behavior: General
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F22	International Migration
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F39	International Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L23	Organization of Production
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E43: Balance of Links

295	Links in 2005
157	New links in 2006-2013
370	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2017.

E43 — Contributors — Авторы

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The total volume of derivative works for E43 is equal to 5.2 AS.

Общий объем раздела E43 — 5,2 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E43.E.

E44 Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy ¹

Table E44.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	1	35	34	35	0.01	0.07	General Economics and Teaching
B	46	207	161	4.5	0.41	0.41	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	115	405	290	3.52	1.03	0.81	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	157	616	459	3.92	1.40	1.23	Microeconomics
E	5,770	23,276	17,506	4.03	51.56	46.31	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	739	3,455	2,716	4.68	6.60	6.87	International Economics
G	2,389	12,506	10,117	5.23	21.35	24.88	Financial Economics
H	67	547	480	8.16	0.60	1.09	Public Economics
I	5	63	58	12.6	0.04	0.13	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	44	116	72	2.64	0.39	0.23	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	2	53	51	26.5	0.02	0.11	Law and Economics
L	80	701	621	8.76	0.71	1.39	Industrial Organization
M	11	76	65	6.91	0.10	0.15	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	155	601	446	3.88	1.39	1.20	Economic History
O	1,353	5,775	4,422	4.27	12.09	11.49	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	182	1,198	1016	6.58	1.63	2.38	Economic Systems
Q	14	196	182	14	0.13	0.39	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	58	367	309	6.33	0.52	0.73	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	2	71	69	35.5	0.02	0.14	Other Special Topics
S	11,190	50,265	39,075	4.49	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E44.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	21	21	N	0.00	0.04	General Economics
A2	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Collective Works
A	1	35	34	35	0.01	0.07	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	4	15	11	3.75	0.04	0.03	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	16	51	35	3.19	0.14	0.10	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	19	61	42	3.21	0.17	0.12	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.01	Economic Methodology
B5	7	74	67	10.57	0.06	0.15	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	46	207	161	4.5	0.41	0.41	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	6	33	27	5.5	0.05	0.07	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	26	49	23	1.88	0.23	0.10	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	14	70	56	5	0.13	0.14	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	7	23	16	3.29	0.06	0.05	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	51	174	123	3.41	0.46	0.35	Econometric Modeling
C6	6	32	26	5.33	0.05	0.06	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	3	9	6	3	0.03	0.02	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Design of Experiments
C	115	405	290	3.52	1.03	0.81	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	2	20	18	10	0.02	0.04	General
D1	15	69	54	4.6	0.13	0.14	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	8	46	38	5.75	0.07	0.09	Production and Organizations
D3	9	49	40	5.44	0.08	0.10	Distribution
D4	4	8	4	2	0.04	0.02	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	37	130	93	3.51	0.33	0.26	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	4	31	27	7.75	0.04	0.06	Welfare Economics
D7	7	52	45	7.43	0.06	0.10	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	55	189	134	3.44	0.49	0.38	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	16	22	6	1.38	0.14	0.04	Intertemporal Choice
D	157	616	459	3.92	1.40	1.23	Microeconomics
E0	2	56	54	28	0.02	0.11	General
E1	114	322	208	2.82	1.02	0.64	General Aggregative Models
E2	425	2,026	1,601	4.77	3.80	4.03	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	785	3,527	2,742	4.49	7.02	7.02	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	3,476	13,333	9,857	3.84	31.06	26.53	Money and Interest Rates
E5	841	3,308	2,467	3.93	7.52	6.58	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	127	704	577	5.54	1.13	1.40	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	5,770	23,276	17,506	4.03	51.56	46.31	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	10	65	55	6.5	0.09	0.13	General
F1	28	210	182	7.5	0.25	0.42	Trade
F2	40	335	295	8.38	0.36	0.67	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	510	1,883	1,373	3.69	4.56	3.75	International Finance
F4	150	881	731	5.87	1.34	1.75	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	1	20	19	20	0.01	0.04	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	61	61	N	0.00	0.12	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	739	3,455	2,716	4.68	6.60	6.87	International Economics
G0	33	2,648	2,615	80.24	0.29	5.27	General
G1	1,314	3,853	2,539	2.93	11.74	7.67	General Financial Markets
G2	823	5,072	4,249	6.16	7.35	10.09	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	219	933	714	4.26	1.96	1.86	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	2,389	12,506	10,117	5.23	21.35	24.88	Financial Economics
H0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	2	18	16	9	0.02	0.04	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	9	51	42	5.67	0.08	0.10	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	3	10	7	3.33	0.03	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	2	6	4	3	0.02	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	9	39	30	4.33	0.08	0.08	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	37	398	361	10.76	0.33	0.79	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	2	12	10	6	0.02	0.02	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	3	12	9	4	0.03	0.02	Miscellaneous Issues
H	67	547	480	8.16	0.60	1.09	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Health
I2	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.01	Education and Research Institutions
I3	2	53	51	26.5	0.02	0.11	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	5	63	58	12.6	0.04	0.13	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	General
J1	7	23	16	3.29	0.06	0.05	Demographic Economics
J2	15	38	23	2.53	0.13	0.08	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	8	20	12	2.5	0.07	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	5	7	2	1.4	0.04	0.01	Particular Labor Markets
J5	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	7	17	10	2.43	0.06	0.03	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	44	116	72	2.64	0.39	0.23	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	General
K1	0	16	16	N	0.00	0.03	Basic Areas of Law
K2	1	24	23	24	0.01	0.05	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.01	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	2	53	51	26.5	0.02	0.11	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	26	123	97	4.73	0.23	0.24	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	22	223	201	10.14	0.20	0.44	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	6	35	29	5.83	0.05	0.07	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.02	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	8	243	235	30.38	0.07	0.48	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	14	44	30	3.14	0.13	0.09	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.02	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	2	11	9	5.5	0.02	0.02	Industry Studies: Services
L9	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	80	701	621	8.76	0.71	1.39	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	3	26	23	8.67	0.03	0.05	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	8	47	39	5.88	0.07	0.09	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	11	76	65	6.91	0.10	0.15	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.01	General
N1	78	247	169	3.17	0.70	0.49	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	71	306	235	4.31	0.63	0.61	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.01	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	2	24	22	12	0.02	0.05	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Regional and Urban History
N	155	601	446	3.88	1.39	1.20	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	903	4,088	3,185	4.53	8.07	8.13	Economic Development
O2	79	427	348	5.41	0.71	0.85	Development Planning and Policy
O3	31	122	91	3.94	0.28	0.24	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	309	1075	766	3.48	2.76	2.14	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	31	63	32	2.03	0.28	0.13	Economywide Country Studies
O	1,353	5,775	4,422	4.27	12.09	11.49	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	34	164	130	4.82	0.30	0.33	Capitalist Systems
P2	48	366	318	7.63	0.43	0.73	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	92	612	520	6.65	0.82	1.22	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	8	54	46	6.75	0.07	0.11	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	182	1,198	1016	6.58	1.63	2.38	Economic Systems
Q0	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.02	General
Q1	2	18	16	9	0.02	0.04	Agriculture
Q2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	2	15	13	7.5	0.02	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	9	132	123	14.67	0.08	0.26	Energy
Q5	1	21	20	21	0.01	0.04	Environmental Economics
Q	14	196	182	14	0.13	0.39	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	16	69	53	4.31	0.14	0.14	General Regional Economics
R2	4	39	35	9.75	0.04	0.08	Household Analysis
R3	36	246	210	6.83	0.32	0.49	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	2	10	8	5	0.02	0.02	Regional Government Analysis
R	58	367	309	6.33	0.52	0.73	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	2	71	69	35.5	0.02	0.14	Other Special Topics
S	11,190	50,265	39,075	4.49	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E44.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A32	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Collective Volumes
B10	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B12	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B14	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B20	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	13	37	24	2.85	0.12	0.07	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B25	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	19	59	40	3.11	0.17	0.12	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B50	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	1	24	23	24	0.01	0.05	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	3	20	17	6.67	0.03	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	2	14	12	7	0.02	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C10	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.02	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Estimation: General
C20	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	9	16	7	1.78	0.08	0.03	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	14	27	13	1.93	0.13	0.05	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C30	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	10	48	38	4.8	0.09	0.1	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	3	16	13	5.33	0.03	0.03	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C41	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C43	5	13	8	2.6	0.04	0.03	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	4	7	3	1.75	0.04	0.01	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	26	50	24	1.92	0.23	0.1	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	4	15	11	3.75	0.04	0.03	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	17	42	25	2.47	0.15	0.08	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C61	3	8	5	2.67	0.03	0.02	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C68	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.01	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C70	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Noncooperative Games
C78	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C90	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Design of Experiments: General
C92	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D02	2	20	18	10	0.02	0.04	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D11	2	2	0	1	0.02	0	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	5	11	6	2.2	0.04	0.02	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	8	55	47	6.88	0.07	0.11	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D20	2	2	0	1	0.02	0	Production and Organizations: General
D21	2	10	8	5	0.02	0.02	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	3	27	24	9	0.03	0.05	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	9	49	40	5.44	0.08	0.1	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D46	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Value Theory
D50	3	12	9	4	0.03	0.02	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	13	20	7	1.54	0.12	0.04	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	19	55	36	2.89	0.17	0.11	Incomplete Markets
D57	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.01	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Welfare Economics: General
D61	2	14	12	7	0.02	0.03	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D71	2	2	0	1	0.02	0	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	4	41	37	10.25	0.04	0.08	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D78	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	3	7	4	2.33	0.03	0.01	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	9	31	22	3.44	0.08	0.06	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	20	64	44	3.2	0.18	0.13	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	9	40	31	4.44	0.08	0.08	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	11	31	20	2.82	0.1	0.06	Expectations; Speculations
D86	3	9	6	3	0.03	0.02	Economics of Contract: Theory
D90	5	5	0	1	0.04	0.01	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	5	11	6	2.2	0.04	0.02	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	6	6	0	1	0.05	0.01	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	2	23	21	11.5	0.02	0.05	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E10	14	25	11	1.79	0.13	0.05	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	4	13	9	3.25	0.04	0.03	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	57	161	104	2.82	0.51	0.32	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	19	85	66	4.47	0.17	0.17	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	20	37	17	1.85	0.18	0.07	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	13	43	30	3.31	0.12	0.09	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	126	305	179	2.42	1.13	0.61	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	155	334	179	2.15	1.39	0.66	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	52	1,151	1,099	22.13	0.46	2.29	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	66	134	68	2.03	0.59	0.27	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	6	33	27	5.5	0.05	0.07	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	6	23	17	3.83	0.05	0.05	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	14	43	29	3.07	0.13	0.09	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	333	752	419	2.26	2.98	1.5	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	419	2,696	2,277	6.43	3.74	5.36	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	18	35	17	1.94	0.16	0.07	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	19	48	29	2.53	0.17	0.1	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	42	82	40	1.95	0.38	0.16	Demand for Money
E42	46	117	71	2.54	0.41	0.23	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	237	693	456	2.92	2.12	1.38	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	3,103	12,344	9,241	3.98	27.73	24.56	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E47	26	46	20	1.77	0.23	0.09	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	3	3	0	1	0.03	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	27	85	58	3.15	0.24	0.17	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	197	416	219	2.11	1.76	0.83	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	499	2,017	1,518	4.04	4.46	4.01	Monetary Policy
E58	118	790	672	6.69	1.05	1.57	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	9	42	33	4.67	0.08	0.08	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	5	37	32	7.4	0.04	0.07	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	61	371	310	6.08	0.55	0.74	Fiscal Policy
E63	27	139	112	5.15	0.24	0.28	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	12	68	56	5.67	0.11	0.14	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	13	45	32	3.46	0.12	0.09	General Outlook and Conditions
F02	10	52	42	5.2	0.09	0.1	International Economic Order
F11	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	5	39	34	7.8	0.04	0.08	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	10	97	87	9.7	0.09	0.19	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	7	55	48	7.86	0.06	0.11	Economic Integration
F16	5	7	2	1.4	0.04	0.01	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F20	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	29	168	139	5.79	0.26	0.33	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	International Migration
F23	9	134	125	14.89	0.08	0.27	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	43	124	81	2.88	0.38	0.25	International Finance: General
F31	166	498	332	3	1.48	0.99	Foreign Exchange
F32	126	420	294	3.33	1.13	0.84	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	64	291	227	4.55	0.57	0.58	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	43	228	185	5.3	0.38	0.45	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.02	Foreign Aid
F36	66	291	225	4.41	0.59	0.58	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	1	18	17	18	0.01	0.04	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F40	3	14	11	4.67	0.03	0.03	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	94	264	170	2.81	0.84	0.53	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	17	74	57	4.35	0.15	0.15	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	26	109	83	4.19	0.23	0.22	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	2	406	404	203	0.02	0.81	International Business Cycles
F47	8	14	6	1.75	0.07	0.03	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F55	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.02	International Institutional Arrangements
G00	28	49	21	1.75	0.25	0.1	Financial Economics: General
G01	5	2,598	2,593	519.6	0.04	5.17	Financial Crises
G10	174	435	261	2.5	1.55	0.87	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	68	247	179	3.63	0.61	0.49	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	706	1,686	980	2.39	6.31	3.35	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	28	120	92	4.29	0.25	0.24	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	135	549	414	4.07	1.21	1.09	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	148	587	439	3.97	1.32	1.17	International Financial Markets
G18	55	209	154	3.8	0.49	0.42	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	115	389	274	3.38	1.03	0.77	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	514	2,926	2,412	5.69	4.59	5.82	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	7	80	73	11.43	0.06	0.16	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	15	97	82	6.47	0.13	0.19	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	14	125	111	8.93	0.13	0.25	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	158	1,454	1,296	9.2	1.41	2.89	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	29	59	30	2.03	0.26	0.12	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	37	92	55	2.49	0.33	0.18	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	98	533	435	5.44	0.88	1.06	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	25	102	77	4.08	0.22	0.2	Bankruptcy; Liquidation

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G34	18	94	76	5.22	0.16	0.19	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	6	13	7	2.17	0.05	0.03	Payout Policy
G38	6	40	34	6.67	0.05	0.08	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H11	2	12	10	6	0.02	0.02	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	4	12	8	3	0.04	0.02	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H23	2	15	13	7.5	0.02	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	2	13	11	6.5	0.02	0.03	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H30	3	9	6	3	0.03	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H40	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H54	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	6	15	9	2.5	0.05	0.03	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	2	6	4	3	0.02	0.01	National Security and War
H61	2	28	26	14	0.02	0.06	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	12	72	60	6	0.11	0.14	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	23	284	261	12.35	0.21	0.57	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H77	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.01	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H87	3	5	2	1.67	0.03	0.01	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I12	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Health Production
I21	2	2	0	1	0.02	0	Analysis of Education
I32	2	25	23	12.5	0.02	0.05	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J00	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J11	4	13	9	3.25	0.04	0.03	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J13	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	2	2	0	1	0.02	0	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J21	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J23	3	4	1	1.33	0.03	0.01	Labor Demand
J24	9	22	13	2.44	0.08	0.04	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	2	5	3	2.5	0.02	0.01	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J31	3	12	9	4	0.03	0.02	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	4	6	2	1.5	0.04	0.01	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	5	5	0	1	0.04	0.01	Labor Contracts
J50	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J64	6	9	3	1.5	0.05	0.02	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
K00	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Law and Economics: General
K22	1	19	18	19	0.01	0.04	Business and Securities Law
L11	11	49	38	4.45	0.1	0.1	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.01	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	4	14	10	3.5	0.04	0.03	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	8	48	40	6	0.07	0.1	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Business Objectives of the Firm
L24	2	4	2	2	0.02	0.01	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	18	189	171	10.5	0.16	0.38	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L32	1	16	15	16	0.01	0.03	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	5	18	13	3.6	0.04	0.04	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L51	8	234	226	29.25	0.07	0.47	Economics of Regulation
L60	13	38	25	2.92	0.12	0.08	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L63	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L71	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L86	2	2	0	1	0.02	0	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L96	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Telecommunications
M13	3	11	8	3.67	0.03	0.02	New Firms; Startups

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
M41	8	27	19	3.38	0.07	0.05	Accounting
N10	10	65	55	6.5	0.09	0.13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	12	29	17	2.42	0.11	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	27	74	47	2.74	0.24	0.15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	10	31	21	3.1	0.09	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	14	33	19	2.36	0.13	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	4	8	4	2	0.04	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N17	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	11	80	69	7.27	0.1	0.16	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	10	38	28	3.8	0.09	0.08	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	19	74	55	3.89	0.17	0.15	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	11	46	35	4.18	0.1	0.09	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	11	44	33	4	0.1	0.09	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	8	13	5	1.63	0.07	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N27	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N43	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N53	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N70	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N92	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O10	6	29	23	4.83	0.05	0.06	Economic Development: General
O11	153	918	765	6	1.37	1.83	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O14	13	46	33	3.54	0.12	0.09	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	7	39	32	5.57	0.06	0.08	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	564	2,412	1,848	4.28	5.04	4.8	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	13	84	71	6.46	0.12	0.17	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	3	40	37	13.33	0.03	0.08	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	142	479	337	3.37	1.27	0.95	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	2	3	1	1.5	0.02	0.01	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	2	11	9	5.5	0.02	0.02	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	62	339	277	5.47	0.55	0.67	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	13	69	56	5.31	0.12	0.14	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	4	24	20	6	0.04	0.05	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.02	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	7	20	13	2.86	0.06	0.04	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	18	61	43	3.39	0.16	0.12	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O40	23	53	30	2.3	0.21	0.11	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	72	127	55	1.76	0.64	0.25	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	19	50	31	2.63	0.17	0.1	Monetary Growth Models
O47	195	811	616	4.16	1.74	1.61	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	3	4	1	1.33	0.03	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	4	6	2	1.5	0.04	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	21	27	6	1.29	0.19	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O55	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
P10	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.01	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	4	5	1	1.25	0.04	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P16	27	133	106	4.93	0.24	0.26	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	2	7	5	3.5	0.02	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	9	17	8	1.89	0.08	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P24	35	302	267	8.63	0.31	0.6	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	1	19	18	19	0.01	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P27	2	8	6	4	0.02	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P31	5	16	11	3.2	0.04	0.03	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	12	106	94	8.83	0.11	0.21	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	71	459	388	6.46	0.63	0.91	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	2	21	19	10.5	0.02	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P43	5	41	36	8.2	0.04	0.08	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	3	11	8	3.67	0.03	0.02	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
Q10	2	2	0	1	0.02	0	Agriculture: General
Q30	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q33	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	Resource Booms
Q40	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Energy: General
Q41	4	58	54	14.5	0.04	0.12	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	4	71	67	17.75	0.04	0.14	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q53	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
R10	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	9	42	33	4.67	0.08	0.08	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	5	24	19	4.8	0.04	0.05	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R21	2	27	25	13.5	0.02	0.05	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	4	33	29	8.25	0.04	0.07	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	23	182	159	7.91	0.21	0.36	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.02	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	8	16	8	2	0.07	0.03	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R50	2	2	0	1	0.02	0	Regional Government Analysis: General
Z13	2	25	23	12.5	0.02	0.05	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	11,190	49,316	38,126	4.41	100	98.2	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E44.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	0	General Economics: General
A11	13	0.03	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	3	0.01	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	2	0	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	2	0	Sociology of Economics
A20	2	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	6	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A23	1	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A33	4	0.01	Handbooks
B11	8	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B13	2	0	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B26	3	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	1	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	2	0	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B40	1	0	Economic Methodology: General
B41	5	0.01	Economic Methodology
B54	2	0	Feminist Economics
B59	2	0	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	1	0	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	1	0	Econometrics
C14	3	0.01	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	8	0.02	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	1	0	Methodological Issues: General
C24	1	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	1	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C31	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C35	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C38	2	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C44	1	0	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	1	0	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	1	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C58	60	0.12	Financial Econometrics
C63	18	0.04	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	1	0	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C73	1	0	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C81	3	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	5	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	2	0	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
D10	1	0	Household Behavior: General
D22	4	0.01	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D41	1	0	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D44	2	0	Auctions
D53	35	0.07	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D62	7	0.01	Externalities
D64	3	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy
D70	1	0	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D73	4	0.01	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	3	0.01	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D85	7	0.01	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
E01	16	0.03	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	17	0.03	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	1	0	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E64	1	0	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E69	1	0	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	1	0	International Economics: General
F01	12	0.02	Global Outlook
F10	5	0.01	Trade: General
F12	4	0.01	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F18	1	0	Trade and Environment
F24	26	0.05	Remittances
F38	1	0	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	1	0	International Finance: Other
F50	3	0.01	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	3	0.01	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	2	0	National Security; Economic Nationalism

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F53	1	0	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F59	1	0	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	7	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	7	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	2	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	44	0.09	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G02	1	0	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	20	0.04	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G29	1	0	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
H00	1	0	Public Economics: General
H10	1	0	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	5	0.01	Crisis Management
H21	4	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H26	2	0	Tax Evasion
H32	1	0	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H41	3	0.01	Public Goods
H50	11	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	1	0	National Government Expenditures and Health
H60	12	0.02	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H68	2	0	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H70	1	0	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	1	0	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	1	0	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	2	0	State and Local Borrowing
H81	6	0.01	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H83	1	0	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I10	2	0	Health: General
I14	1	0	Health and Inequality
I15	1	0	Health and Economic Development
I20	1	0	Education and Research Institutions: General
I23	1	0	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I28	1	0	Education: Government Policy
I30	6	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	4	0.01	General Welfare; Well-Being
I38	18	0.04	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J08	2	0	Labor Economics Policies
J15	3	0.01	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	3	0.01	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J20	1	0	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J22	2	0	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J44	2	0	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J51	2	0	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	2	0	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	0	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J60	2	0	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	1	0	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	1	0	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	1	0	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J68	1	0	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J71	1	0	Labor Discrimination
J88	1	0	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K10	7	0.01	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	4	0.01	Property Law
K12	5	0.01	Contract Law
K21	3	0.01	Antitrust Law
K23	2	0	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K34	1	0	Tax Law
K35	4	0.01	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K40	2	0	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K42	3	0.01	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L10	3	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L15	1	0	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L22	1	0	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L26	23	0.05	Entrepreneurship
L31	1	0	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L40	3	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	1	0	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L43	4	0.01	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L52	8	0.02	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	1	0	Enterprise Policy
L61	2	0	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	1	0	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L65	1	0	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L68	1	0	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L74	2	0	Construction
L80	2	0	Industry Studies: Services: General
L83	3	0.01	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	2	0	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	2	0	Real Estate Services
L90	1	0	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L92	1	0	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	2	0	Air Transportation
M10	3	0.01	Business Administration: General
M12	3	0.01	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	8	0.02	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M16	1	0	International Business Administration
M31	1	0	Marketing
M40	3	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	1	0	Auditing
M48	16	0.03	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M52	2	0	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N00	3	0.01	Economic History: General
N01	1	0	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N16	5	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N26	8	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N30	2	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	1	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	2	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N35	1	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N40	4	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N42	5	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N46	1	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	1	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N51	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N56	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N62	2	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N81	1	0	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N83	1	0	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N91	1	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
O13	34	0.07	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O22	1	0	Project Analysis
O25	4	0.01	Industrial Policy
O38	1	0	Technological Change: Government Policy
O43	32	0.06	Institutions and Growth
O44	2	0	Environment and Growth
O57	5	0.01	Comparative Studies of Countries
P12	1	0	Capitalist Enterprises

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P13	8	0.02	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	3	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P22	1	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	6	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P26	3	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P28	8	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P32	1	0	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P40	1	0	Other Economic Systems: General
P42	1	0	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P50	1	0	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P52	1	0	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q01	6	0.01	Sustainable Development
Q02	2	0	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	7	0.01	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	2	0	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	4	0.01	Agricultural Finance
Q15	1	0	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q17	2	0	Agriculture in International Trade
Q21	1	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q24	1	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q31	5	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	2	0	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q37	1	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q48	1	0	Energy: Government Policy
Q50	1	0	Environmental Economics: General
Q54	10	0.02	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	4	0.01	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	3	0.01	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	1	0	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R00	1	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R20	2	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R28	2	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R38	6	0.01	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R41	2	0	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R51	2	0	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R53	1	0	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	5	0.01	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Y10	1	0	Data: Tables and Charts
Z12	46	0.09	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	949	1.8	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

C58(60), Z12(46), F65(44), D53(35), O13(34), O43(32), F24(26), L26(23), G17(20), C63(18), I38(18), E02(17), E01(16), M48(16), A11(13), F01(12), H60(12), H50(11), Q54(10), B11(8), C15(8), L52(8), M14(8), N26(8), P13(8), P28(8), D62(7), D85(7), F60(7), F62(7), K10(7), Q11(7), A22(6), H81(6), I30(6), P23(6), Q01(6), R38(6), B41(5), C82(5), F10(5), H12(5), K12(5), N16(5), N42(5), O57(5), Q31(5), R58(5), A33(4), D22(4), D73(4), F12(4), H21(4), I31(4), K11(4), K35(4), L43(4), N40(4), O25(4), Q14(4), Q56(4), A12(3), B26(3), C14(3), C81(3), D64(3), D74(3), F50(3), F51(3), H41(3), J15(3), J16(3), K21(3), K42(3), L10(3), L40(3), L83(3), M10(3), M12(3), M40(3), N00(3), P14(3), P26(3), Q57(3), A13(2), A14(2), A20(2), B13(2), B30(2), B54(2), B59(2), C38(2), C83(2), D44(2), F52(2), F63(2), H26(2), H68(2), H74(2), I10(2), J08(2), J22(2), J44(2), J51(2), J52(2), J60(2), K23(2), K40(2), L61(2), L74(2), L80(2), L84(2), L85(2), L93(2), M52(2), N30(2), N32(2), N62(2), O44(2), Q02(2), Q12(2), Q17(2), Q32(2), R20(2), R28(2), R41(2), R51(2), A10(1), A23(1), B29(1), B40(1), C00(1), C01(1), C18(1), C24(1), C25(1), C31(1), C35(1), C44(1), C46(1), C49(1), C65(1), C73(1), D10(1), D41(1), D70(1), E16(1), E64(1), E69(1), F00(1), F18(1), F38(1), F39(1), F53(1), F59(1), F64(1), G02(1), G29(1), H00(1), H10(1), H32(1), H51(1), H70(1), H71(1), H72(1), H83(1), I14(1), I15(1), I20(1), I23(1), I28(1), J20(1), J53(1), J61(1), J62(1), J63(1), J68(1), J71(1), J88(1), K34(1), L15(1), L22(1), L31(1), L41(1), L53(1), L62(1), L65(1), L68(1), L90(1), L92(1), M16(1), M31(1), M42(1), N01(1), N31(1), N35(1), N46(1), N47(1), N51(1), N56(1), N81(1), N83(1), N91(1), O22(1), O38(1), P12(1), P22(1), P32(1), P40(1), P42(1), P50(1), P52(1), Q15(1), Q21(1), Q24(1), Q37(1), Q48(1), Q50(1), Q58(1), R00(1), R53(1), Y10(1).

Table E44.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C24	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C58	1	0	1	1	8	15	18	16	60
D53	1	2	2	3	8	8	6	5	35
E01	2	1	6	1	2	1	2	1	16
E64	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G17	1	0	1	3	6	2	1	6	20
H60	1	0	1	2	1	2	4	1	12
H71	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I30	1	0	1	0	1	2	1	0	6
K35	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
L10	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
L26	4	4	0	4	2	4	2	3	23
L43	1	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	4
L68	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L80	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
M48	3	0	0	2	0	1	4	6	16
N01	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N26	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	3	8
N40	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
O43	2	3	1	0	3	10	5	8	32
P14	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
C63	0	1	1	0	2	6	5	3	18
D74	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
F51	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
I38	0	2	0	4	3	2	3	4	18
K12	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	1	5
K42	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
M14	0	1	0	1	3	0	1	2	8
O13	0	1	2	0	3	5	10	13	34
Q32	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Z12	0	1	4	10	3	9	8	11	46
A33	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	4
C00	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C14	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
C15	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	1	8
C35	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F01	0	0	2	3	2	3	0	2	12
F12	0	0	2	1	1	0	0	0	4
F24	0	0	1	4	2	5	7	7	26
F38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F62	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	5	7
F63	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
F65	0	0	2	1	2	4	12	23	44
H74	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
J44	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
L85	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
M16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
M40	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
N42	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	1	5
O25	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
O57	0	0	1	0	0	0	4	0	5
P13	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	3	8
P23	0	0	1	2	1	1	0	1	6
R58	0	0	2	0	0	2	0	1	5
A11	0	0	0	4	4	4	1	0	13
A13	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
A22	0	0	0	2	1	2	1	0	6
A23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B30	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
C01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D41	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	1	2	6	7	1	17
F10	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
F18	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F50	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	3
H41	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
H50	0	0	0	3	3	3	0	2	11
I20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
I23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
I28	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J16	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
K21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	3
L40	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
L74	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
M10	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
M42	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N16	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	2	5
N30	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
N46	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P26	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
Q01	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	2	6
Q12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
Q14	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	4
Q31	0	0	0	1	1	2	1	0	5
Q50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q54	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	3	10
R41	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
A10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
A12	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B11	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	3	8
B26	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
B41	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	0	5
C38	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
C81	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
C82	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	2	5
D22	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	1	4
D62	0	0	0	0	3	2	1	1	7
D64	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
D73	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
D85	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	4	7
F59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F60	0	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	7
H21	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
H72	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J08	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
J53	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J68	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
K10	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	3	7
K40	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
L22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L93	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
M12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
N00	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	3
N31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
N62	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
O22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P28	0	0	0	0	1	3	3	1	8
P42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q11	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	3	7
Q48	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q56	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	4
Q57	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
R51	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
B13	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
B29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C46	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F52	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
F53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G02	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H12	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5
H26	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
H68	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H81	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	5	6
I31	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
J15	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
J52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
J60	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
J71	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K11	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
K23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
L31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L52	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	2	8
L61	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
L83	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
L92	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
O44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
P32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q37	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R28	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
R38	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	0	6
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
B40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C73	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C83	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
H10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
I14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
J51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
J62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L65	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N81	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P50	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Q17	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
Q58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
A20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
B59	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
C49	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E69	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F64	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
G29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J61	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
L90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N91	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R00	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Y10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	23	10	23	37	38	34	25	32	222

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E44.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C24	Huizinga, Harry, and Dantao Zhu. 2006. <i>Financial Structure and Macroeconomic Volatility: Theory and Evidence</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5697. This paper presents a simple model capturing differences between debt and equity finance to examine how financial structure matters for macroeconomic volatility. Debt finance is relatively cheap in the sense that debt holders need to verify relatively few profitability states, but debt finance may lead to costly bankruptcy. At the aggregate level, a more debt-based financial structure leads to a higher bankruptcy rate. Therefore, aggregate output is more variable in case of a heavy reliance on debt finance. This paper provides empirical evidence that countries with more equity finance have a lower variance of GDP and a lower probability of episodes of negative economic growth.
2006	C25	Peltonen, Tuomas A. 2006. <i>Are emerging market currency crises predictable? A test</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 571. This paper analyzes the predictability of emerging market currency crises by comparing the often used probit model to a new method, namely a multi-layer perceptron artificial neural network (ANN) model. According to the results, both models were able to signal currency crises reasonably well in-sample, but the forecasting power of these models out-of-sample was found to be rather poor. Only in the case of Russian (1998) crisis were both models able to signal the crisis well in advance. The results reinforced the view that developing a stable model that can predict or even explain currency crises is a challenging task.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	C31	Egert, Balazs, Peter Backe, and Tina Zumer. 2006. <i>Credit growth in Central and Eastern Europe - new (over)shooting stars?</i> European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 687. This paper analyzes the equilibrium level of private credit to GDP in 11 Central and Eastern European countries in order to see whether the high credit growth recently observed in some of these countries led to above equilibrium private credit-to-GDP levels. We use estimation results obtained for a panel of small open OECD economies (out-of-sample panel) to derive the equilibrium credit level for a panel of transition economies (in-sample panel). We opt for this (out-of-sample) approach because the coefficient estimates for transition economies are fairly unstable. We show that there is a large amount of uncertainty to determine the equilibrium level of private credit. Yet our results indicate that a number of countries are very close or even above the estimated equilibrium levels, whereas others are still well below the equilibrium level.
2006	C58 G17	Boucher, Christophe. 2006. "Stock Prices, Inflation and Stock Returns Predictability." <i>Finance</i>, 27(2): 71-101. This paper considers a new perspective on the relationship between stock prices and inflation, by estimating the common long-term trend in real stock prices, as reflected in the earning-price ratio, and both expected and realized inflation. We study the role of the transitory deviations from the common trend in the earning-price ratio and realized inflation for predicting stock market fluctuations. In particular, we find that these deviations exhibit substantial out-of-sample forecasting abilities for real stock returns. Moreover, we find that this variable provides information about future stock returns at short and intermediate horizons that is not captured by other popular forecasting variables.
2006	D53	Stracca, Livio. 2006. "A Note on Liquidity and Real Equilibrium Interest Rates." <i>Macroeconomic Dynamics</i>, 10(3): 426-38. This note proposes a general equilibrium model with heterogeneous households and a financial market where each financial instrument provides liquidity services in addition to enabling a transfer of purchasing power over time. Importantly, liquidity services may be asymmetric according to whether the financial instrument is held as an asset or as a liability, and are also agent-specific. The main purpose of the study is to develop an analytical framework and a language for evaluating the effect of (broadly defined) liquidity factors on equilibrium rates of return.
2006	E01	Blancas, Andres. 2006. "Interinstitutional Linkage Analysis: A Social Accounting Matrix Multiplier Approach for the Mexican Economy." <i>Economic Systems Research</i>, 18(1): 29-59. By analogy to inter-industry analysis, this paper addresses the Inter-institutional linkage analysis through an accounting multiplier approach and a social accounting matrix framework that has a flow of funds. Such an analysis provides a useful tool to identify and quantify structural features of an economy in terms of productive and financial backward and forward linkage indices, which are estimated from the accounting multipliers. As an empirical application of this analysis, we identify and measure the accounting multipliers and the respective linkage indices for the Mexican economy. The results may help to improve the quality of policy decisions by detecting key linkage and partial linkage accounts (production sectors or institutions) and by providing a better understanding of how an impact of an initial exogenous injection runs within a complex economic structure.
2006	E01	Darne, Olivier, and Claude Diebolt. 2006. "Chocs temporaires et permanents dans le PIB de la France, du Royaume-Uni et des Etats-Unis. (Temporary and Permanent Shocks in GDP for France, the United Kingdom and the United States. With English summary.)" <i>Revue d'Economie Politique</i>, 116(1): 65-78. In this paper, infrequent large temporary and permanent shocks that have affected the quarterly GDP series for France, the United Kingdom and the United States are analyzed in the post-World War II period using the outlier method. Strong proof of permanent and/or transitory shocks are found, resulting from (national and international) economic, political and monetary events. We show that the persistence in GDP for France and the United States is associated to infrequent large shocks as well as permanent shocks that are assumed to be randomly generated every observation period as in the case of a random walk.
2006	E64	Brounen, Dirk, Peter Neuteboom, and Arjen van Dijkhuizen. 2006. <i>House Prices and Affordability--A First and Second Look Across Countries</i>. Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Working Papers. In this paper we analyze the development of house prices for eight different countries over the period 1970-2003. First we look at real house price dynamics of the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Belgium. After discussing the observable similarities and variations in national house prices, we continue by analyzing structural differences in legislation and mortgage markets, which might help us to understand the cross-sectional variation in prices levels and price developments. Next, we construct a comprehensive first-buyer affordability model in which nominal house prices are corrected for household income changes and the net financing costs of mortgage payments. This model grants us a second look on the cross-section of international house price dynamics. We finish our study with first-buyer elasticity tests, which give a first glance on the stability of each price level on the basis of affordability.
2006	G17	THE SAME AS C58 Boucher, Christophe. 2006. "Stock Prices, Inflation and Stock Returns Predictability." <i>Finance</i>, 27(2): 71-101.
2006	H60	Drecin, Jozsef. 2006. "Balance Issues in the Monetary System of the Macro-economy." <i>Development and Finance/Fejlesztés és Finanszirozas: Quarterly Hungarian Economic Review</i>, 0(4): 12-21. In the monetary system of the Hungarian economy in the last three decades economic growth has been accompanied by a cyclically recurring international current account and general government deficit. This is the true growth theory dilemma of the country.
2006	H71	Vartia, Laura. 2006. <i>Finland's housing market: reducing risks and improving policies</i>. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 514. While pronounced cycles in house prices have been a major cause of macroeconomic instability in the past, current house price developments do not yet suggest an overheating of the housing market. However, several important concerns are related to both direct effects of housing markets on overall activity and to more structural and regional issues. A factor making housing markets and the macro economy vulnerable to interest rate shocks is the high share of mortgage loans linked to variable interest rates. Tax subsidies to housing may largely be capitalised in higher land prices rather than increasing housing availability to the extent that slow planning procedures and municipalities' unwillingness to provide building land have limited the growth of the housing stock in growth regions. This would argue for improving municipalities' incentives to provide building land, speeding up planning procedures and a phased removal of the tax advantage associated with housing. Furthermore, the provision of social housing and the housing allowance system should be better targeted on those most in need of affordable housing.
2006	I30 O43	CV: Azariadis, Costas, and David de la Croix. 2006. "Financial Institutional Reform, Growth, and Equality." In <i>Institutions, Development, and Economic Growth</i>, ed. Theo S. Eicher and Cecilia Garcia-Penalosa, 33-64. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: Cambridge University Press.
2006	K35	Livshits, Igor, James MacGee, and Michele Tertilt. 2006. <i>Accounting for the Rise in Consumer Bankruptcies</i>. University of Western Ontario, RBC Financial Group Economic Policy Research Institute, University of Western Ontario, RBC Financial Group

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Economic Policy Research Institute Working Papers: 20066 . Personal bankruptcies in the United States have increased dramatically, rising from 1.4 per thousand working age population in 1970 to 8.5 in 2002. We use a heterogeneous agent life-cycle model with competitive financial intermediaries who can observe households' earnings, age and current asset holdings to evaluate several commonly offered explanations. We find that increased uncertainty (income shocks, expense uncertainty) cannot quantitatively account for the rise in bankruptcies. Instead, stories related to a change in the credit market environment are more plausible. In particular, we find that a combination of a decrease in the transactions cost of lending and a decline in the cost of bankruptcy does a good job in accounting for the rise in consumer bankruptcy. We also argue that the abolition of usury laws and other legal changes are unimportant.
2006	L10	Becker, Bo, and Jagadeesh Sivadasan. 2006. <i>The effect of financial development on the investment-cash flow relationship - cross country evidence from Europe</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 689 . We investigate financing constraints in a large cross-country data set covering most of the European economy. Firm level investment sensitivity to cash flow is used to identify financing constraints. We find that the sensitivities are significantly positive on average, controlling for country and industry fixed effects, as well as firm level controls. Most importantly, the cash flow sensitivity of investment is lower in countries with better-developed financial markets. This suggests that financial development may mitigate financial constraints. This effect is weaker in conglomerate subsidiaries, which are likely to have access to internal capital markets and depend less on the outside financial environment, and possibly for firms in industries with highly liquid assets as well. This result sheds light on the link between financial and economic development.
2006	L26	CV: Mooslechner, Peter. 2006. "Finance and Growth: The Legacy of Schumpeter to Be Rediscovered?." In <i>Financial Development, Integration and Stability: Evidence from Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe</i>, ed. Klaus Liebscher, Josef Christl, Peter Mooslechner and Doris Ritzberger-Grunwald, 111-27. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	L26 L43	Kerr, William, and Ramana Nanda. 2006. <i>Democratizing Entry: Banking Deregulations, Financing Constraints, and Entrepreneurship</i>. Harvard Business School, Working Papers: 07-033 We study how US branch-banking deregulations affected the entry and exit of firms in the non-financial sector using establishment-level data from the US Census Bureau's Longitudinal Business Database. The comprehensive micro-data allow us to study how the entry rate, the distribution of entry sizes, and survival rates for firms responded to changes in banking competition. We also distinguish the relative effect of the policy reforms on the entry of startups versus facility expansions by existing firms. We find that the deregulations reduced financing constraints, particularly among small startups, and improved ex ante allocative efficiency across the entire firm-size distribution. However, the US deregulations also led to a dramatic increase in 'churning' at the lower end of the size distribution, where new startups fail within the first three years following entry. This churning emphasizes a new mechanism through which financial sector reforms impact product markets. It is not exclusively better ex ante allocation of capital to qualified projects that causes creative destruction; rather banking deregulations can also 'democratize' entry by allowing many more startups to be founded. The vast majority of these new entrants fail along the way, but a few survive ex post to displace incumbents.
2006	L26	Meyer, Thomas. 2006. "Private Equity, Spice for European Economies." <i>Journal of Financial Transformation</i>, 0(18): 61-69 . Private equity has become a substantial force in the European financial system. This paper describes some of the recent developments and looks at the structural relationship between private equity investments and economic growth. The econometric analysis of a set of panel data from 20 European countries for the period between 1994 and 2004 fails to reject the hypothesis that private equity investments are associated with economic growth. According to this analysis, an increase in private equity investments of 0.1% of GDP is associated with an increase in real economic growth of between 0.2 pp (buyouts) and 0.8 pp (early-stage investments)--other things being equal.
2006	L26	Smith, Anthony A., Jr., and Cheng Wang. 2006. "Dynamic Credit Relationships in General Equilibrium." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i>, 53(4): 847-77 . We construct a general equilibrium model with private information in which borrowers and lenders enter into long-term dynamic credit relationships. Each new generation of ex ante identical individuals is divided in equilibrium into workers and entrepreneurs. Workers save through financial intermediaries in the form of interest-bearing deposits and supply labor to entrepreneurs in a competitive labor market. Entrepreneurs borrow from financial intermediaries to finance projects which produce privately observed sequences of random returns. Each financial intermediary holds deposits from a large number of workers and operates a portfolio of dynamic contracts with different credit positions. We calibrate the model to the U.S. economy and find that dynamic contracting is very effective at mitigating the effects of private information. Moreover, restricting borrowers and lenders to use static (one-period) contracts with a costly monitoring technology has adverse effects both on the level of aggregate economic activity and on individual welfare unless monitoring costs are very small. Finally, the optimal provision of intertemporal incentives leads to increasing consumption inequality over time within generational cohorts as in U.S. data.
2006	L43	THE SAME AS L26 Kerr, William, and Ramana Nanda. 2006. <i>Democratizing Entry: Banking Deregulations, Financing Constraints, and Entrepreneurship</i>. Harvard Business School, Working Papers: 07-033
2006	L68	Marquez de la Cruz, Elena. 2006. "Consumo duradero, hábitos y mercado de valores. (Durable Consumption, Habits and the Stock Market. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Economía Aplicada</i>, 14(42): 5-33 . The Consumption based Capital Asset Pricing Model (CCAPM) has been the subject of various empirical studies for different economies, giving rise to the so-called risk equity premium puzzle. This puzzle is the result of the inability of the model to explain the observed risk premiums except in cases where implausible values are used for one of the agents' preference parameters, namely, the relative risk aversion parameter. On the other hand, the high values for this parameter necessary for the model to fit with empirical data result in interest rates that are higher than those observed empirically. This gives rise to a second empirical puzzle, the interest rate puzzle. In this work, we examine the CCAPM model, considering the possibility of the development of external habits in consumption and including the service flow that the consumption of durable goods generates in the consumption variable, with the aim of analyzing the effect these factors have on the aforementioned empirical puzzles.
2006	L80	Maudos, Joaquin, and Juan Fernandez de Guevara. 2006. "Desarrollo financiero, dependencia financiera y crecimiento económico sectorial: Nueva evidencia internacional. (With English summary)." <i>Papeles de Economía Española</i>, 0(110): 35-48 . This paper offers new empirical evidence of the effect of the financial development on economic growth for a sample of 21 countries and 53 sectors in the period 1993-2003. As novelties, the paper calculates sectorial indicators of financial dependency for a much more recent period than the habitually used in other studies. Furthermore, it widens the sectorial scope including the services sector in addition to the manufacturing one. Results confirm the evidence of other papers that state the importance of the financial development to explain the differences of rates of growth among countries.
2006	M48	Asami, Yasuhiro. 2006. "The Changes of Accounting Standards and Structural Reform in Japanese Companies." <i>Public Policy Review</i>, 2(1): 233-82 .

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	M48	Lowe, Philip, and Glenn Stevens. 2006. "Procyclical Financial Behavior: What Can Be Done?." In <i>Procyclicality of Financial Systems in Asia</i> , ed. Stefan Gerlach and Paul Gruenwald, 137-60. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	M48	Taylor, Ashley, and Charles Goodhart. 2006. "Procyclicality and Volatility in the Financial System: The Implementation of Basel II and IAS 39." In <i>Procyclicality of Financial Systems in Asia</i> , ed. Stefan Gerlach and Paul Gruenwald, 9-37. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	N01	Richardson, Gary. 2006. <i>Bank Distress during the Great Depression: The Illiquidity-Insolvency Debate Revisited</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12717. During the contraction from 1929 through 1933, the Federal Reserve System tracked changes in the status of all banks operating in the United States and determined the cause of each bank suspension. This essay analyzes chronological patterns in aggregate series constructed from that data. The analysis demonstrates both illiquidity and insolvency were substantial sources of bank distress. Periods of heightened distress were correlated with periods of increased illiquidity. Contagion via correspondent networks and bank runs propagated the initial banking panics. As the depression deepened and asset values declined, insolvency loomed as the principal threat to depository institutions.
2006	N26	von Mettenheim, Kurt. 2006. "Still the Century of Government Savings Banks? The Caixa Economica Federal." <i>Revista de Economia Política/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 26(1): 39-57. This article explores general concerns about government banking, social inclusion, and democracy through case study of the Brazilian federal government savings bank (Caixa Economica Federal). Review of government savings banks in Brazilian history suggests that these institutions have been at the center of domestic political economy, expanding and contracting under a variety of political regimes and economic conditions. Since capitalization to meet central bank and Basel Accord guidelines in 2001, the Caixa has attempted to modernize, continue to serve as agent for government policies, and expand both popular credit and savings and investment banking activities.
2006	N40	Bordo, Michael D., and Peter L. Rousseau. 2006. "Legal-Political Factors and the Historical Evolution of the Finance-Growth Link." <i>European Review of Economic History</i> , 10(3): 421-44. Recent cross-country investigations of the role of institutional fundamentals, such as the protection of property rights, in promoting financial development have extended a literature that has for decades maintained that financial factors can affect real outcomes. In this article we pursue this new direction by considering relationships between finance, growth, legal origin, and the political environment in a historical cross-section of 17 countries covering the period from 1880 to 1997. We find that relationships between a country's legal origin (such as English, French, German, or Scandinavian) and financial development are for the most part consistent with earlier findings but are not persistent. At the same time, political variables such as proportional representation election systems, frequent elections, universal female suffrage, and infrequent revolutions or coups seem linked to larger financial sectors and higher conditional rates of economic growth. Despite the explanatory power of some of our measures of the deeper fundamentals, however, a significant part of the growth-enhancing role of financial development remains unexplained by them.
2006	O43	Law, Siong Hook, and Muzafar Shah Habibullah. 2006. "Financial Development, Institutional Quality and Economic Performance in East Asian Economies." <i>Review of Applied Economics</i> , 2(2): 201-16. This paper examines the effects of financial development and institutional quality on economic performance in the East Asian economies using the panel cointegration and panel group mean fully modified OLS estimations. The empirical results based on the Solow growth model indicate that well developed institutional quality and financial market lead to the improved output per capita in East Asian economies. The effect of financial development on economic performance is larger when the financial system is embedded within a sound institutional framework. Thus, institutional improvements in these economies are important, not only in promoting economic development but also to deliver the benefits of financial development.
2006	O43	CV: Azariadis, Costas, and David de la Croix. 2006. "Financial Institutional Reform, Growth, and Equality." In <i>Institutions, Development, and Economic Growth</i> , ed. Theo S. Eicher and Cecilia Garcia-Penalosa, 33-64. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: Cambridge University Press.
2006	P14	Solow, Robert M. 2006. "Comments on Papers by Saint-Paul, Aghion, and Bhide." <i>Capitalism and Society</i> , 1(1): 1-5.
2007		
2007	C63	Oreiro, Jose Luis, and Fabio Hideki Ono. 2007. "Um modelo macrodinamico pos-keynesiano de simulacao. (A Post-Keynesian Macro-dynamic Model of Simulation. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Economia Política/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 27(1): 82-107. The objective of this article is to present the structure and the simulation results of a one-sector macro-dynamic model that embeds some elements of the post-Keynesian theory. The computational simulation of the model replicates some important features of capitalist dynamics as the phenomenon of cyclical growth, the long-run stability of the profit rate and functional distribution of income, the maintenance of idle-capacity in the long-run and the occurrence of a single episode of deep fall in real economic activity, which is in accordance with the rarity character of great crashes in the history of capitalism. Moreover, the simulation results show that a great reduction in inflation rate will be followed by an increase of financial fragility, increasing the likelihood of a great depression. As a policy advice derived from the simulation results, we can state that the Central Bank should never promote big reductions in inflation rate.
2007	D74 F51	Corallo, Elena. 2007. "The Effect of the War Risk: A Comparison of the Consequences of the Two Iraq Wars." <i>International Review of Economics</i> , 54(3): 371-82. This paper measures the effect of the two Iraq wars on some Italian and US financial variables using the heteroskedasticity-based estimation technique (Rigobon and Sack, NBER WP No. 9640, 2003). Our results show that it is not possible to trace a general pattern in the behaviour of the international markets following a period of political and economic instability such as a war. The risk of war caused significant effects on financial markets in 2003; no effect appeared in 1990. The results underline a similar response between the different countries we analyse. Both Italian and American markets reacted in a similar way to both wars.
2007	I38	Daly, Kevin J., and Selim Akhter. 2007. "Finance and Poverty: Evidence from Panel Study." <i>Asia Pacific Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 11(2): 39-57. This paper presents empirical evidence of a direct relationship between financial development and poverty. A poverty determination model that integrates financial development and financial instability is considered. Using panel data for sixty-eight developing countries over the period 1980-2004, the study finds that, on average, financial development is conducive for poverty reduction but that the instability accompanying financial development is detrimental to the poor. This outcome only holds when financial development is measured by the ratio of money to GDP (M3-GDP) and not by the credit-GDP ratio.
2007	I38	Muthulakshmi, C. 2007. "Effectiveness of PMRY Scheme in India." <i>Indian Journal of Finance</i> , 1(4): 15-21. The financial system is the lifeline of the economy. Banks are the backbone of the financial sector. They are the most dominant segment of the country's

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		financial system. Banks plays a pivotal role in the development of a sound economy and form the core of the money market. It facilitates payment mechanism, mobilized insured deposits, act as credit intermediaries, and serve as the principal channel for transmission of monetary policy actions to the economy at large. The banks provided financial assistance only to the industries which had already established as financially sound, with a capacity to repay the loan, favourable credit guarantee, etc. After the Independence in 1947, the Government of India, as well as the state governments, was trying to show concern for the rural poor. The rural scenario in India was quite disturbing and needs much attention to eradicate poverty through employment opportunities. Therefore, the government had come up with different schemes to eradicate poverty. The PMRY scheme was announced and implemented in the VIIIth Five-Year Plan till now.
2007	K12	Galindo, Arturo Jose, and Alejandro Micco. 2007. "Creditor Protection and Credit Response to Shocks." <i>World Bank Economic Review</i>, 21(3): 413-38. This article studies the relationship between creditor protection and credit responses to macroeconomic shocks. Using a data set on legal determinants of finance in a panel of data on aggregate credit growth for 79 countries during 1990-2004, it is shown that credit is more responsive to external shocks in countries with weak legal creditor protection and weak enforcement. The results are statistically and economically significant and robust to alternative measures of creditor protection, to the inclusion of variables that reflect different stages of economic development, to the restriction of the sample to only developing economies, to the controls for systemic crises, to alternative shock measures, and to vector autoregressive specifications.
2007	K12	Kharroubi, Enisse. 2007. "Crises, Volatility, and Growth." <i>World Bank Economic Review</i>, 21(3): 439-60. How do volatility and liquidity crises affect growth? When credit is constrained, a bias toward short-term debt can arise in financing long-term investments, generating maturity mismatches and leading potentially to liquidity crises. The frequency of liquidity crises ("abnormal" volatility) and the volatility of growth ("normal" volatility) are found to have independent negative effects on growth. Financial development however dampens the growth cost of volatility, but only in the case of normal volatility. The growth cost of volatility therefore depends critically on the composition of normal and abnormal volatility, the latter being more costly for growth.
2007	K42	Diss: Lijane, Lebohang. 2007. Essays in Firm-Level Costs of Corruption and the Transmission of Monetary Policy Shocks to the Real Economy. PhD diss. Michigan State University.
2007	M14	Tennant, David, and Claremont Kirton. 2007. "The Impact of Foreign Direct Investment, Financial Crises and Organizational Culture on Managers' Views as to the Finance-Growth Nexus." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i>, 41(3): 625-60. This paper suggests that an important flaw of many theoretical models and empirical tests of the finance-growth relationship is the insufficient attention given to institutional and historical factors that impact on decision-making within financial intermediaries. The paper examines the relationship between financial sector intermediation and economic growth in Jamaica, by analyzing the views of financial institutions' managers as to the practicality of the theorized channels through which the sector is expected to foster economic growth, and the constraints faced in fulfilling these roles. Views expressed varied widely, with important distinctions between indigenous and foreign-owned financial intermediaries, intermediaries that were positively and adversely impacted by financial crisis, and different types of financial intermediaries. Information has been provided that will be useful in fostering improved performance of the Jamaican financial sector, facilitating economic growth and enhancing understanding of practical aspects of the finance-growth debate. The paper concludes that any plans made for development and reform of the financial sector must be based on institutional, historical and other factors unique to the country in which they are implemented.
2007	O13 Q32	Nili, Masoud, and Mahdi Rastad. 2007. "Addressing the Growth Failure of the Oil Economies: The Role of Financial Development." <i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i>, 46(5): 726-40. The oil exporting countries have experienced a relatively continuous fall in GDP per capita over the last 30 years. This is in spite of benefiting from a more than average of the rest of the world investment rate. The findings of this paper, report a lower level of financial development for the oil economies when compared with the rest of the world. We will show in this paper that the higher rate of investment of the oil economies can be explained mainly by the oil revenues and surprisingly, financial development has a net dampening effect on investment for these economies. The paper also shows that the weakness of financial institutions, contributes to the poor performance of economic growth of the oil economies and the weakness of financial institutions might be associated with the dominant role of government in total investment and the weakness of private sector.
2007	Z12	Mirakhor, Abbas. 2007. "Islamic Finance and Globalization: A Convergence?" <i>Journal of Islamic Economics, Banking and Finance</i>, 3(2): 11-71. Islamic finance--understood as achieving maximum risk sharing--diversifies risk and allows it to be shared widely. Implications that follow are: (i) a close relationship between finance and real economic activities and (ii) the rate of return to finance determined by the rate of return to real economic activities rather than the reverse. This system's full operation leads to financial stability, growth of income and employment, and, as a result, reduction in poverty. To obtain these results, preconditions must exist, including a developed financial system; rule of law; legal institutions that protect investors, creditors, and property rights; good governance; policy discipline to ensure macroeconomic stability; and trust in government and institutions. The network of rules and norms mandated by Islam, if implemented, satisfy these preconditions. A vast potential for financial engineering effort in Islamic finance could span each of its basic transaction modes into a menu of instruments for risk-sharing opportunity. The period since 1990 has witnessed dramatic and rapid change in the structure of financial markets and institutions around the globe. It is believed that the benefits of financial globalization would grow as economies are liberalized; legal, institutional, and financial development in countries reach and surpass threshold levels; and greater variety of financial instruments of risk sharing are designed and developed. The paper explores the potential convergence of Islamic and conventional finance as these systems continue their progress in designing and developing better risk-sharing structure and much expanded menu of financial instruments. It discusses the legal, institutional, governance, and financial preconditions that should exist for equity finance to dominate debt financing. Finally, it suggests that most of the preconditions for Islamic finance to achieve its potential could be realized with operationalization of behavioral rules and norms mandated by Islam.
2008		
2008	A33	Mehra, Rajnish. 2008. <i>Handbook of the Equity Risk Premium, Handbooks in Finance</i>. Amsterdam and Boston: Elsevier, North-Holland. Fourteen papers, geared toward doctoral students and beginning researchers, examine research efforts devoted to resolving the equity premium puzzle. Papers discuss basics of the equity premium; risk-based explanations of the equity premium; non-risk-based explanations of the equity premium; equity premia with benchmark levels of consumption--closed-form results; long-run risks and risk compensation in equity markets; the loss aversion/narrow framing approach to the equity premium puzzle; financial markets and the real economy; understanding the equity risk premium puzzle; cash flow risk, discounting risk, and the equity premium puzzle; distribution risk and equity returns; the worldwide equity premium--a smaller puzzle; history and the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		equity risk premium; whether heterogeneity, undiversified risk, and trading frictions can solve the equity premium puzzle; and asset prices and intergenerational risk sharing--the role of idiosyncratic earnings shocks.
2008	C00	Hansen, Lars Peter. 2008. <i>Modeling the Long Run: Valuation in Dynamic Stochastic Economies</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14243. I explore the equilibrium value implications of economic models that incorporate reactions to a stochastic environment. I propose a dynamic value decomposition (DVD) designed to distinguish components of an underlying economic model that influence values over long horizons from components that impact only the short run. To quantify the role of parameter sensitivity and to impute long-term risk prices, I develop an associated perturbation technique. Finally, I use DVD methods to study formally some example economies and to speculate about others. A DVD is enabled by constructing operators indexed by the elapsed time between the date of pricing and the date of the future payoff (i.e. the future realization of a consumption claim). Thus formulated, methods from applied mathematics permit me to characterize valuation behavior as the time between price determination and payoff realization becomes large. An outcome of this analysis is the construction of a multiplicative martingale component of a process that is used to represent valuation in a dynamic economy with stochastic growth. I contrast the differences in the applicability between this multiplicative martingale method and an additive martingale method familiar from time series analysis that is used to identify shocks with long-run economic consequences.
2008	C14	Bos, Charles S. 2008. <i>Model-based Estimation of High Frequency Jump Diffusions with Microstructure Noise and Stochastic Volatility</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 08-011/4. When analysing the volatility related to high frequency financial data, mostly non-parametric approaches based on realised or bipower variation are applied. This article instead starts from a continuous time diffusion model and derives a parametric analog at high frequency for it, allowing simultaneously for microstructure effects, jumps, missing observations and stochastic volatility. Estimation of the model delivers measures of daily variation outperforming their non-parametric counterparts. Both with simulated and actual exchange rate data, the feasibility of this novel approach is shown. The parametric setting is used to estimate the intra-day trend in the Euro/U.S. Dollar exchange rate.
2008	C15	van den End, Jan Willem. 2008. <i>Liquidity Stress-Tester: A macro model for stress-testing banks' liquidity risk</i>. Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Working Papers. This paper presents a macro stress-testing model for market and funding liquidity risks of banks, which have been main drivers of the recent financial crisis. The model takes into account the first and second round (feedback) effects of shocks, induced by behavioural reactions of heterogeneous banks, and idiosyncratic reputation effects. The impact on liquidity risk is simulated by a Monte Carlo approach. This generates distributions of liquidity buffers for each scenario round, including the probability of a liquidity shortfall. An application to Dutch banks illustrates that the second round effects have more impact than the first round effects and hit all types of banks, indicative of systemic risk. This lends support policy initiatives to enhance banks' liquidity buffers and liquidity risk management, which could also contribute to prevent financial stability risks.
2008	C35	Jacobson, Tor, Rikard Kindell, Jesper Linde, and Kasper F. Roszbach. 2008. <i>Firm Default and Aggregate Fluctuations</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7083. This paper studies the relation between macroeconomic fluctuations and corporate defaults while conditioning on industry affiliation and an extensive set of firm-specific factors. Using a multiperiod logit approach on a panel data set for all incorporated Swedish businesses over 1990-2002, we find strong evidence for a substantial and stable impact of aggregate fluctuations. Macroeffects differ across industries in an economically intuitive way. Out-of-sample evaluations show our approach is superior to both models that exclude macro information and best fitting naive forecasting models. While firm-specific factors are useful in ranking firms' relative riskiness, macroeconomic factors capture fluctuations in the absolute risk level.
2008	C63	CV: Guajardo, Jaime C. 2008. "Financial Frictions and Business Cycles in Middle-Income Countries." In <i>Current Account and External Financing</i>, ed. Kevin Cowan, Sebastian Edwards and Rodrigo O. Valdes, 279-344. Series on Central Banking, Analysis, and Economic Policies, vol. 12. Santiago: Central Bank of Chile.
2008	F01	Barrell, Ray. 2008. "The Impact of Rising Oil Prices and Weak Equity Markets on Global Growth." <i>National Institute Economic Review</i>, 0(205): 8-13.
2008	F01	2008. "The Implications of the Financial Crisis for Global Growth." <i>Economic Outlook</i>, 32(4): 11-18.
2008	F12	Herrero, Alicia Garcia, and Juan M. Ruiz. 2008. <i>Do trade and financial linkages foster business cycle synchronization in a small economy?</i>. BBVA Bank, Economic Research Department, Working Papers: 0801. We estimate a system of equations to analyze whether bilateral trade and financial linkages influence business cycle synchronization directly and/or indirectly. Our paper builds upon the existing literature by using bilateral trade and financial flows for a small, open economy (Spain) as benchmark for the results, instead of the US as generally done in the literature. We find that both the similarity of productive structure and trade links promote the synchronization of cycles. However, bilateral financial links are inversely related to the co movement of output. This might point to financial integration allowing an easier transfer of resources between two economies, which could enable their decoupling, as predicted by a standard model of international business cycles. Both the effects of trade and financial links on output synchronization are statistically significant and economically relevant.
2008	F24	Saavedra Garcia, Maria Luisa. 2008. "La crisis financiera estadounidense y su impacto en la economia mexicana. (American Financial Crisis and Its Impact on Mexican Economy. With English summary)." <i>Economia (Universidad de Los Andes): Nueva Etapa</i>, 33(26): 11-41. This paper aims to conduct a study to determine how the U.S. financial crisis will affect the Mexican economy. From Minsky's theory view, it begins with a background of the crisis today and a brief description of the current economic situation in Mexico. Finally, it will consider the economic impact that it will have, given their high dependence on the economy with this country. The main conclusion is that we believe that it will damage the Mexican economy, although Mexican financial authorities has been taking measures to mitigate the impact, given that the three most important components of economy are tied to the U.S. economy: manufacturing exports, remittances, and oil.
2008	F38	Ferreira Gabriel, Luciano, and Jose Luis da Costa Oreiro. 2008. "Fluxos de capitais, fragilidade externa e regimes cambiais--Uma revisao teorica. (Capital Flows, External Fragility and Currency Regimes: A Theoretical Review. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i>, 28(2): 331-57. The major integration and deregulation of the international financial markets increased the degree of interdependence and risk of incompatibility between the financial and monetary policy adopted by different countries. The consequences of these facts are the financial instability and the currency crisis. In this article we develop arguments advocating that independent of the currency regime adopted the national policy makers should take into account, between other factors, the major capital mobility and the integrations of markets. One of the corollaries of our analyses is that countries should pursue policies that reduces the degree of short-term capital volatile by the adoption of capital controls or though measures of prudential supervision.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	F62	Carneiro, Ricardo. 2008. "Globalizacao e Inconvertibilidade Monetaria. (Globalization and Monetary Inconvertibility. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 28(4): 539-56. The central hypothesis of this article is that in the context of globalization, monetary inconvertibility is a crucial problem of peripheral countries. It begins with a brief review of the debate from a historical point of view and then stresses the contemporary opposite's views on the fragility of financial system of emerging countries: the original sin and the debt intolerance hypothesis. Despite of supporting the first one, the article goes further and explores the domestic implication of inconvertibility. It criticizes the jurisdictional uncertainty proposition showing that an inherent flaw in the store of value of emerging market currencies, derived from original sin, is the main reason for de facto inconvertibility and underdevelopment of domestic financial system of these countries.
2008	F63	Kliass, Paulo, and Pierre Salama. 2008. "A globalizacao no Brasil: Responsavel ou bode expiatorio? (Globalization in Brazil: Guilty or Scapegoat? With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 28(3): 371-91. After the sequence of structural adjustments decisions suggested by the IMF, Brazilian economy became wider opened, as the consequences from financial globalization were stronger than those from commercial globalization. Nevertheless, social and economical reality didn't show much improvement. On the contrary, figures on economic increase and inequalities show Brazil behind the average of developing countries. Even if the effects caused by "mondialisation" on weakened economies are well known, globalization can not be taken as the only guilty of weak economic increase, for maintaining the high level of inequalities or for the increase of precariousness. Responsibility must be searched on high inequalities in where operates "mondialisation", on weakness of public policies, on irresponsible way of opening of the economy and in fiscal policy in favor of financial sector. Other countries have reached quite different results, once the have adopted different public policies, which goal was to establish control and reduction upon the negatives effects of globalization.
2008	F65	Kliass, Paulo, and Pierre Salama. 2008. "A globalizacao no Brasil: Responsavel ou bode expiatorio? (Globalization in Brazil: Guilty or Scapegoat? With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 28(3): 371-91. After the sequence of structural adjustments decisions suggested by the IMF, Brazilian economy became wider opened, as the consequences from financial globalization were stronger than those from commercial globalization. Nevertheless, social and economical reality didn't show much improvement. On the contrary, figures on economic increase and inequalities show Brazil behind the average of developing countries. Even if the effects caused by "mondialisation" on weakened economies are well known, globalization can not be taken as the only guilty of weak economic increase, for maintaining the high level of inequalities or for the increase of precariousness. Responsibility must be searched on high inequalities in where operates "mondialisation", on weakness of public policies, on irresponsible way of opening of the economy and in fiscal policy in favor of financial sector. Other countries have reached quite different results, once the have adopted different public policies, which goal was to establish control and reduction upon the negatives effects of globalization.
2008	F65 M40	Platt, Harlan D., and Marjorie B. Platt. 2008. "Financial Distress Comparison across Three Global Regions." <i>Journal of Risk and Financial Management</i> , 1(1): 129-62. Globalization has precipitated movement of output and employment between regions. We examine factors related to corporate financial distress across three continents. Using a multidimensional definition of financial distress we test three hypotheses to explain financial distress using historical financial data. A null hypothesis of a single global model was rejected in favor of a fully relaxed model which created individual financial distress models for each region. This result suggests that despite other indications of worldwide convergence, international differences in accounting rules, lending practices, managements skill levels, and legal requirements among others has kept corporate decline from becoming commoditized.
2008	H74	Schulz, Alexander, and Guntram B. Wolff. 2008. <i>The German sub-national government bond market: evolution, yields and liquidity</i> . Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Centre, Discussion Paper Series 1: Economic Studies: 2008,06. The paper presents a comprehensive data set of all bonds issued by the sixteen German states (Lander) since 1992. It thus provides a complete picture of a capital market comparable in size to funds raised in the German fixed income market for corporations. The quantitative analysis reveals that Lander follow different issuing strategies: while some concentrate to a greater extend on large issues or issue joint bonds with other Lander (Jumbos), others rely more on comparatively small but frequent issues. Moreover, some Lander issue a significant volume-share of their bonds in foreign currencies. Suitable bonds are used to compute yields for the respective Lander at a daily frequency. In addition, we construct a measure of liquidity based on the standard deviation of yields of those bonds that are used to compute the average yield.
2008	J44	Belhocine, Nazim. 2008. <i>The Embodiment of Intangible Investment Goods: a Q-Theory Approach</i> . Queen's University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 1217. Recent empirical findings on firms' expenditure towards the creation and acquisition of knowledge goods, otherwise known as intangibles, suggest that their share in overall investment has grown considerably. Still, intangible investment is rarely present in investment models. In this paper, I extend the q-theory of investment to model explicitly the decision of firms to invest in intangibles. I then use the model to measure the contribution of intangible goods to the overall capital stock in the U.S. The model highlights the embodiment of intangible goods in tangibles and the role of relative price movements in the measurement of the contribution of each type of investment to the overall capital stock. In particular, given that the relative cost of the main input to intangible production, skilled labor, rose substantially in the 80s and 90s, the price of intangibles inherits this rise. As a result, the downward trend in the aggregate investment deflator series reported by national accounts, which accounts only for the presence of tangible investment goods, is found to have a significant downward bias in the 90s. The model also shows that the growth in the overall capital stock from the late-80s until 2000 was driven mainly by an increase in the contribution of intangibles. However, the contribution of intangibles fell consistently after 2000. These results underscore the importance of accounting for the movements in the price of intangibles rather than focusing only on their rising share in overall investment.
2008	L85	Mian, Atif, and Amir Sufi. 2008. <i>The Consequences of Mortgage Credit Expansion: Evidence from the 2007 Mortgage Default Crisis</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13936. We demonstrate that a rapid expansion in the supply of mortgages driven by disintermediation explains a large fraction of recent U.S. house price appreciation and subsequent mortgage defaults. We identify the effect of shifts in the supply of mortgage credit by exploiting within-county variation across zip codes that differed in latent demand for mortgages in the mid 1990s. From 2001 to 2005, high latent demand zip codes experienced large relative decreases in denial rates, increases in mortgages originated, and increases in house price appreciation, despite the fact that these zip codes experienced significantly negative relative income and employment growth over this time period. These patterns for high latent demand zip codes were driven by a sharp relative increase in the fraction of loans sold by originators shortly after origination, a process which we refer to as "disintermediation." The increase in disintermediation-driven mortgage supply to high latent demand zip codes from 2001 to 2005 led to subsequent large increases in mortgage defaults from 2005 to 2007. Our results suggest that moral hazard on behalf of originators selling mortgages is a main culprit for the U.S. mortgage default crisis.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	M16	Juan Pineiro Chousa, Krishna Chaitanya, and Artur Tamazian. 2008. <i>Does Growth & Quality of Capital Markets drive Foreign Capital? The case of Cross-border Mergers & Acquisitions from leading Emerging Economies.</i> William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan Stephen M. Ross Business School, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp911. Is there any interrelationship between firm level FDI in the form of cross border Mergers & Acquisitions and capital markets growth and quality? We addressed this question using panel data of cross border M&A for nine emerging economies. Our study period goes from 1987 to 2006. We find that the stock market variables, viz., capitalization and value addition encourage the number of deals and value of cross border Mergers & Acquisitions. However, the association with regulatory and financial reforms is much stronger and robust.
2008	M40	THE SAME AS F65 Platt, Harlan D., and Marjorie B. Platt. 2008. "Financial Distress Comparison across Three Global Regions." <i>Journal of Risk and Financial Management</i>, 1(1): 129-62.
2008	N42	CV: Heaton, John, and Deborah Lucas. 2008. "Can Heterogeneity, Undiversified Risk, and Trading Frictions Solve the Equity Premium Puzzle?." In <i>Handbook of the Equity Risk Premium</i> . Rajnish Mehra, 535-57. Handbooks in Finance. Amsterdam and Boston: Elsevier, North-Holland.
2008	O25	CV: Mavrotas, George, and S. Mansoob Murshed. 2008. "The Poverty-Macroeconomic Policy Nexus: Some Short-Run Analytics." In <i>Financial Development, Institutions, Growth and Poverty Reduction</i> , ed. Basudeb Guha-Khasnobis and George Mavrotas, 38-60. In association with the United Nations University World Institute for Development Economics Research. Studies in Development Economics and Policy. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2008	O57	Krishna Chaitanya, and Emilia Vazquez Rozas. 2008. <i>ARE EMERGING ECONOMIES FDI INFLOWS COINTEGRATED WITH FDI INFLOWS OF CHINA?--AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION.</i> William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan Stephen M. Ross Business School, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp904. Emerging economies viz., Brazil, China, India, Mexico and South Africa have seen a tremendous increase in the FDI inflows in the last one decade. Amongst all, the FDI inflows of China witnessed sharp rise from 1992. As on 2006, China stood as the world's second largest recipient of FDI inflows (AT Kearney Report, 2006), leaving behind many emerging economies in the race of attracting FDI inflows.
2008	P13	Cabaleiro Casal, M. Jose, and Sonia M. Rodriguez Parada. 2008. "Sociedades cooperativas de banca alternativa. (Cooperatives of Alternative Banking. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Estudios Cooperativos</i>, 0(95): 44-64. Currently in Spain we are witnessing an ethical reorientation of a part of the offer of financial services which gives priority to the social commitment without losing economic viability. This banking model known as alternative banking also known as ethical, social or sustainable banking is distinct from traditional banking. This work wishes to highlight the ideal conditions of cooperatives for the development of alternative banking. Its legal nature and its functional regulations enhance the social utility of the banking activity. The double condition of the partners eliminates intermediaries and allocates directly equity towards financing socially responsible projects, in a way that the financial economy and the real economy advance together.
2008	P23	Yuriy, Serhiy, and Yevhen Savelyev. 2008. "H-Hour: Extreme Economic Reforms in Ukraine at Surmounting the Crisis." <i>Journal of European Economy</i>, 7(4): 369-84. The main dominant thing of present economic crisis in Ukraine is mistakes of state and corporative management of long-term strategic nature. Crisis is enhanced by world financial crisis and became of dangerous nature generally for national safety. This cannot be removed only by fragmentary changes. Conducting of radical economic reforms with probably not popular measures are necessary for surmounting the crisis. Any economic crisis (especially the present one) destroys not only economic status quo. Under its conditions arises new economic conjuncture and interest to new directions of investments is forming. Due to all these anti-crisis measures should be based on forecasting of such tendencies. Specialties of crisis surmounting of Ukrainian industry are of finding resources and mechanisms of changes of structure of industrial production with orientation on decrease of amount and part of energy consumption, mostly of raw material branch and reduce its production to the level which gives possibility of avoiding of crucial state dependence from external sources of supply of energy. Ukraine should take an active position in solving of problems of new financial order and forming of new financial civilization on the basis of philosophy of trust.
2008	R58	Vaona, Andrea, and Roberto Patuelli. 2008. "New Empirical Evidence on Local Financial Development and Growth." <i>Letters in Spatial and Resource Sciences</i>, 1(2-3): 147-57. In this paper, we show that the regional finance-growth nexus in Italy is robust to a series of innovations with respect to the existing literature on the topic. We use finer measures of economic and financial development, as well as instruments with a deeper economic content. We rely on state-of-the-art cross-sectional and panel estimation methods, and we offer a thorough investigation of the nonlinearities in the relation between finance and growth. Our results show that, while local financial development is a key factor for economic growth, in regions with inefficient courts more credit might translate into reduced growth due to opportunistic behaviour and the consequent misallocation of funds.
2009		
2009	A11	Schneider, Friedrich, and Gebhard Kirchgassner. 2009. "Financial and World Economic Crisis: What Did Economists Contribute?" <i>Public Choice</i>, 140(3-4): 319-27. In this paper, we deal with two questions, (1) what are the origins of the current financial crisis, and (2) what did economists contribute, or why did economists fail to provide a convincing answer for the origins of the crisis, and possible solutions to overcome it? The economics profession apparently was unaware of the looming worldwide financial and economic crisis, and significantly underestimated its global dimensions and consequences. A first and preliminary analysis is undertaken to explore reasons for these failures. We conclude by pointing to some consequences for economics as well as for economic policy.
2009	A11	CV: Gabel, Ilene. 2009. "Neo-liberal Finance and Third World (Mal)development." In <i>Heterodox Macroeconomics: Keynes, Marx and Globalization</i> , ed. Jonathan P. Goldstein and Michael G. Hillard, 250-60. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2009	A11 A13	Colander, David. 2009. "The Financial Crisis and the Systemic Failure of the Economics Profession." <i>Critical Review</i>, 21(2-3): 249-67. Economists not only failed to anticipate the financial crisis; they may have contributed to it--with risk and derivatives models that, through spurious precision and untested theoretical assumptions, encouraged policy makers, and market participants to see more stability and risk sharing than was actually present. Moreover, once the crisis occurred, it was met with incomprehension by most economists because of models that, on the one hand, downplay the possibility that economic actors may exhibit highly interactive behavior; and, on the other, assume that any homogeneity will involve economic actors sharing the economist's own putatively correct model of the economy, so that error can stem only from an exogenous shock. The financial

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		crisis presents both an ethical and an intellectual challenge to economics, and an opportunity to reform its study by grounding it more solidly in reality.
2009	A11	Jora, Octavian-Dragomir. 2009. "Expansiunea creditului si "economia in trei timpi". Despre boom-crisis-bust in cazul subprime. (With English summary)." <i>Romanian Economic Journal</i> , 31(1): 43-74. A proven fact though is that an "economic crisis" is also an "intellectual crisis" in the economists tribe. For almost a century economists didn't manage to reach a consensus on the final cause and perfect answer to such economic troubles. Mainstreamers say there is neither bubble nor boom-bust cycles, just complex states of the economy, due to atypical evolutions in factor structure, such as new technologies, that the government cannot ever systematically control. The ones grounded in Keynes' work oppose with "market psychology" and anti-cyclic policies that can calm the boom and fight the bust. Finally, a third set blames all these problems on the fundamental model on which modern banking systems work, with a fractional reserve and the back-up of a central bank. The latter belong to the Austrian School of Economics, whose theory of business cycle the author of this article is going to briefly apply to the subprime crisis, as well as to its further developments.
2009	A13	THE SAME AS A11 Colander, David. 2009. "The Financial Crisis and the Systemic Failure of the Economics Profession." <i>Critical Review</i> , 21(2-3): 249-67.
2009	A22	Fontana, Giuseppe, and Mark Setterfield. 2009. "Macroeconomics, Endogenous Money and the Contemporary Financial Crisis: A Teaching Model." <i>International Journal of Pluralism and Economics Education</i> , 1(1-2): 130-47. This paper develops an undergraduate macroeconomics teaching model that features endogenous money and an explicit account of commercial bank behaviour. It therefore transcends common shortcomings of existing teaching models based on either IS-LM or its successor, the New Consensus. The model is used to explain the recent financial crisis and its macroeconomic impact, and to analyse the effects and potential shortcomings of monetary and fiscal policy responses to the crisis.
2009	A22 A23	Burton, Maureen, and Bruce Brown. 2009. <i>The Financial System and the Economy: Principles of Money and Banking, Fifth edition</i> . Armonk, N.Y. and London: Sharpe. Expanded fifth edition textbook for introductory undergraduate and graduate students explores the financial system, recent changes to the financial system due to the current economic crisis, and an analytical framework for understanding these changes. Discusses money and its role in the economy; the overseer--the Federal Reserve System; financial markets, instruments, and market makers; interest rates and bond prices; the structure of interest rates; market efficiency and the flow of funds among sectors; an introduction to financial intermediaries and risk; commercial banking structure, regulation, and performance; financial innovation; financial instability and strains on the financial system; regulation of the banking system and the financial services industry; the debt markets; the stock market; securities firms, mutual funds, and financial conglomerates; how exchange rates are determined; forward, futures, and options agreements; the international financial system; the Fed, depository institutions, and the money supply process; the demand for real money balances and market equilibrium; financial aspects of the household, business, government, and rest-of-the-world sectors; aggregate demand and aggregate supply; the challenges of monetary policy; the process of monetary policy formulation; policy implementation; and monetary policy in a globalized financial system.
2009	B30	Ponsot, Jean-Francois, and Sergio Rossi, eds. 2009. <i>The Political Economy of Monetary Circuits: Tradition and Change in Post-Keynesian Economics</i> , New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan. Ten papers offer a modern approach to monetary macroeconomics that is deeply rooted in the post-Keynesian tradition outside mainstream economics. Papers discuss circuit theory supplementing John Maynard Keynes's genuine analysis of the monetary economy of production (Claude Gnos); bridging the gap between monetary circuit theory and post-Keynesian monetary theory (Jesper Jespersen); monetary circuit theory and money emissions (Sergio Rossi); the existence of profits within the monetary circuit--some unanswered questions revisited (Louis-Philippe Rochon); saving, firms' self-financing, and fixed capital formation in the monetary circuit (Jean-Luc Bailly); finance and the realization problem in Rosa Luxemburg--a "circuitist" reappraisal (Riccardo Bellofiore and Marco Passarella); money, capital turnover, and the leisure class--Thorstein Veblen's tips for a monetary theory of production (Guglielmo Forges Davanzati and Riccardo Realfonzo); from Wicksell to Keynes--some thoughts on the role of a central bank in the tradition of monetary circuit theory (Stefano Figuera); the dynamics of the monetary circuit (Steve Keen); and the financialization of modern economies in monetary circuit theory (Marc Pilkington).
2009	C01	Malkiel, Burton, Atanu Saha, and Alex Grecu. 2009. <i>The Clustering of Extreme Movements: Stock Prices and the Weather</i> . Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 186malkiel.pdf. A striking feature of the United States stock market is the tendency of days with very large movements of stock prices to be clustered together. We define an extreme movement in stock prices as one that can be characterized as a three sigma event; that is, a daily movement in the broad stock-market index that is three or more standard deviations away from the average movement. We find that such extreme movements are typically preceded by, but not necessarily followed by, unusually large stock-price movements. Interestingly, a similar clustering of extreme observations of temperature in New York City can be observed. A particularly robust finding in this paper is that extreme movements in stock prices are usually preceded by larger than average daily movements during the preceding three-day period. This suggests that investors might fashion a market timing strategy, switching from stocks to cash in advance of predicted extreme negative stock returns. In fact, we have been able to simulate market timing strategies that are successful in avoiding nearly eighty percent of the negative extreme move days, yielding a significantly lower volatility of returns. We find, however, that a variety of alternative strategies do not improve an investor's long-run average return over the return that would be earned by the buy-and-hold investor who simply stayed fully-invested in the stock market.
2009	C18	CV: Drehmann, Mathias. 2009. "Macroeconomic Stress-Testing Banks: A Survey of Methodologies." In <i>Stress-Testing the Banking System: Methodologies and Applications</i> , ed. Mario Quagliariello, 37-67. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	D03	McDonald, Ian M. 2009. "The Global Financial Crisis and Behavioural Economics." <i>Economic Papers</i> , 28(3): 249-54. Conventional economics, which is based on Homo economicus, cannot provide a satisfactory explanation for the global financial crisis. However, behavioural economics, and the concept of present bias, self-serving bias, 'new era' stories, money illusion, comparisons with reference levels and herding, can provide an explanation.
2009	D10	CV: Lucas, Robert E., Jr. 2009. "Asset Prices in an Exchange Economy." In <i>Milton Friedman, Robert E. Lucas, Jr. and Edmund S. Phelps</i> , ed. Howard R. Vane and Chris Mulhearn, 286-302. Elgar Reference Collection. Pioneering Papers of the Nobel Memorial Laureates in Economics, vol. 1. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	D41	Ng, Yew-Kwang. 2009. "Why Is a Financial Crisis Important? The Significance of the Relaxation of the Assumption of Perfect Competition." <i>International Journal of Business and Economics</i> , 8(2): 91-114. Under the usual assumption of perfect competition, we have money being neutral and changes in nominal aggregate demand cannot affect the real economic variables. If so, a financial

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		crisis cannot be very important. However, the real world is characterized more by non-perfect competition when changes in nominal demand can affect real variables. This paper shows the important differences and explains the crux of these differences from both the demand and cost sides. It also provides a simplified general-equilibrium analysis of the economy and shows that, by concentrating on a representative firm and on how this firm is affected by macro variables and simplified interaction with other firms, macro analysis of the economy without assuming perfect competition is manageable with more realistic and richer results.
2009	E02	CV: Pedersen, Lasse Heje. 2009. <i>When Everyone Runs for the Exit</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15297. The dangers of shouting "fire" in a crowded theater are well understood, but the dangers of rushing to the exit in the financial markets are more complex. Yet, the two events share several features, and I analyze why people crowd into theaters and trades, why they run, what determines the risk, whether to return to the theater or trade when the dust settles, and how much to pay for assets (or tickets) in light of this risk. These theoretical considerations shed light on the recent global liquidity crisis and, in particular, the quant event of 2007.
2009	F10	CV: Mino, Kazuo. 2009. "Preference Structure and Volatility in a Financially Integrated World." In <i>International Trade and Economic Dynamics</i> . Koji Shimomura, 323-41. Edited by Takashi Kamihigashi and Laixun Zhao. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2009	F18	Garcia Andres, Gonzalo. 2009. "Apuntes para una teoria post-crisis de la intervencion publica en el sistema financiero. (With English summary)." <i>Papeles de Economia Espanola</i> , 0(122): 180-92. The financial crisis has established the beginning of a new trend of change and intensification of public intervention in the financial system. It has become necessary to work towards ensuring the success of the major current reform considering the difficult challenge of making the most of the potential welfare generation of an open market-based financial system. Thoughts concerning the financial system and its relation with real economy in this article commence with the proposal of a new theoretical framework, as an alternative to that of financial markets' efficiency. At the same time, the fundamental issues to be applied by the new regulatory system are stated, considering the market failures that should be dealt with. We end, finally, in some of the challenges of the correct application of the regulation and treatment of systemic entities.
2009	F50	CV: Altman, Roger C. 2009. "Globalization in Retreat: Further Geopolitical Consequences of the Financial Crisis." <i>Foreign Affairs</i> , 88(4): 2-7. The popularity of the U.S. economic model is waning. To put globalization back on track, President Barack Obama must articulate the benefits of open markets and free trade.
2009	F50	CV: Yeldan, Erinc. 2009. <i>On the Nature and Causes of the Collapse of the Wealth of Nations, 2007-2008: The End of a Facade Called Globalization</i> . Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. In this working paper, Erinc Yeldan investigates the 2007-2008 financial crisis, hailed as the most devastating (and complex) crisis of capitalism since the great depression of 1929. He suggests that the 2007-2008 crisis was not the end result of a series of technical errors or ad hoc developments that occurred on their own, but was instead the result of the systemic imbalances of capitalism over the last three decades. In order to evaluate the conditions of the global crisis more clearly, Yeldan considers it critical that its underlying structural causes are understood. The paper reflects the Marxian literature on crises, prominently that of Rosa Luxemburg, pointing out to the necessity of a 'corrective war' in order to break with old institutions, old technologies, and old methods of accumulation.
2009	H41	CV: Costi, Bruno. 2009. "Italy Holds Its Own in the Global Crisis: The Annual Report of Censis on 2009." <i>Review of Economic Conditions in Italy</i> , 0(3): 475-91.
2009	H50	Stiglitz, Joseph E. 2009. "The Anatomy of a Murder: Who Killed America's Economy?" <i>Critical Review</i> , 21(2-3): 329-39. The main cause of the crisis was the behavior of the banks--largely a result of misguided incentives unrestrained by good regulation. Conservative ideology, along with unrealistic economic models of perfect information, perfect competition, and perfect markets, fostered lax regulation, and campaign contributions helped the political process along. The banks misjudged risk, wildly overleveraged, and paid their executives handsomely for being short-sighted; lax regulation let them get away with it--putting at risk the entire economy. The mortgage brokers neglected due diligence, since they would not bear the risk of default once their mortgages had been securitized and sold to others. Others can be blamed: the ratings agencies that judged subprime securities as investment grade; the Fed, which contributed low interest rates; the Bush administration, whose Iraq war and tax cuts for the rich made low interest rates necessary. But low interest rates can be a boon; it was the financial institutions that turned them into a bust.
2009	H50	Hsing, Yu. 2009. "Impacts of Changing Crude Oil Prices and Macroeconomic Conditions on Short-Term Output Fluctuations in Japan." <i>Japanese Economy</i> , 36(2): 103-14. Applying the monetary policy function (Romer 2000, 2006; Taylor 2001), this article reveals that a 10 percent rise in the real crude oil price is expected to reduce Japan's real gross domestic product (GDP) by 0.19 percent and that increased government spending as a percent of the GDP, a higher real stock price, real appreciation of the yen, a lower world real interest rate, and a lower expected inflation rate would raise real output for Japan.
2009	H50	Bertola, Giuseppe, and Anna Lo Prete. 2009. "Openness, Financial Markets and Policies: Cross-Country and Dynamic Patterns." <i>Annales d'Economie et de Statistique</i> , 0(95-96): 167-82. We document significant and robust empirical relationships in cross-country panel data between government size or social expenditure on the one hand, and trade and financial development indicators on the other. Across countries, deeper economic integration is associated with more intense government redistribution, but more developed financial markets weaken that relationship. Over time, controlling for country-specific effects, public social expenditure appears to be eroded by globalization trends where financial market development can more easily substitute for it.
2009	I20 Q12	Henderson, Jason. 2009. "Crisis in U.S. Financial Markets--Spillover and Recovery Prospects in Rural America: Discussion." <i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i> , 91(5): 1209-10.
2009	I23	Fontana, Giuseppe, and Mark Setterfield. 2009. "Macroeconomics, Endogenous Money and the Contemporary Financial Crisis: A Teaching Model." <i>International Journal of Pluralism and Economics Education</i> , 1(1-2): 130-47. This paper develops an undergraduate macroeconomics teaching model that features endogenous money and an explicit account of commercial bank behaviour. It therefore transcends common shortcomings of existing teaching models based on either IS-LM or its successor, the New Consensus. The model is used to explain the recent financial crisis and its macroeconomic impact, and to analyse the effects and potential shortcomings of monetary and fiscal policy responses to the crisis.
2009	I28 O38	CV: Fagerberg, Jan, and Martin Srholec. 2009. "Innovation Systems, Technology and Development: Unpacking the Relationships." In <i>Handbook of Innovation Systems and Developing Countries: Building Domestic Capabilities in a Global Setting</i> , ed. Bengt-Ake Lundvall, K. J. Joseph, Cristina Chaminade and Jan Vang, 83-115. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	J16	Jefferson, Therese, and Alison Preston. 2009. "Women's Earnings Security in a Context of Economic Crisis." <i>Journal of Australian Political Economy</i> , 0(64): 117-40. There are likely to be important gender differences in both the short and long term effects of economic downturns (ILO, 2009; Tutnjevic, 2002). Typically the differences are attributable to three contrasts between the working lives of men and women. Firstly, women are traditionally over represented in casualised workforce sectors that are relatively less regulated and susceptible to changes in working hours and employment conditions. Secondly, men and women are concentrated in different industries and occupations and therefore the gender effects of a change in economic conditions differ according to the effects on specific sectors of the economy. Thirdly, women in Australia and many other societies undertake a disproportionately large amount of unpaid household work. Economic conditions which result in reduced public expenditure on service provision can increase the demands on household unpaid labour to make up the shortfall. These contrasts mean that government policies aimed at stimulating the economy can have different implications for men's and women's employment, depending on which sectors are targeted for government expenditure and support. Policies focused on physical infrastructure such as buildings may have a more positive effect in traditionally male industries (Richardson, 2009). The conventional wisdom, backed by a large and growing research literature suggests that part-time workers in low paid industries are likely to be among the first casualties in an economic downturn (Seguino, 2009). Not only are they likely to lack negotiating power; they are also likely to have relatively low levels of accumulated assets to draw upon if they lose their jobs. These general patterns can differ, however, depending on specific combinations of social, industry, occupational, and government policy responses to an economic downturn. The sudden and steep economic crisis in Australia since September 2008 is a good example of the way in which actual developments in women's employment and official data may differ from the experiences of past recessions. In this article, we review official Australian data on women's employment, earnings and wealth immediately preceding and after September 2008. The data show that, while patterns of employment and earnings appear, superficially, to demonstrate that women are faring comparatively well there are also indications that there are serious short- and long-term challenges for women in the Australian labour market. This has serious implications for policy and for the growing number of men who are facing patterns of employment that were once more strongly associated with feminised workforces.
2009	K21 L40	Fingleton, John. 2009. "La politica della concorrenza in tempo di crisi. (Competition Policy in Troubled Times. With English summary)." <i>Mercato Concorrenza Regole</i> , 11(1): 7-22. The article analyses the link between competition policy and credit crunch. In particular, the public confidence in the ability of competitive markets to deliver positive outcomes is scrutinised by underlining the risks that the financial crisis and the economic downturn can facilitate. In this respect, it is also discussed the role of competition agencies, which need to be able to respond quickly to changing priorities, display a degree of pragmatism in recognising times when other policy interests may over-ride competition policy and support governments in tackling powerful private vested interests.
2009	L74	Mocanu, Florina. 2009. "Financial Crisis Impact on Construction and Real Estate Sectors in Romania." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i> , 4(3): 127-35. This paper presents the evolution of construction and real estate sectors in Romania in the context of current financial crisis, highlighting the internal and international economic climate. The evolutions of the main macroeconomic indicators and sectoral factors of influence on them are presented. Construction and real estate sectors are particularly affected by the worsening perception of the risk, of financing difficulties, doubling the risk of liquidity with the solvency one.
2009	M10	Dolgopiatova, T. 2009. "Corporate Governance in Russian Companies: The Role of Globalization and the Crisis." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 52(6): 76-92. The article studies the development of corporate governance in Russian companies in the contexts of both economic growth and world crisis. The interests of domestic or foreign shareholders and top managers work as incentives for improving corporate governance tools. These interests are determined by a number of economic and institutional conditions. In the 2000s, Russian businesses entered world financial markets (including stock exchanges) and mergers and acquisitions markets. The participation of foreign shareholders in equity and control of domestic companies has been growing. These trends have resulted in intense use of corporate governance standards under the impact of stock market regulations and the disciplined influence of foreign shareholders, managers, and nonexecutive (independent) directors. The crisis has dramatically reduced the decision-making horizon, discredited IPOs, violated minor shareholders' rights, and increased management opportunism and stockholders' return to executive management.
2009	M42	Farkas, Istvan. 2009. "The Growing Responsibility of Financial Supervisory Authorities." <i>Development and Finance/Fejlesztés és Finaszírozás: Quarterly Hungarian Economic Review</i> , 0(1). Supervision based on monitoring must be replaced by forward-looking activities. In addition, the main purpose of coexistence with the market must be seen as being for the supervisory authorities to gain an understanding of the institutions' business models. These are the essential steps required if the supervisory authorities are to succeed in imposing a longer-term view instead of short-term market solutions. Durable legislation is important, but in a rapidly changing situation durable rules can only be drawn up once the most important qualitative elements are fixed. This, however, still leaves an area which, in the spirit of the rules, and in a transparent and accountable manner, has to be filled by the regulatory role of the supervisory authorities. The most significant change required is that longer-term interests must take precedence over short-term interests. One aspect of this is a change in the way issues of interest are handled, but greater controls must also be introduced for institutions which are critical to the system, such as auditors and rating agencies. One way of reducing chauvinism in the sector would be to have more integrated rules and supervision, whilst a solution to the issue of the self-interest of national supervisors could be a uniform European system with limits on legislative exceptions and European level supervision.
2009	N16	Gerchunoff, Pablo, and Lucas Llach. 2009. "Equality or Growth: A Twentieth Century Argentine Dilemma." <i>Revista de Historia Económica</i> , 27(3): 397-426. Argentina's long term economic performance between 1880 and 2000 (convergence with the rich followed by divergence) can be understood in terms of the economic and political consequences of its peculiar factor endowments. Skewed endowments meant huge gains from trade during the first globalization boom; but, conversely, disintegration of world commerce in the Depression was a heavier blow for such a naturally specialized economy. The extreme protectionism, characteristic of the post-war period, was related to the country's peculiar economic structure: comparative advantages in food production and disadvantages in (labor-intensive) manufacturing implied that closing the economy was a political winner, though it eventually hampered growth. The road to openness followed in the last quarter of the 20th century would have meant, correspondingly, an increase in inequality. Attempts to moderate it through debt accumulation and exchange rate appreciation destabilized the economy and contributed further to Argentina's comparative decline.
2009	N26 N46	Musacchio, Aldo. 2009. <i>Experiments in Financial Democracy: Corporate Governance and Financial Development in Brazil, 1882-1950</i> . Studies in Macroeconomic History. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press. Presents a historical description of the evolution of corporate governance and stock markets in Brazil in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries. Discusses financial development in Brazil in the nineteenth century; the stock exchange and the early industrialization of Brazil, 1882-1930; the foundations of financial democracy--disclosure laws and shareholder protections in corporate bylaws; voting rights, government guarantees, and ownership concentration, 1890-1950; directors, corporate governance, and executive

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		compensation in Brazil, circa 1909; bond markets and creditor rights in Brazil, 1850-1945; whether bankers were acting as market makers; what went wrong after World War I; and the rise of concentrated ownership in the twentieth century.
2009	N30	Mishkin, Frederic S. 2009. "Why We Shouldn't Turn Our Backs on Financial Globalization." <i>IMF Staff Papers</i> , 56(1): 139-70. This essay argues that financial globalization can be a powerful force in promoting economic growth and the reduction of poverty in emerging market countries. Financial development enables the financial system to allocate capital to its most productive uses and is crucial to the success of an economy. Financial globalization encourages financial development by weakening the power of groups such as government and entrenched private special interests, which have much to lose from an efficient financial system, and by encouraging support for institutional reforms to make the financial system work better. On the other hand, financial globalization, if it is not managed properly, has a dark side and can lead to financial crises that cause much economic hardship. Getting financial globalization to work well is no easy task and requires policies that promote property rights and good-quality financial information that encourage effective prudential supervision, and that promote a stable macroeconomic environment. Although these policies need to be home-grown, international financial institutions like the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank can create incentives to promote these policies in emerging market countries. Citizens in advanced countries can also help by supporting the opening up of their markets to goods and services from poorer countries, and thereby encourage expansion of their export sectors, which creates increased support for financial development and less vulnerability to financial crises.
2009	N46	THE SAME AS N26 Musacchio, Aldo. 2009. <i>Experiments in Financial Democracy: Corporate Governance and Financial Development in Brazil, 1882-1950</i> , Studies in Macroeconomic History. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	N51	Dupont, Brandon R. 2009. "Panic in the Plains: Agricultural Markets and the Panic of 1893." <i>Cliometrica</i> , 3(1): 27-54. Nearly every previous study of the 1893 bank panic acknowledges its regional concentration in the Western states yet few provide any in-depth study of what caused such a distinct regional pattern. Here, I recast the 1893 crisis as having its origins in agricultural markets and then spreading to Western banks that were highly exposed to agricultural shocks. Negative shocks to agricultural yields and the relative importance of the wheat crop for specific states emerge as important explanations for the regional pattern of bank closures and thus for the panic itself.
2009	O38	THE SAME AS I28 CV: Fagerberg, Jan, and Martin Srholec. 2009. "Innovation Systems, Technology and Development: Unpacking the Relationships."
2009	P26	CV: Lehmann, Alexander. 2009. "Banks and Financial Reform: Their Role in Sustaining Russia's Growth." In <i>Current Trends in the Russian Financial System</i> , ed. Morten Balling, 89-106. Chapters by Stephan Barisitz et al. SUEF Studies 2009/2. Vienna: Societe Universitaire Europeenne de Recherches Financieres.
2009	P26	Pei, Xiaoge. 2009. "International Financial Crisis and Marxism. (In Chinese. With English summary.)" <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i> , 44(11): 4-11. Marxism is not only directly facing the problem of capitalist market economy, but also establishing a unique angle to investigate international financial crisis, furnishing a scientific idea of melting crisis and accelerating development by liberating and enriching the people. The basic approach for China to convert the crisis into opportunity is to inaugurate and develop the Theoretical System of Chinese Characteristic Socialism continuously and to promote development constantly. After erupt of the international financial crisis, western left wing economists, especially Communist Parties in various countries exhale plenty voice of Marxism and form a tendency which the influence of Marxism gradually debouch low tide.
2009	Q12	THE SAME AS I20 Henderson, Jason. 2009. "Crisis in U.S. Financial Markets--Spillover and Recovery Prospects in Rural America: Discussion." <i>American Journal of Agricultural Economics</i> , 91(5): 1209-10.
2009	Q14	Ellinger, Paul N. 2009. "Financial Markets and Agricultural Credit at a Time of Uncertainty." <i>Choices</i> , 24(1): 32-35. The financial crisis is having a profound impact on our economy. Financial markets in agriculture have not been immune to the crisis. Financial institutions lending to the agricultural sector will have to compete for scarce capital in a market of tighter liquidity.
2009	Q14	Dupont, Brandon R. 2009. "Panic in the Plains: Agricultural Markets and the Panic of 1893." <i>Cliometrica</i> , 3(1): 27-54. Nearly every previous study of the 1893 bank panic acknowledges its regional concentration in the Western states yet few provide any in-depth study of what caused such a distinct regional pattern. Here, I recast the 1893 crisis as having its origins in agricultural markets and then spreading to Western banks that were highly exposed to agricultural shocks. Negative shocks to agricultural yields and the relative importance of the wheat crop for specific states emerge as important explanations for the regional pattern of bank closures and thus for the panic itself.
2009	Q31 Q54	van der Ploeg, Frederick. 2009. "Global Crises and Developing Countries: Financial, Environmental, Resource and Food Perspectives." <i>International Review of Environmental and Resource Economics</i> , 3(2): 119-60. The global financial crisis has potentially many adverse effects on the developing world: falls in exports of goods and services to the OECD, dramatic falls in commodity prices and resource exports, and falls in remittances. Many of the poorer countries are heavily specialized and dependent on natural resources, often landlocked, ethnically polarized, and financially underdeveloped. They therefore suffer especially from the notorious volatility of natural resource prices. Volatile oil prices harm not only producers and consumers in the developing world, but also harm environmental quality if they hold back irreversible investments in costly energy-saving technology and hydrocarbon substitutes. In the aftermath of the crisis, political leaders should seek for a global deal whereby resource-rich developing countries are helped to cope with managing very volatile streams of resource revenues while cutting back pollution of the energy industries. The global crisis facing the world today is thus not only a financial crisis, but also a fuel and commodity crisis. In addition, the world also faces a food, water, and climate change crisis, all of which undermine the ability to sustain prosperity and eradicate poverty in the developing world. Hence, the contours of a Global Green New Deal will be sketched.
2009	Q50	Gleeson, Brendan. 2009. "A Twin Crisis of Capital in an Urban Age." <i>Journal of Australian Political Economy</i> , 0(64): 165-77. The world faces a twin threat from simultaneous economic and environmental crises. Human society, now heavily urbanised, will mostly encounter these threats in cities and large human settlements. The crisis of financial capital is a crisis of financial capitals, the urban hubs of neoliberal global order. In an era of globalised interdependency, the pain of the wealthy metropolitan centres will likely be the agonies of the world's poorer peripheries. David Harvey (2009) writes: "My guess is that half of the financial crises over the last 30 years are urban property based. The origins of this crisis in the United States came from something called the sub prime mortgage crises. I call this not a sub prime mortgage crisis but an urban crisis." Australia and its cities remain on the margins of the crisis. We don't yet feel the searing pain that is so apparent in global pivots, like New York, or aspiring tigers like Dublin, where unemployment soars as public finances plummet. And yet our cities are already on the edge of social and environmental defaults that widened during the era of neoliberal rule (McManus, 2004). Australian author and social commentator, John Birmingham (2009) depicts 'The Coming Storm' whose advance clouds are already engulfing those in vulnerable employment sectors, like mining, business services, and manufacturing, where retrenchment and reduced hours are the norm. The tempests of

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		global warming and resource (especially oil) volatility threaten the fundamental circulation and health of an urban process that produced ever higher velocities. This process pushed continuously against the constraints of time. Time is the agent of delay, decay, and debility which reminds us that we exist in nature not outside it. In doing so, as Harvey (1982) reminds us, the urban process in capitalism seeks ways of overcoming barriers to the realisation of value and profit. The city is a means for overcoming 'the limits to capital' presented by the time-space dimensions of nature. As capitalism has evolved--and suffered and survived crises--it has sought new pathways to the realisation of value in city processes. A key instance of this in the twentieth-century was the motorisation of urban mobility to reduce spatial frictions of the labour process.
2009	Q54	United Nations Conference on Trade and Development. 2009. <i>Trade and Development Report, 2009, Report by the UNCTAD Secretariat</i> . Sales No. E.09.II.D.16. New York and Geneva: United Nations Publications. Assesses recent trends and prospects in the world economy, focusing on responding to the global crisis and climate change mitigation and development. Discusses the impact of the global crisis and the short-term policy response; the financialization of commodity markets; learning from the crisis--policies for safer and sounder financial systems; reform of the international monetary and financial system; and climate change mitigation and development.
2009	Q54	THE SAME AS Q31 van der Ploeg, Frederick. 2009. "Global Crises and Developing Countries: Financial, Environmental, Resource and Food Perspectives." <i>International Review of Environmental and Resource Economics</i> , 3(2): 119-60.
2009	R41	Astley, Mark, Julia Giese, Michael Hume, and Chris Kubelec. 2009. "Global Imbalances and the Financial Crisis." <i>Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin</i> , 49(3): 178-90. The recent financial crisis has put the spotlight on the rapid rise in credit which preceded it and the macroeconomic context in which it developed. This article examines the contribution of international savings and investment imbalances to the crisis and how these imbalances have evolved since its onset, focusing on the UK experience as a deficit country over the past decade. It also briefly discusses some implications of the crisis for global imbalances over the medium term.
2010		
2010	A10 A12	Underhill, Geoffrey R. D. 2010. <i>Theory and the Market after the Crisis: the Endogeneity of Financial Governance</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8164. The inheritance of contemporary financial economics invites us to consider financial stability as integral to a liberal market setting. The crisis however demonstrated that financial markets may prove highly dysfunctional in the absence of adequate mechanisms of regulation and governance. This implies that economic theory requires an enhanced understanding of the intersection of economic rationality with the rationality of governance. This article extends the insights of institutional economics to demonstrate that the emergence of the institutions of financial governance is endogenous to the utility-maximising behaviour of competing economic agents. Utility-maximising behaviour and conflict over the terms of competition in the market generate both the formal and informal institutions and processes of governance such as regulation and dispute settlement. The model is illustrated by the case of international finance, predicting forms of policy rent seeking in a market environment: private interests embedded in public policy processes simultaneously reshaped both market and governance in line with their own perceived utility functions. The model predicts that similar policy rent seeking will dominate the reform process. Successful reform will require a conceptual understanding of this link between governance and market competition, and appropriate changes in the nature of the policy process so as to reshape markets to avoid financial instability in the future.
2010	B11	Basevi, Giorgio. 2010. "La crisi finanziaria internazionale: Da Erodoto a Plutarco, passando per Goldfinger. (The International Financial Crisis: An Excursus from Herodotus to Plutarch, with a Stop at Goldfinger. With English summary)." <i>Politica Economica</i> , 26(3): 325-37. This article is not a traditional scientific work in economics. It was written following the oral discussion of a book--Dionigi I. (ed.), "Il dio denaro", BUR Rizzoli 2010--that the author made on the occasion of its publication. The author suggests adding a couple of classical writings taken from Herodotus and from Plutarch, to the collection of classical pieces that are discussed in the book by various experts on the classics. The first quotation that the author presents is taken from "The Histories" of Herodotus, and seems particularly interesting for the regulation of financial markets, and the role that its insufficiency played in building up the international financial crisis of 2007-2010. The second quotation is taken from "The Life of Lycurgus", by Plutarch, and is particularly illuminating for another aspect of the current crisis, i.e., the fear that exit from it may need to bring about inflation in order to reduce the burden of recently accumulated stocks of public debt. As for the reference to Goldfinger, the author hopes that it will make the potential reader curious enough to become an actual reader of his paper.
2010	B26	Corsi, Marcella, and Giulio Guarini. 2010. "Le cause reali delle crisi finanziarie: L'approccio di Paolo Sylos Labini. (With English summary)." <i>Studi e Note di Economia</i> , 15(3): 389-412. In his "Le prospettive dell'economia mondiale" ("Prospects for the world economy") of 2003 Paolo Sylos Labini analyses the real and financial factors of the American economy and expresses pessimistic forebodings on the future economic trends in the USA and other parts of the world which, in the light of the events occurring as from 2007, can now be seen to have been justified. The aim of this paper is to provide his ideas with a place in the present debate on the American financial crisis and, to this end, the paper is divided into three parts. At first, we delineate the approach taken by Paolo Sylos Labini in examining the links between the financial system and economic system, highlighting the Classical, Schumpeterian, and Keynesian elements contained in it. We then turn the focus on the four key elements of financial crisis according to Sylos Labini: income distribution, innovation, market forms, and debt sustainability. Finally, we recall some considerations by Sylos Labini on the three themes central to the present debate on the American crisis, namely the rate of interest in monetary policy, the role of the managers, and expectations.
2010	B41	Colander, David. 2010. "The Economic Profession, the Financial Crisis, and Method." <i>Journal of Economic Methodology</i> , 17(4): 419-27. In 2007-2008, the world economy came perilously close to a systemic failure in which a financial system collapse almost undermined the entire world economy as we know it. These events have led some to fault the economics profession for its failure to predict the crisis, and to ask whether the crisis will lead the economics profession to change its ways. In this paper, I will discuss these two issues, and then turn to some suggestions for institutional changes in the economics profession that might lead to better outcomes in the future.
2010	B41	du Plessis, Stan. 2010. "Implications for Models in Monetary Policy." <i>Journal of Economic Methodology</i> , 17(4): 429-44. Monetary authorities have been implicated in the financial crisis of 2007-2008. John Muellbauer, for example, has blamed what he thought was initially inadequate policy responses by central banks to the crisis on their models, which are, in his words, 'overdue for the scrap heap'. This paper investigates the role of monetary policy models in the crisis and finds that (i) it is likely that monetary policy contributed to the financial crisis; and (ii) that an inappropriately narrow suite of models made this mistake easier. The core models currently used at prominent central banks were not designed to discover emergent financial fragility. In that respect John Muellbauer is right. But the implications drawn here are less dramatic than his: while the representative agent approach to micro-foundations now seems indefensible, other aspects of modern macroeconomics are not similarly suspect. The case made here is rather for expanding the suite of models used in the regular deliberations of monetary authorities, with new

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		models that give explicit roles to the financial sector, to money and to the process of exchange. Recommending a suite of models for policy making entails no methodological innovation. That is what central banks do; though, of course, how they do it is open to improvement. The methodological innovation is the inclusion of a model that would be sensitive to financial fragility, a sensitivity that was absent in the run-up to the current financial crisis.
2010	B41	Ross, Don. 2010. "Should the Financial Crisis Inspire Normative Revision?" <i>Journal of Economic Methodology</i>, 17(4): 399-418. The paper evaluates the claim, made by a range of commentators but most prominently by Akerlof and Shiller in <i>Animal Spirits</i> , that the recent financial crisis illustrates gaps in the normative picture incorporated into standard macroeconomics that are plugged by insights due to behavioral economics. It is argued that Akerlof and Shiller's contention that we cannot understand what happened unless we supplement macroeconomic theory with social-psychological theory is convincing only after being so heavily qualified that most of the surface excitement drains out of it. However, this is argued to be compatible with the idea that each recession or depression is a unique historical episode from which specific lessons can be learned; rejection of calls for paradigm shifts does not imply that each business cycle merely offers another observation to confirm a settled and stable understanding of macroeconomic dynamics. Discussion of factors that made the recent crisis unusually dangerous--the extreme global savings imbalance and the very rapid shifts occurring in the composition of the global labor force - leads to identification of a quite specific normative recommendation. This recommendation, that wealthy and middle-income people who care about efficiency, growth and prosperity should be willing to be taxed at higher levels to fund investments in human capital development, is certainly far from novel. However, I contend that the recent events have provided a new and newly specific reason to urge it. The reasoning in question owes nothing to behavioral economics or to any new advances in empirical psychology, which are indeed argued to obscure the most important implications of the recent crisis, and of recessions in general.
2010	B41	CV; Vercelli, Alessandro. 2010. "Minsky Moments, Russell Chickens and Grey Swans: The Methodological Puzzles of Financial Instability Analysis." In <i>Minsky, Crisis and Development</i>, ed. Daniela Tavasci and Jan Toporowski, 15-31. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	C38	Badarau-Semenescu, Cristina, and Gregory Leveuge. 2010. "Assessing the Potential Strength of a Bank Capital Channel in Europe: A Principal Component Analysis." <i>Review of Finance and Banking</i>, 2(1): 5-16. The asymmetric impact of the recent financial crisis on the European countries' real activity raised the question of the heterogeneity of the transmission channels of shocks in the euro area. In this article, we suggest an assessment of this heterogeneity based on the banks' capital channel (BCC). To this end, we follow an original and global perspective, studying the combination of several key indicators through a principal component analysis (PCA). Based on data collected before the beginning of the crisis, the analysis identifies Germany and Italy as the European economies a priori the most exposed to a financial shock passing through the BCC, while Finland, France, or Spain would be the least exposed. The comparison of these a priori results to the post-crisis economic performance of the largest European countries supports the idea of a heterogeneous bank capital channel inside the union.
2010	C81	Gauthier, Celine, Alfred Lehar, and Moez Souissi. 2010. <i>Macprudential Regulation and Systemic Capital Requirements</i>. Bank of Canada, Working Papers. In the aftermath of the financial crisis, there is interest in reforming bank regulation such that capital requirements are more closely linked to a bank's contribution to the overall risk of the financial system. In our paper we compare alternative mechanisms for allocating the overall risk of a banking system to its member banks. Overall risk is estimated using a model that explicitly incorporates contagion externalities present in the financial system. We have access to a unique data set of the Canadian banking system, which includes individual banks' risk exposures as well as detailed information on interbank linkages including OTC derivatives. We find that systemic capital allocations can differ by as much as 50% from 2008Q2 capital levels and are not related in a simple way to bank size or individual bank default probability. Systemic capital allocation mechanisms reduce default probabilities of individual banks as well as the probability of a systemic crisis by about 25%. Our results suggest that financial stability can be enhanced substantially by implementing a systemic perspective on bank regulation.
2010	C81	Gauthier, Celine, Zhongfang He, and Moez Souissi. 2010. <i>Understanding Systemic Risk: The Trade-Offs between Capital, Short-Term Funding and Liquid Asset Holdings</i>. Bank of Canada, Working Papers. We offer a multi-period systemic risk assessment framework with which to assess recent liquidity and capital regulatory requirement proposals in a holistic way. Following Morris and Shin (2009), we introduce funding liquidity risk as an endogenous outcome of the interaction between market liquidity risk, solvency risk, and the funding structure of banks. To assess the overall impact of different mix of capital and liquidity, we simulate the framework under a severe but plausible macro scenario for different balance-sheet structures. Of particular interest, we find that (1) capital has a decreasing marginal effect on systemic risk, (2) increasing capital alone is much less effective in reducing liquidity risk than solvency risk, (3) high liquid asset holdings reduce the marginal effect of increasing short term liability on systemic risk, and (4) changing liquid asset holdings has little effect on systemic risk when short term liability is sufficiently low.
2010	C82	de Margerie, Gilles. 2010. "Le poids du secteur financier: Sa mesure et son impact sur la croissance: Quelques leçons de la crise. (The Financial Sector's Size and Impact on Growth: Some Lessons of the Crisis. With English summary)." <i>Revue d'Economie Financière</i>, 0(98-99): 55-74. The financial crisis has triggered intense debates on the financial sector's excessive role in the economy, and on its role in the economic and financial crisis. Recent studies realised in the framework of France's National Council on Statistical Information (CNIS) have shown that, until the crisis, there was a growing gap between banks' contribution to the GDP, which was very stable in recent times, and the rapid growth of their net banking income (NBI). This evolution mainly results from the growing proportion of dividends received and fair value adjustments in banks' results, which can be interpreted as particularly linked to the growing impact of their internationalisation and of their capital markets activities. The crisis has resulted in a decline of the gap between these data that largely stems from the reduction of the market value of some financial instruments. Nevertheless this does not enable to give a well-argued answer to the critical question of the mechanisms through which the financial crisis impacted the economy, an issue on which very substantial research is still to be done.
2010	D22	Jain, Ravi, and Dev Prasad. 2010. "Cash--A Corporate Umbrella." <i>Global Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 7(2): 85-95. Our study is motivated by a recent Wall Street Journal article which suggests that firms with higher cash holdings fared better in their stocks' returns relative to the stock market returns during the current economic and financial crisis. We examine the relation between stock market returns and firms' cash holdings surrounding the crisis caused by the September 11, 2001 terrorist attacks. We find evidence that firms with higher cash holdings had a relatively smaller negative market returns following the attack. This suggests that cash acts as an 'umbrella' for corporations. In addition, we find evidence that firms increased their cash holdings after the crisis. This increase is much larger than an annual increase of 0.46 per cent found by Bates, Kahle, and Stulz (2009) for US industrial firms.
2010	D62	Bianchi, Javier, and Enrique G. Mendoza. 2010. <i>Overborrowing, Financial Crises and 'Macro-prudential' Taxes</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16091. We study overborrowing and financial crises in an equilibrium model of business cycles and asset prices with collateral constraints. Private agents in a decentralized competitive equilibrium do not

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		internalize the effects of their individual borrowing plans on the market price of assets at which collateral is valued and on the wage costs relevant for working capital financing. Compared with a constrained social planner who internalizes these effects, they undervalue the benefits of an increase in net worth when the constraint binds and hence they borrow "too much" ex ante. Quantitatively, average debt and leverage ratios are only slightly larger in the competitive equilibrium, but the incidence and magnitude of financial crises is much larger. Excess asset returns, Sharpe ratios and the market price of risk are also much larger. A state-contingent tax on debt of about 1 percent on average supports the planner's allocations as a competitive equilibrium and increases social welfare.
2010	D62	Philippon, Thomas, and Vasiliki Skreta. 2010. <i>Optimal Interventions in Markets with Adverse Selection</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15785 We study interventions to restore efficient lending and investment when financial markets fail because of adverse selection. We solve a design problem where the decision to participate in a program offered by the government can be a signal for private information. We characterize optimal mechanisms and analyze specific programs often used during banking crises. We show that programs attracting all banks dominate those attracting only troubled banks, and that simple guarantees for new debt issuances implement the optimal mechanism, while equity injections and asset buyback do not. We also discuss the consequences of moral hazard.
2010	D64	Snyder Belousek, Darrin W. 2010. "Market Exchange, Self-Interest, and the Common Good: Financial Crisis and Moral Economy." <i>Journal of Markets and Morality</i>, 13(1): 83-100. The financial crisis of 2008-2009 presents us with the opportunity to not only understand what has happened in the markets but also to reflect on the purpose of the marketplace. Drawing from expert economic analyses, we first assess the central lesson of the crisis--the failure of self-regulation by rational self-interest to moderate externalized risk in financial markets. Second, we ask the philosophical question occasioned by the crisis concerning the moral meaning of economic activity: Is market exchange solely for the sake of self-interest? Reflecting on the poetry of Kahlil Gibran and engaging with the recent encyclical of Pope Benedict XVI, we turn our attention from political economy to moral economy: the relationships among market exchange, self-interest, and the common good--and, in particular, the prior conditions of market exchange and their moral significance for the present crisis.
2010	D73	Ahmad, Naved, and Shahid Ali. 2010. "Corruption and Financial Sector Performance: A Cross-Country Analysis." <i>Economics Bulletin</i>, 30(1): 303-08. In this paper we explore the effects of corruption on financial sector performance for a sample of 38 developed and developing economies for the period 1995-2005. Using system GMM technique our results demonstrate that corruption undermines the efficacy of a developed financial sector. Governments, therefore, should control corruption to improve financial sector performance in order to increase the likelihood of economic growth and prosperity.
2010	D85	Delli Gatti, Domenico, Mauro Gallegati, Bruce Greenwald, Alberto Russo, and Joseph E. Stiglitz. 2010. "The Financial Accelerator in an Evolving Credit Network." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>, 34(9): 1627-50. We model a credit network characterized by credit relationships connecting (i) downstream (D) and upstream (U) firms and (ii) firms and banks. The net worth of D firms is the driver of fluctuations. The production of D firms and of their suppliers (U firms) in fact, is constrained by the availability of internal finance--proxied by net worth--to the D firms. The structure of credit interlinkages changes over time due to an endogenous process of partner selection, which leads to the polarization of the network. At the aggregate level, the distribution of growth rates exhibits negative skewness and excess kurtosis. When a shock hits the macroeconomy or a significant group of agents in the credit network a bankruptcy avalanche can follow if agents' leverage is critically high. In a nutshell, we want to explore the properties of a network-based financial accelerator.
2010	D85	Kirman, Alan. 2010. "The Economic Crisis Is a Crisis for Economic Theory." <i>CESifo Economic Studies</i>, 56(4): 498-535. This article examines, in the light of recent events, the origins of the difficulties that current macroeconomic models have in encompassing the sort of sudden crisis which we are currently observing. The reasons for this are partly due to fundamental problems with the underlying General Equilibrium theory and partly to the unrealistic assumptions on which most financial models are based. What is common to the two is that systematic warnings over more than a century in the case of finance and over 30 years in the case of equilibrium theory have been ignored and we have persisted with models which are both unsound theoretically and incompatible with the data. It is suggested that we drop the unrealistic individual basis for aggregate behaviour and the even more unreasonable assumption that the aggregate behaves like such a 'rational' individual. We should rather analyse the economy as a complex adaptive system, and take the network structure that governs interaction into account. Models that do this, of which two examples are given, unlike standard macroeconomic models, may at least enable us to envisage major 'phase transitions' in the economy even if we are unlikely to be able to forecast the timing of their onset.
2010	F59	Stockhammer, Engelbert. 2010. <i>Financialization and the Global Economy</i>. Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. In this chapter from the forthcoming book, <i>The Political Economy of Financial Crises</i> , edited by Gerald Epstein and Martin H. Wolfson, (Oxford University Press, 2012) Engelbert Stockhammer discusses 'financialization', i.e. changes in the role of the financial sector. This will highlight (1) changes in household behavior, in particular with regards to household debt, (2) changes in the behaviour of non-financial businesses, such as shareholder value orientation and increased financial activity and (3) changes in the financial sector, in particular the emergence of the (hardly regulated) shadow banking sector, a shift towards household credit (rather than business credit) and a shift to investment banking/fee generating business. Second, the chapter discusses the international dimension of financialization. Here the liberalization of capital flows and its consequences, the determination of exchange rates by capital flows (rather than by current account disequilibria), will be discussed. International financial liberalization has not fulfilled the neoliberal promise of generating investment-based growth, but rather has given rise to a series of financial crises that were typically driven by a swing of capital inflows ('capital flow bonanza') followed by capital flow reversals. Third, the chapter offers an interpretation of the finance-dominated accumulation regime as having given rise to two distinct growth models (based on Stockhammer 2010): a credit-financed consumption-driven growth model (mostly in Anglo-Saxon countries) and an export-driven growth model (in Germany, Japan, and, possibly, China). Both growth models suffer from a structural demand deficiency, which is due to wage suppression, but each try to overcome this by different means (credit-financed consumption or export orientation). The chapter thus highlights how financialization with its domestic and international effects have interacted with a polarization of income distribution to generate the structural imbalances that led to the crisis 2007-09.
2010	F60	Szego, Giorgio. 2010. "The US Political Brawl over the Causes of the Crisis: Comments and Additions." <i>Rivista di Politica Economica</i>, 100(7-9): 229-52. The Final Report of the National Commission on the Causes of the Financial and Economic Crisis in the United States was released on January 27th, 2011. The strong political differences within the commission prevented the draft of a shared report. In addition to the majority report, two dissenting ones have been produced. I shall criticize some of their conclusions and point out some unreported facts.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	H21	Diss: Severo, Tiago Pedroso. 2010. Essays in Macroeconomics. PhD diss. Harvard University. The present dissertation covers three topics in Macroeconomics. In its first chapter, we analyze how technological evolution in developed nations contributes to a relative shortage of high-yield financial assets in world capital markets, which stimulates the emergence of asset price bubbles. In our model, as intangible capital becomes more important relative to physical capital in production, interest rates decline, and equilibrium featuring rational bubbles can be sustained. The economy, however, still satisfies the existing criteria for dynamic efficiency. The second chapter addresses how financial shocks, represented by increases in the overall cost of funds, affect aggregate TFP. We present a theoretical model that posits that aggregate TFP shall decline in the aftermath of financial shocks if heterogeneity in financial frictions increases with the overall cost of funds. Moreover, the effect should be more pronounced the higher the dependence of firms on borrowed funds. We then estimate TFP growth for the manufacturing industries in the U.S. and Canada between 1991 and 2007 and show that, as interest rates or the cost of issuing equity goes up, TFP declines, the more so the higher an industry's dependence on external finance. The third and last chapter studies the topic of optimal taxation in the presence of multidimensional heterogeneity across agents and asymmetric information. Optimal income tax prescriptions are hardly possible in this context. Notwithstanding, we are able to prescribe which combinations of tax policies are consistent with Pareto optimality.
2010	H21	Philippon, Thomas. 2010. "Financiers versus Engineers: Should the Financial Sector Be Taxed or Subsidized?" <i>American Economic Journal: Macroeconomics</i> , 2(3): 158-82. I study the allocation of human capital in an economy with production externalities, financial constraints, and career choices. Agents choose to become entrepreneurs, workers, or financiers. Entrepreneurship has positive externalities but requires the services of financiers. In the second best solution, the financial sector should be taxed in exactly the same way as the nonfinancial sector. When direct subsidies to investment and scientific education are not feasible, subsidizing the financial sector increases growth if externalities are driven by physical capital as in Paul M. Romer (1986), and decreases growth if externalities are driven by human capital as in Robert E. Lucas, Jr. (1988).
2010	H72	Mendoza Velazquez, Alfonso. 2010. "Indicadores de desempeño, presión y vulnerabilidad de las finanzas públicas estatales en México. (With English summary)." <i>El Trimestre Económico</i> , 77(3): 605-49. The vulnerability and financial pressure of financial systems is a critical subject in light of the economic crisis we are currently facing. This paper defines financial pressure of local governments as the extreme situation characterized by financial imbalances, increasing current expenditure, lack of investment, excessive public debt and debt service. Using multivariate methods this paper develops six indexes that jointly measure the pressure on the states public finances in Mexico for the period 2001-2007. These indexes--which by construction are not correlated with each other--capture more than 80% of the variation of public finance variables and show the ranking of each state in relation to other states in Mexico. Among the results we find a trade-off between public investment and balance surpluses and between savings and current expenditure. The hence-obtained set of indexes can be used by local officials to assess the relative condition of his state public finances in relation to others and by the supervisors or regulatory bodies to assess the financial pressure experienced by state governments in Mexico.
2010	J08	Kim-Ming, Lee, and Law Kam-Yee. 2010. "The Financial Tsunami: Economic Insecurity and Social Protection in Hong Kong." <i>Development</i> , 53(1): 83-90. The authors examine the consequences of the financial crisis and the social-measures package adopted by the Hong Kong government. They illustrate how the government lacked long-term strategies and commitments for protecting the people of Hong Kong against increasingly risky globalization and economic insecurity. They suggest that active labour market policies are the social policy tools the government can use to reform the social protection system.
2010	J53	CV: Bellofiore, Riccardo, and Joseph Halevi. 2010. "Magdoff-Sweezy, Minsky and the Real Subsumption of Labour to Finance." In <i>Minsky, Crisis and Development</i> , ed. Daniela Tavasci and Jan Toporowski, 77-89. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	J68	Buhociu, Florin Marian, Raducan Oprea, and Valentin Marian Antohi. 2010. "Analysis of Main Social Indicators Developments Regarding Labour Market in 2007-2009 in Romania." <i>Annals of "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati: Fascicle I: Economics and Applied Informatics</i> , 16(1): 109-16. Labor markets at the international level--in Europe and equally in Romania--registered in terms of globalization, European integration, and the global financial crisis have had many transformations while maintaining sustainable competitiveness, new challenges, and major risks for the viability of social protection systems. Thus, must be considered: the dynamics of employment rates, occurrence or loss of paid employment, more flexible occupational system, motivational payment, development of new skills for new jobs, and promote a professional and geographical mobility. All having major implications for social protection functionality now, and especially in the future. Employment and human capital management in Romania extends far beyond the actual policies of the labor market, because the employment policy of Romania must be formed in a component of national growth and development strategy, adapted to employment policies of the European Union, globalization of economies, and in the context of the current financial crisis.
2010	K10	CV: La Porta, Rafael, Florencio Lopez-de-Silanes, and Andrei Shleifer. 2010. "The Economic Consequences of Legal Origins." In <i>Institutions and Economic Performance</i> , ed. Kevin E. Davis, 155-202. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 243. Northampton, Mass. and Cheltenham, U.K.: Elgar.
2010	K10	Supiot, Alain. 2010. "A Legal Perspective on the Economic Crisis of 2008." <i>International Labour Review</i> , 149(2): 151-62. The 2008 global financial meltdown was the symptom of an underlying crisis in law and institutions caused by the neoliberal utopia of Total Market--"scientific" depoliticization of the economy, full commodification of labour, land and money, and all-out competition, with even legal systems subject to "law shopping". Financial markets were so successfully deregulated, they were the first to collapse: taxpayers are now paying the bills. But the markets for natural and "human resources" are also at risk. In the spirit of the 1944 Declaration of Philadelphia, Supiot argues, the rule of law must be reinstated to end human subordination to economic efficiency.
2010	K40	Cavalcanti, Marco Antonio F. H. 2010. "Credit Market Imperfections and the Power of the Financial Accelerator: A Theoretical and Empirical Investigation." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 32(1): 118-44. We investigate, both theoretically and empirically, the relationship between credit market imperfections and the degree of shock amplification arising from the so-called financial accelerator. We begin by simulating a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model with two types of financial frictions--costly contract enforcement and anti-creditor bias in the judicial system. Our model builds on the standard financial accelerator framework of Bernanke et al. (1999), to which we add imperfect judicial enforcement in the line of Krasa and Villamil (2000). According to our simulations, the power of the financial accelerator may either increase or decrease with financial frictions, depending on the source and initial level of such frictions. We then turn to the empirical investigation, based on panel data for 62 countries over 1981-1999. We rely on Djankov et al. (2005) and the World Bank's Doing Business Database for proxies of credit market imperfections. According to our results, which are consistent with the theoretical model's main predictions, macroeconomic

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		volatility and the power of the financial accelerator seem to increase with contract enforcement costs, but vary non-monotonically with the degree of anti-creditor bias in the judicial and legal system.
2010	L22	CV: Cerutti, Eugenio, Anna Ilyina, Yulia Makarova, and Christian Schmieder. 2010. "Bankers without Borders? Implications of Ring-Fencing for European Cross-Border Banks." In <i>Contagion and Spillovers: New Insights from the Crisis</i> , ed. Peter Backe, Ernest Gnan and Philipp Hartmann, 167-99. SUERF Study 2010/5. Brussels: Larcier.
2010	L93	Benmelech, Efraim, and Nittai K. Bergman. 2010. <i>Bankruptcy and the Collateral Channel</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15708. Do bankrupt firms impose negative externalities on their non-bankrupt competitors? We propose and analyze a collateral channel in which a firm's bankruptcy reduces collateral values of other industry participants, thereby increasing the cost of external debt finance industry wide. To identify this collateral channel, we use a novel dataset of secured debt tranches issued by U.S. airlines which includes a detailed description of the underlying assets serving as collateral. Our estimates suggest that industry bankruptcies have a sizeable impact on the cost of debt financing of other industry participants. We discuss how the collateral channel may lead to contagion effects which amplify the business cycle during industry downturns.
2010	L93	Benmelech, Efraim, and Nittai K. Bergman. 2010. <i>Vintage Capital and Creditor Protection</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15735. We provide novel evidence linking the level of creditor protection provided by law to the degree of usage of technologically older, vintage capital in the airline industry. Using a panel of aircraft-level data around the world, we find that better creditor rights are associated with both aircraft of a younger vintage and newer technology as well as firms with larger aircraft fleets. We propose that by mitigating financial shortfalls, enhanced legal protection of creditors facilitates the ability of firms to make large capital investments, adapt advanced technologies and foster productivity.
2010	M12	CV: Goodhart, C. A. E. 2010. "Banks and Public Sector Authorities: The International Financial Crisis and Policy Challenges in Asia-Pacific." In <i>The International Financial Crisis and Policy Challenges in Asia and the Pacific: Proceedings of the Wrap-Up Conference of the Asian Research Programme, Shanghai, 6-8 August 2009</i> . Bank for International Settlements, 307-17. BIS Papers, no. 52. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2010	N00	Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2010. <i>The Next Financial Crisis</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania. PIER Working Paper Archive. The examination of U.S. crises reveals that the current financial crisis follows past patterns. An investment bubble creates excess demand for new financing instruments. During the railroad bubbles of the nineteenth century loans were issued at a pace higher than many companies could pay back. The current housing bubble originated from issuing sub-prime mortgages that assume that housing prices would only rise. The increased demand for credit induces financial innovations and instruments that circumvent existing regulations. Inevitably, the bubble bursts. The history of financial crises teaches that policy reforms and new regulations cannot prevent future financial crises.
2010	N31 N32	CV: Iacoviello, Matteo. 2010. "Housing in DSGE Models: Findings and New Directions." In <i>Housing Markets in Europe: A Macroeconomic Perspective</i> , ed. Olivier de Bandt, Thomas Knetsch, Juan Penalosa and Francesco Zollino, 3-16. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2010	N62	Courtemanche, Charles, and Kenneth A. Snowden. 2010. <i>Repairing a Mortgage Crisis: HOLC Lending and its Impact on Local Housing Markets</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16245. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation purchased more than a million delinquent mortgages from private lenders between 1933 and 1936 and refinanced the loans for the borrowers. Its primary goal was to break the cycle of foreclosure, forced property sales and decreases in home values that was affecting local housing markets throughout the nation. We find that HOLC loans were targeted at local (county-level) housing markets that had experienced severe distress and that the intervention increased 1940 median home values and homeownership rates, but not new home building.
2010	O22	McKenzie, David. 2010. "Impact Assessments in Finance and Private Sector Development: What Have We Learned and What Should We Learn?" <i>World Bank Research Observer</i>, 25(2): 209-33. Until recently rigorous impact evaluations have been rare in the area of finance and private sector development. One reason for this is the perception that many policies and projects in this area lend themselves less to formal evaluations. However, a vanguard of new impact evaluations on areas as diverse as fostering microenterprise growth, microfinance, rainfall insurance, and regulatory reform demonstrates that in many circumstances serious evaluation is possible. The purpose of this paper is to synthesize and distill the policy and implementation lessons emerging from these studies, use them to demonstrate the feasibility of impact evaluations in a broader array of topics, and thereby help prompt new impact evaluations for projects going forward.
2010	P12	Demele, Uwe. 2010. "Kritische Finanzethik. (Critical Financial Ethics. With English summary.)" <i>Zeitschrift für Wirtschafts- und Unternehmensethik</i>, 11(2): 139-59. The approach of critical financial ethics claims to illuminate the genesis and characteristics of these ethical problems. Arguments offered are based on revealing the profound connections between financial theory, acts, and impacts. It can be demonstrated that the financial sciences which nowadays dominate practical market action is not free of bias, ignores spill-over effects and follows its own myopic ideological argumentation in many ways. To momentous effects, financial theory not only tries to model human behaviour, it also conditions it. In combination with a mindset disconnected from responsibility for financial actions, there is little chance to avoid ethical problems except by exploring capitalism's more subtle workings. In conclusion. critical financial ethics professes that our personal financial actions must never exceed our capacity to oversee our money's whereabouts or its effects. This would be a fundamental step to-wards reducing the harm to people and environments from finance, whether it be in crisis or in ascension.)
2010	P28	Grigor'ev, L., and V. Kriukov. 2010. "The International Energy Industry at a Crossroads: Which Way Should Russia Choose?" <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i>, 53(6): 23-44. The article presents the main problems of the Russian oil and gas complex. The authors argue that the global economic and financial crisis has already led not only to a certain reduction in energy consumption but also to serious changes in the global energy sector. In the medium, term the authors expect more efforts in energy savings, climate change prevention, and a deeper impact of innovation. This may require a serious adaptation of the Russian energy sector to new tendencies.
2010	P42	Choudhury, Masudul Alam. 2010. "Islamic Perspective of Socioeconomic Development." <i>Journal of Islamic Economics, Banking and Finance</i>, 6(3): 37-54. The mainstream approaches to economic growth and development are examined critically against the understanding of sustainability in socioeconomic development in alternative paradigms of socioeconomic development. The ethical approaches to socioeconomic development in the literature are presented. Against the backdrop of such criticism to the mainstream theories of socioeconomic development and in cognizance of the ethical view of development sustainability, the Tawhidi epistemological methodology of unity of knowledge is presented to set the basis of the criticism revolving around the development sustainability concept. Finally, to exemplify the applications of the Islamic worldview and the model of development

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		sustainability, some actual case studies are presented. These comprise examples of grassroots microenterprise development in a Bangladesh village, which is financed by the Zakat Fund, and the interactive, integrative, and evolutionary Tawhidi model used to evaluate the experience of Islamic banks in community and enterprise relationships in Indonesia. The development approach of Islamic Development Bank is critically evaluated against the reference to the essentially sustainable development experience of the learning model of unity of knowledge in the Islamic framework of socioeconomic development. Several Figures are used to bring out the technical nature of the socioeconomic development approaches according to the Islamic methodological worldview.
2010	Q11	Balaz, Peter, and Stanislav Zabožnik. 2010. "Contemporary Development of the Commodity Markets--Consequences and Challenges for the Revitalization of the World Economy." <i>Ekonomicky Casopis/Journal of Economics</i>, 58(9): 938-57. The paper analyzes selected examples of the impact that the economic crisis has had on the development of commodity markets and global economy. Authors focus mainly on the segment of energy resources, in which plays a dominant role crude oil and its condensates; it accentuates the highness of dependence between financial markets development (USD), and oil markets. This paper describes consequences of the energy markets development on strategic development plans of the EU. The revitalization of the global economy can only be successful if the result of coordinated strategic cooperation-oriented or even most affected national economies to international and supranational bodies, and without that they are not taken into account and target the interests of the various parts of the world economy.
2010	Q48	Sadorsky, Perry. 2010. "The Impact of Financial Development on Energy Consumption in Emerging Economies." <i>Energy Policy</i>, 38(5): 2528-35. Financial development is often cited as a very important driver of economic growth in emerging economies and it is thus likely that financial development affects energy demand. This study uses generalized method of moments estimation techniques to examine the impact of financial development on energy consumption in a sample of emerging countries. Several different measures of financial development are examined. Using a panel data set on 22 emerging countries covering the period 1990-2006, the empirical results show a positive and statistically significant relationship between financial development and energy consumption when financial development is measured using stock market variables like stock market capitalization to GDP, stock market value traded to GDP, and stock market turnover. The implications of these results for energy policy are discussed.
2010	Q56 Q57	Glemin, Pascal. 2010. "En quoi les finances responsables participent-elles a un autre mode de financement du developpement durable local? (How Responsible Finances Would Be in Charge with a New Financial Way for Local Sustainable Development? With English summary.)" <i>Economies et Societes</i>, 44(11): 1745-70. This research paper would like to try to qualify the optimal structure of financial systems, for going towards a local sustainable development. In that way, and even if we are in front of "a lack of surveys about this monetary economics topic" [Lopez, F. and Villanova, L. (2006), 306], we want to understand the all challenges that responsible finance has to consider, in order to diversify the local financial ecosystems.
2010	R51	Rogers, Glenn, Ron Shaffer, and Glen Pulver. 1990. "The Adequacy of Capital Markets for Rural Nonfarm Businesses." <i>Review of Regional Studies</i>, 20(3): 23-32.
2010	R51	Courtmanche, Charles, and Kenneth A. Snowden. 2010. <i>Repairing a Mortgage Crisis: HOLC Lending and its Impact on Local Housing Markets</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16245. The Home Owners' Loan Corporation purchased more than a million delinquent mortgages from private lenders between 1933 and 1936 and refinanced the loans for the borrowers. Its primary goal was to break the cycle of foreclosure, forced property sales and decreases in home values that was affecting local housing markets throughout the nation. We find that HOLC loans were targeted at local (county-level) housing markets that had experienced severe distress and that the intervention increased 1940 median home values and homeownership rates, but not new home building.
2011		
2011	B13	Boianovsky, Mauro. 2011. "Wicksell on the American Crisis of 1907." <i>Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i>, 33(2): 173-85. The article discusses Knut Wicksell's interpretation of the American crisis of 1907, which he presented in a piece published in Swedish in 1908. Wicksell advanced, probably for the first time in the literature, a clear distinction between the "solvency" and "liquidity" of banks, and discussed its implications for the interpretation of crises. Moreover, he called attention to a third desirable attribute of a bank: "flexibility"; that is, the ability to satisfy credit demand at an adequate rate of interest. Wicksell linked that with his better known concept of the cumulative process and the stabilization policy associated with it.
2011	B13	CV: Winnett, Catherine P., and Adrian B. Winnett. 2011. "Innovation, Growth and Finance: Three (or Four or More) Stories from the 1930s and Their Lessons." In <i>The First Great Recession of the 21st Century: Competing Explanations</i>, ed. Oscar Dejuan, Eladio Febrero and Maria Cristina Marcuzzo, 112-27. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	B29	Leeson, Robert. 2011. "The MONIAC Updated for the Era of Permanent Financial Crises." <i>Economia Politica</i>, 28(0): 103-30. This paper updates the Phillips Machine (or "MONIAC") by including a malfunctioning financial sector. An augmented Phillips model is outlined which can provide a solution to the problem of unfunded retirement income liabilities (via James Meade's Consumed Income Tax Structure) whilst providing an uninterrupted flow of savings into the capital goods sector (thus insulating the macroeconomy from crises originating in the financial sector).
2011	C44	Osamwonyi, Ifuero Osad, Sunday Osaretin Igbino, and Joseph Efosa Aigboduwa. 2011. "Operations Research Models and Market Microstructure." <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i>, 11(2): 511-31. The interactions that occur in the securities market have been posited as being among the fastest, most information-intensive, and most highly strategic of all economic phenomena. In the last few years, both the theoretical and empirical researches on financial markets have grown; however, literature on market microstructure in emerging economies is still thin. This paper attempts to contribute to the needed literature. The paper reviews various structures and design of capital markets including the Nigerian Stock Exchange, and examines major microstructure theories. The relevance and implications for the Nigerian capital market are then identified, with a conclusion and suggestions on methods to improve the fortunes of investors especially during economic recession.
2011	C46	Barro, Robert J., and Tao Jin. 2011. "On the Size Distribution of Macroeconomic Disasters." <i>Econometrica</i>, 79(5): 1567-89. The coefficient of relative risk aversion is a key parameter for analyses of behavior toward risk, but good estimates of this parameter do not exist. A promising place for reliable estimation is rare macroeconomic disasters, which have a major influence on the equity premium. The premium depends on the probability and size distribution of disasters, gauged by proportionate declines in per capita consumption or gross domestic product. Long-term national-accounts data for 36 countries provide a large sample of disasters of magnitude 10% or more. A power-law density provides a good fit to the size distribution, and the upper-tail exponent, alpha, is estimated to be around 4. A higher alpha signifies a thinner tail and, therefore, a lower equity premium, whereas a higher coefficient

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of relative risk aversion, γ , implies a higher premium. The premium is finite if $\alpha > \gamma$. The observed premium of 5% generates an estimated γ close to 3, with a 95% confidence interval of 2 to 4. The results are robust to uncertainty about the values of the disaster probability and the equity premium, and can accommodate seemingly paradoxical situations in which the equity premium may appear to be infinite.
2011	E16	Touati, Karima, and Hamid Kherbachi. 2011. "Impact du secteur financier sur l'activite economique en Algerie par une MCSRF. (Impact of the Financial Sector on Economic Activity in Algeria by a Real Financial Social Accounting Matrix. With English summary.)" <i>Les Cahiers du CREAD</i>, 0(95): 5-26. This article tries to construct a real financial social accounting matrix for the Algerian economy for 2003 and we describe a number of multipliers in order to evaluate the impact of the financial sector on the real economy. We have simulated the effect of an increase in credits to the economy as well as a decrease in banking activities. The results show the weakness of the multiplier effect in Algeria and are basically identical to those of research works on developing countries.
2011	F00	Shachmurove, Tomer, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. <i>Boom and Bust of the Spanish Economy</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania. PIER Working Paper Archive. Spain has experienced many financial crises through its history. These financial crises have varied origins. However, they do have common threads. The current recession and subsequent debt crisis follow the same pattern. The fiscal and monetary policies of the Spanish government have played a role in creating and prolonging the boom and bust cycles. Government spending, government regulation, credit institutions, budget deficits, the political climate, and international trade are discussed to illuminate the causes and effects of these business cycles. The Spanish government can take action to improve the economy and to lessen the effects of its financial crises.
2011	F52	Luparelli Mathieu, Miguel S., and Andres Montero Gomez. 2011. "Inteligencia prospectiva de seguridad economica. (With English summary.)" <i>Ekonomiaz</i>, 0(76): 38-63. World economic crisis has caused instability and insecurity in a way that Human Security was seriously challenged. Information failures as well as the incapacity to estimate an instable future has proved the needs for tools to estimate the future. Complexity within the international system makes unavoidable the existence of some unmeasurable uncertainty. Fortuitous events, or accidents, are one of the main future threats to world economic stability and security. The States are competing within the market against business companies for the benefits of strategic resources. Business intelligence and prospective (as a complementary discipline) are both necessary tools to compete in such a complex system.
2011	F53	Roe, Mark J., and Jordan I. Siegel. 2011. "Political Instability: Effects on Financial Development, Roots in the Severity of Economic Inequality." <i>Journal of Comparative Economics</i>, 39(3): 279-309. We here bring forward strong evidence that political instability impedes financial development, with its variation a primary determinant of differences in financial development around the world. As such, it needs to be added to the short list of major determinants of financial development. First, structural conditions first postulated by Engerman and Sokoloff (2002) as generating long-term inequality are shown here to have strong empirical support as exogenous determinants of political instability. Second, that exogenously-determined political instability in turn holds back financial development, even when we control for factors prominent in the last decade's cross-country studies of financial development. The findings indicate that inequality-perpetuating conditions that result in political instability and weak democracy are fundamental roadblocks for international organizations like the World Bank that seek to promote financial development. The evidence here includes country fixed effect regressions and an instrumental model inspired by Engerman and Sokoloff's (2002) work, which to our knowledge has not yet been used in finance and which is consistent with current tests as valid instruments. Four conventional measures of national political instability--Alesina and Perotti's (1996) well-known index of instability, a subsequent index derived from Banks' (2005) work, and two indices of managerial perceptions of nation-by-nation political instability--persistently predict a wide range of national financial development outcomes. Political instability's significance is time consistent in cross-sectional regressions back to the 1960s, the period when the key data becomes available, robust in both country fixed effects and instrumental variable regressions, and consistent across multiple measures of instability and of financial development. Overall, the results indicate the existence of an important channel running from structural inequality to political instability, principally in nondemocratic settings, and then to financial backwardness. The robust significance of that channel extends existing work demonstrating the importance of political economy explanations for financial development and financial backwardness. It should help to better understand which policies will work for financial development, because political instability has causes, cures, and effects quite distinct from those of many of the key institutions most studied in the past decade as explaining financial backwardness.
2011	G02	Lozano, Carmen, and Federico Fuentes. 2011. "The Overrating of Financial Expectations at the Origin of the Crisis: An Evaluation Using the Dempster-Shafer Credibility Function." <i>International Research Journal of Applied Finance</i>, 2(3): 251-69. This article is contextualized within the phenomenon of new financial instruments surfacing on the international economic scene, which has led to the emergence of speculative practices, credit expansion and the so-called stock market boom, which in turn has led to instability and the crisis that we are currently experiencing. An analysis of the possible causes that have prompted the emergence of the "illusion" that speculative financial transactions could generate profits without any risk is the starting point for this study, in which the Dempster-Shafer Theory is applied in order to establish a theoretical framework that might enable us to analyze the making of decisions with incomplete information and to quantify the credibility that investors give to information sources when it comes to the decision to buy sub-prime mortgage-backed securities.
2011	H12	Sazedj, Sharmin, and Jose Tavares. 2011. <i>Hope, Change, and Financial Markets: Can Obama's Words Drive the Market?</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8713. Barack Obama's victory in the 2009 presidential elections in the United States is widely credited to his personal charisma and his extraordinary rhetorical powers, as revealed throughout the campaign. President Obama was inaugurated in the midst of the worst economic crisis in the country, when individuals and organizations yearned for leadership and signs of change. We code an array of rhetorical features in Obama's main speeches and press conferences and assess their impact on stock returns of the Dow Jones, S&P 500, and NASDAQ indices, at 3 and 7 day time horizons. We find that words matter. Paragraphs matter, too. We also uncover how some of Obama's rhetorical abilities that are politically effective seem to be perceived negatively by economic agents, and have a significant negative impact on stock returns.
2011	H26	Kwame Sundaram, Jomo, ed. 2011. <i>Reforming the International Financial System for Development</i>, Initiative for Policy Dialogue at Columbia series. New York and Chichester, U.K.: Columbia University Press. Thirteen papers examine the origins, consequences, and policy implications of the ongoing global financial and economic crisis from the perspectives of developing countries. Papers discuss contemporary reform of global financial governance--implications of and lessons from the past (Eric Helleiner); global liquidity and financial flows to developing countries--new trends in emerging markets and their implications (C. P. Chandrasekhar); the global financial and economic crisis and its impact on development (Jomo Kwame Sundaram); the unnatural coupling--food and global finance (Jayati Ghosh); policy responses to the global financial crisis--key issues for developing countries (Yilmaz Akyuz); reforming financial regulation--what needs to be done (Jane D'Arista and Stephany Griffith-Jones); the Basel 2 agenda for 2009--progress so far (Andrew Cornford); whether financial flows should be regulated (Gerald

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Epstein); financial services, the World Trade Organization, and initiatives for global financial reform (Chakravarthi Raghavan); cross-border tax evasion and Bretton Woods II (David Spencer); learning from the crisis--whether there is a model for global banking (Chandrasekhar); the Report of the Commission of Experts on Reform of the International Monetary and Financial System and its economic rationale (Jan Kregel); and special drawing rights and the reform of the global reserve system (Jose Antonio Ocampo).
2011	H68	Galati, Gabriele, John Lewis, Steven Poelhelke, and Chen Zhou. 2011. <i>Have market views on the sustainability of fiscal burdens influenced monetary authorities' credibility?</i>. Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Working Papers. During the Great Crisis, most governments in industrial countries supported their domestic financial sector under stress and responded to strong declines in output growth with fiscal stimulus packages. Starting in 2010, attention focused on the sustainability of the resulting debt burdens. We conduct an empirical study to test whether in the United States, the euro area and the United Kingdom, views on the sustainability of fiscal burdens have influenced markets' assessment of central banks' commitment to price stability. Using a daily measure of inflation expectations extracted from nominal and indexed-linked government bonds, or inflation swaps, we test whether these react to alternative measures of fiscal burdens. These include rescue package announcements, credit default swap (CDS) spreads and changes in either the outlook or the credit rating of governments. We find no evidence of a significant effect of market participants' perceptions of fiscal burdens on long-term inflation expectations in the United States, the euro area and the United Kingdom. These results are broadly consistent with the view that long term inflation expectations have remained well anchored.
2011	H81 K23	Herd, Richard, Vincent Koen, Ila Patnaik, and Ajay Shah. 2011. <i>Financial Sector Reform in India: Time for a Second Wave?</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 879. The Indian financial system has changed considerably since the 1990s. Interest rates have been deregulated and new entrants allowed in the banking and the securities business. The Indian equity market has become world-class. New private banks have emerged that are more customer-oriented than the older state-owned banks. Meanwhile, the scale of saving within the economy has expanded considerably, much as in East Asian economies during their high-growth period. This adds to the need for further financial-sector reform. In particular, banks need much greater freedom in asset allocation. While public-sector banks did appear sounder to the public during the 2007/08 crisis due to implicit government backing, they ought to be privatised to improve their governance and minimise the recurrent need for recapitalisation. The remaining obstacles to new entry have to be reduced. Financial inclusion is an important priority and restrictions on microfinance should be avoided. The regulatory and legal framework also needs to be overhauled, consolidating the diverse legislation. While such reforms would improve financial sector efficiency they would also likely have positive spillover effects on the rest of the economy and help sustain rapid growth. This Working Paper relates to the 2011 OECD Economic Survey of India (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/india)
2011	I31	Bano, Sayeeda, Sriya Kumarasinghe, and Yih Pin Tang. 2011. "Comparative Economic Performance and Stock Market Performance: Some Evidence from the Asia-Pacific Region." <i>Asian Journal of Finance and Accounting</i>, 3(1): 103-24. This study looks at interdisciplinary research in the fields of economics, finance and socioeconomic relations addressing the question whether the ranking of countries by major economic, social, and financial performance indicators provide any guide to the rate and pattern of growth and development in the Asia-Pacific region. The paper also examines the extent of balanced and sustained growth in 14 selected Asia-Pacific countries. It analyses data on MSCI returns, GDP growth, and HDI to rank and correlate the overall performance of each country during the 1993-2009 period. The Gini Index and CPI are also included to provide added insights. The results show that developing countries like India, Indonesia, Pakistan, and Sri Lanka are at the top on most of the financial and economic indicators, while Japan is the lowest except on HDI, where the bottom rankings goes to India, Indonesia and Pakistan. Overall, the results indicate no significant relationships between a country's stock market returns and its GDP growth. Nonetheless, the results suggest that for balanced and sustainable well-being, economic growth in the less-developed countries needs to be matched by concomitant improvements in social welfare, income distribution, transparency and accountability.
2011	J15 J71	Charles, Aurelie. 2011. "The Great Recession and Ethnic Inequality in the US Labour Force." <i>History of Economic Ideas</i>, 19(2): 163-76. Financial and managerial occupations are essentially characterised by a white labour force. Looking at the Current Population Survey (2009), the financial crisis has reinforced existing patterns of the us labour force in favour of the dominant identity: white. Using an identity model (Akerlof and Kranton 2010), this paper argues that the decision of principal (employers) to hire an agent (employee) is influenced by the identity to which they belong, and especially to the related social norms attached to their identity. As a result of the financial crisis, in increasing uncertain times, principals have adopted a survival strategy of their dominant identity rather than following the rationale behaviour of hiring the traditional agent i.e., the cheaper and more flexible part of the labour force: the young, female, non-white workforce.
2011	J52	CV: Scott, Bruce R. 2011. "Neo-mercantilist or Enhanced Mobilization Strategies." In <i>Capitalism: Its Origins and Evolution as a System of Governance</i> . Bruce R. Scott, 377-421. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	J60	Zhang, Yahong. 2011. <i>Financial Factors and Labour Market Fluctuations</i>. Bank of Canada, Working Papers. What are the effects of financial market imperfections on unemployment and vacancies? Since standard DSGE models do not typically model unemployment, they abstract from this issue. In this paper I augment a standard monetary DSGE model with explicit financial and labour market frictions and estimate the model using US data for the period 1964:Q1-2010:Q3. I find that the estimated degree of financial frictions is higher when financial data and shocks are included. The model matches the aggregate volatility in the data reasonably well. In particular, for the labour market, the model is able to generate highly volatile unemployment and vacancies, and a relatively rigid real wage. Further, I find that the financial accelerator mechanism plays an important role in amplifying the effects of financial shocks on unemployment and vacancies. Overall, financial shocks explain about 37 per cent of the fluctuations in unemployment and vacancies.
2011	J71	THE SAME AS J15 Charles, Aurelie. 2011. "The Great Recession and Ethnic Inequality in the US Labour Force." <i>History of Economic Ideas</i>, 19(2): 163-76.
2011	K11 L52	Andrianova, Svetlana, Panicos Demetriades, and Chenggang Xu. 2011. "Political Economy Origins of Financial Markets in Europe and Asia." <i>World Development</i>, 39(5): 686-99. We provide historical evidence from London, Amsterdam and Hong Kong which highlights the essential role played by governments in kick-starting financial development. In the cases of London and Amsterdam, the emergence of financial markets was a by-product of the rise of large trading monopolies. These monopolies, partly created to improve public finances, were responsible for major financial innovations and helped to strengthen investors' property rights. In Hong Kong, where the financial development model was bank-based, a large banking monopoly with close links to both the British and Chinese governments, set up to finance international trade, played a similar role.
2011	K23	THE SAME AS H81 Herd, Richard, Vincent Koen, Ila Patnaik, and Ajay Shah. 2011. <i>Financial Sector Reform in India: Time for a Second Wave?</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 879.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	L31	2011. "Gli interventi di: Giuseppe Guzzetti. (With English summary.)." <i>Risparmio</i>, 59(4): 7-24. The mission of those working in credit is in essence to transform savings into a factor of economic and social development. When the purpose of community service is not the driving force behind action, then there is something fundamentally flawed in the economy. The willingness of Italian banks to follow this line of thinking is confirmed by recent experience. Foundations have always done their part, seeking the right balance between the protection of their assets and the soundness of their investee banks. Holding their investments in Italian banks--and increasing them as far as possible--is in the interest of the country and of the Foundations themselves, because stronger and more competitive banks can better support the real economy, adequately protect investors and give more dividends! As regards donations by Foundations, although in the last two years they stopped growing, they have increased by about 10% since 2000, adjusted for inflation, while the value of the Foundations' net assets have even grown: in fact, since 1992 net assets adjusted for inflation have grown by 45%, with an average annual compound rate of 2.2%.
2011	L52	Welfens, Paul J. J. 2011. <i>Innovations in Macroeconomics</i>, Third edition. New York and Heidelberg: Springer. Expanded third edition examines the role of innovations in macroeconomic theory. Discusses globalization, specialization, and innovation dynamics; savings, investment, and growth--new approaches for macroeconomic modeling; economic integration, technological progress, and growth; impact of the real exchange rate on trade, structural change, and growth; macroeconomic aspects of opening up, unemployment, growth, and transition; productivity shocks, innovations, stock market dynamics, and growth; innovation dynamics and optimum growth; trade, structural change, and growth in an open monetary economy; innovations in the digital economy--promotion of research and development and growth in open economies; EU innovation policy--analysis and critique; financial market integration, interest rates, and economic development; natural resources, oil prices, and innovation dynamics; portfolio modeling and growth in open economies; the transatlantic banking crisis--analysis, rating, and policy issues; the international banking crisis and innovation; a new Marshall-Lerner condition and economic globalization; trade, innovation, and output dynamics; new open economy policy perspectives--a modified golden rule and hybrid welfare; employment in the research and development sector, economic policy, and the golden rule; and some remarks on growth analysis on the basis of constant elasticity of substitution.
2011	L52	THE SAME AS K11 Andrianova, Svetlana, Panicos Demetriades, and Chenggang Xu. 2011. "Political Economy Origins of Financial Markets in Europe and Asia." <i>World Development</i>, 39(5): 686-99.
2011	L52	CV: Wang, Jiann-Chyuan, and Chia-Hui Lin. 2011. "The Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on the Taiwanese Economy and Its Industrial Policy in Response." In <i>The Impact of the Economic Crisis on East Asia: Policy Responses from Four Economies</i>, ed. Daigee Shaw and Bih Jane Liu, 94-114. In association with the Chung-Hua Institution for Economic Research. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	L61	Morales, Lucia, and Bernadette Andreosso-O'Callaghan. 2011. "Comparative Analysis on the Effects of the Asian and Global Financial Crises on Precious Metal Markets." <i>Research in International Business and Finance</i>, 25(2): 203-27. The global financial crisis has vigorously struck major financial markets around the world, in particular in the developed economies since they have suffered the most. However, some commodity markets, and in particular the precious metal markets, seem to be unscathed by this financial downturn. This paper investigates therefore the nature of volatility spillovers between precious metal returns over fifteen years (1995-2010 period) with the attention being focused on these markets' behavior during the Asian and the global financial crises. Daily closing values for precious metals are analyzed. In particular, the variables under study are the US\$/Troy ounce for gold, the London Free Market Platinum price in US\$/Troy ounce, the London Free Market Palladium price in US\$/Troy ounce, and the Zurich silver price in US\$/kg. The main sample is divided into a number of sub periods, prior to, during and after the Asian crisis. The aim of this division is to provide a wide and deep analysis of the behavior of precious metal markets during this financial event and of how these markets have reacted during times of market instability. In addition, this paper also looks at the effects of the global financial crisis from August 2007 to November 2010 using GARCH and EGARCH modeling. The main results show that there is clear evidence of volatility persistence between precious metal returns, a characteristic that is shared with financial market behavior as it has been demonstrated extensively by the existing literature in the area. In terms of volatility spillover effects, the main findings evidence volatility spillovers running in a bidirectional way during the periods; markets are not affected by the crises, with the exception of gold, that tends to generate effects in all other metal markets. However, there is little evidence in the case of the other precious metals generating any kind of influence on the gold market. On the other hand, there is little evidence of spillover effects during the two crisis episodes. Finally, the results from asymmetric spillover effects show that negative news/information have a stronger impact in these markets than positive news, again a characteristic that has been also exhibited by financial markets.
2011	L83	CV: Karadzova, Vera, and Snezana Dicevska. 2011. "Interactions between Financial System Development and Tourism Development: Conditions in Republic of Macedonia." In <i>1st International Scientific Conference: Tourism in South East Europe 2011: Conference Proceedings: Sustainable Tourism: Socio-cultural, Environmental and Economics Impact. Volume 1. 4-7 May 2011, Opatija, Croatia</i>. University of Rijeka Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management, 169-86. Opatija: Faculty of Tourism and Hospitality Management.
2011	L92	Haralambides, Hercules, and Girish Gujar. 2011. "The Indian Dry Ports Sector, Pricing Policies and Opportunities for Public-Private Partnerships." <i>Research in Transportation Economics</i>, 33(1): 51-58. At the time of writing (2010), the world is witnessing the aftermath of the most severe financial sector meltdown in modern economic history caused by the real estate bubble in the United States. Its consequences on the real economy, especially in Europe, are yet to be fathomed, and this of course includes the longer-term impacts on international ocean transportation, ports, and the distribution of global production. The economic recession has left the international shipping and port sectors with substantial overcapacity. This has resulted in drastic cost cutting measures on the one hand, and voluntary, often consensual, and coordinated reduction of supply on the other. These measures, together with a noticeable recovery in demand, are gradually leading again to improvement in prices charged by carriers and other transport service providers. In view of the country's expanse; size of population; and regional inequalities, India's dry ports (inland cargo consolidation and distribution centres) are seen by the government as a pivot of export-led growth and economic development (Haralambides and Gujar, 2011). Moreover, public and private sectors alike see the coordinated development of dry ports as the only way forward in terms of easing pressures at congested coastal ports, thus improving supply chain efficiency. In spite of this, dry port development and operations are still dominated by the public sector, under prices, capacity, land acquisition policies, and other conditions that make private sector participation risky and comparatively unattractive. In order to rationalize dry port capacity and prices, this paper argues in favour of greater devolution through competition-enhancing public-private partnerships (PPPs). The paper puts forward recommendations for the necessary legal, regulatory and general economic policy interventions based on international best practice, while keeping Indian specificities in the right perspective.
2011	M52	CV: den Butter, Frank A. G. 2011. "The Macroeconomics of the Credit Crisis: In Search of Externalities for Macro Prudential Supervision." In <i>Institutions and Regulation for Economic Growth? Public Interests versus Public Incentives</i>, ed. Emiel F. M.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Wubben, 187-209. In association with the Belgian-Dutch Association for Institutional and Political Economy. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	O44	Jalil, Abdul, and Mete Feridun. 2011. "The Impact of Growth, Energy and Financial Development on the Environment in China: A Cointegration Analysis." <i>Energy Economics</i> , 33(2): 284-91. This article aims to investigate the impact of financial development, economic growth and energy consumption on environmental pollution in China from 1953 to 2006 using the Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) bounds testing procedure. The main objective is to examine the long run equilibrium relationship between financial development and environmental pollution. The results of the analysis reveal a negative sign for the coefficient of financial development, suggesting that financial development in China has not taken place at the expense of environmental pollution. On the contrary, it is found that financial development has led to a decrease in environmental pollution. It is concluded that carbon emissions are mainly determined by income, energy consumption and trade openness in the long run. Moreover, the findings confirm the existence of an Environmental Kuznets Curve in the case of China.
2011	P32	China's Financial Policy Research Center of Renmin University of China, ed. 2011. <i>Growth without Crisis: China's Modern Financial System</i>, Translated by Mifen Yang and Xiaoqiao Xing. Honolulu and Hong Kong: Enrich Professional Publishing. English translation of 2009 Chinese text. Thirteen papers examine the financial system governing financial growth in China, the fiscal policies that influence the institutional structure and reform, and the theory of the formation of equilibrium exchange rate of the renminbi and the political-economic mechanism of exchange rate reform. Papers discuss fiscal decentralization, local government behavior, and economic growth (Qingwang Guo and Junxue Jian); high-speed growth of taxation in China--tax capacity and tax effort (Guo and Bingyang Lu); tax burden in China--a multiperspective analysis (Guo and Lu); a reinterpretation of the modern financial system--theory and choices based on the reality of China's endowment (Yulu Chen and Yong Ma); the effects and transmission mechanism of China's monetary policy--an analysis based on the structural vector autoregression model (Qiang Qu); China's high monetization (Jie Zhang); the capital fund of China's state-owned banks (Zhang); China's agricultural credit system (Zhang); the renminbi equilibrium exchange rate--theoretical origin and the political economy of the exchange rate (Chen); whether Chinese peasants are credible (Chen and Ma); the abnormal relations between stock market and economic growth--theoretical and empirical evidence based on China (Changyun Wang and Zhiwen Wu); the preference of Chinese listed companies for equity financing--evidence and analysis (Wang and Tong Sun); and backward development of the Chinese bond market--an analysis based on corporate bonds (Haixiao Wang and Qiang Qu).
2011	P40	Asari, Abbas, Mohsen Khezri, and Ahmad Rasooli. 2011. "Capital Market Equilibrium in the Islamic Economy. (In Farsi. With English summary.)" <i>Biquarterly Journal of Economic Essays</i> , 7(14): This paper investigates the capital market equilibrium in an Islamic Economy by modeling the behavior of economic agents in an Islamic economy and developing a general equilibrium mode. Accordingly, the authors have tried to determine the capital market regulator variable by determining the affecting factors on supply and demand of capital in an economy without interest. According to the result, compared with an economy with interest that determined exogenous interest rates in the money market is a regulator for the capital market. The variable profit sharing ratio of families in the productive partnership is earned as a capital market endogenous regulator variable in an economy without interest. Also in this article, capital market equilibrium point and maximum production point of producers is obtained, which means more investment in an economy interest-free to the economy with interest.
2011	P52	Konzelmann, S., and M. Fovargue-Davies. 2011. <i>Anglo-Saxon Capitalism in Crisis? Models of Liberal Capitalism and the Preconditions for Financial Stability</i>, ESRC Centre for Business Research, ESRC Centre for Business Research - Working Papers. The return to economic liberalism in the Anglo-Saxon world was motivated by the apparent failure of Keynesian economic management to control the stagflation of the 1970s and early 1980s. In this context, the theories of economic liberalism, championed by Friederich von Hayek, Milton Friedman and the Chicago School economists, provided an alternative. However, the divergent experience of the US, UK, Canada and Australia reveals two distinct 'varieties' of economic liberalism: the 'neo-classical' incarnation, which describes American and British liberal capitalism, and the more 'balanced' economic liberalism that evolved in Canada and Australia. In large part, these were a product of the way that liberal economic theory was understood and translated into policy, which in turn shaped the evolving relationship between the state and the private sector and the relative position of the financial sector within the broader economic system. Together, these determined the nature and extent of financial market regulation and the system's relative stability during the 2008 crisis.
2011	Q21	Fumagalli, Andrea, and Stefano Lucarelli. 2011. "Penser la crise et la sortie de crise. Les apports de Andre Orlean, et au-dela. (Thinking about the Crisis and Its End: The Contribution of Andre Orlean, and Beyond. With English summary.)" <i>European Journal of Economic and Social Systems</i> , 24(1-2): 195-210. Orlean's research has its first references in the notions of uncertainty, mimetism, convention and self-referentiality of markets. We will discuss the theoretical categories that Orlean used. Secondly, we will present his analysis of the current financial and economic crisis. Finally we will discuss the possible scenarios to overcome the crisis and the emergence of new "financial conventions" based on the predation of the Common. It is strong the need of a democratic process that could lead to new institutional mechanisms towards a collective evaluation that is alternative to the financial logic. We have a close questioning of the political problems posed by scholars from the theoretical tradition of the Italian Workerism when they focus on the "Institution of the Common".
2011	Q37	Ntsosa, Mogale. 2011. "The Impact of 2007 Global Financial Crisis on Botswana Economy." <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i> , 11(1): 45-63. The purpose of this paper is to investigate the impact of the global financial crisis of 2007-2009 on Botswana economy. The impact on the economy was through second round effects. The country depends heavily on mineral exports to developed countries. Since the financial crisis significantly reduced the purchasing power in developed countries, the result has been a significant fall in export revenues for the country. Overall balance of payments, GDP and FDI fell significantly. The stock market was also affected while employment was relatively stable. The government responded with aggressive stimulus that was meant to maintain aggregate demand and minimize job losses. The stimulus worked although there are threats of excessive debt in the future. The paper suggests, among others, that the country should work on developing domestic demand and expanding into Africa since the continent is relatively delinked from the rest of the world.
2011	R28	CV: Goodhart, Charles A. E. 2011. "Is a Less Procyclical Financial System an Achievable Goal?." In <i>The International Financial Crisis: Have the Rules of Finance Changed?</i> , ed. Asli Demirguc-Kunt, Douglas D. Evanoff and George G. Kaufman, 269-87. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 14. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	R38	CV: Williams, Peter. 2011. "The Credit Crunch in the UK: Understanding the Impact on Housing Markets, Policies and Households." In <i>Housing Markets and the Global Financial Crisis: The Uneven Impact on Households</i> , ed. Ray Forrest and Ngai-Ming Yip, 41-56. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	R38	CV: Hegedus, Jozsef. 2011. "Housing Policy and the Economic Crisis--The Case of Hungary." In <i>Housing Markets and the Global Financial Crisis: The Uneven Impact on Households</i> , ed. Ray Forrest and Ngai-Ming Yip, 113-30. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	R38	CV: Forrest, Ray. 2011. "Concluding Discussion--Where to Now?." In <i>Housing Markets and the Global Financial Crisis: The Uneven Impact on Households</i> , ed. Ray Forrest and Ngai-Ming Yip, 242-49. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012		
2012	A14 H10	Wray, L. Randall. 2012. "A Meme for Money". Levy Economics Institute, The. Economics Working Paper Archive This paper argues that the usual framing of discussions of money, monetary policy, and fiscal policy plays into the hands of conservatives. That framing is also largely consistent with the conventional view of the economy and of society more generally. To put it the way that economists usually do, money "lubricates" the market mechanism-a good thing, because the conventional view of the market itself is overwhelmingly positive. Acknowledging the work of George Lakoff, this paper takes the position that we need an alternative meme, one that provides a frame that is consistent with a progressive social view if we are to be more successful in policy debates. In most cases, the progressives adopt the conservative framing and so have no chance. The paper advances an alternative framing for money and shows how it can be used to reshape discussion. The paper shows that the Modern Money Theory approach is particularly useful as a starting point for framing that emphasizes use of the monetary system as a tool to accomplish the public purpose. It is not so much the accuracy of the conventional view of money that we need to question, but rather the framing. We need a new meme for money, one that would emphasize the social, not the individual. It would focus on the positive role played by the state, not only in the creation and evolution of money, but also in ensuring social control over money. It would explain how money helps to promote a positive relation between citizens and the state, simultaneously promoting shared values such as liberty, democracy, and responsibility. It would explain why social control over money can promote nurturing activities over the destructive impulses of our "undertakers" (Smith's evocative term for capitalists).
2012	B40	Dow, Sheila C. 2012. "Different Approaches to the Financial Crisis." <i>Economic Thought: History, Philosophy, and Methodology</i>. 1(1): 80-93. The economic crisis has exposed shortcomings in standard economic theory and provided an impetus for new economic thinking. But the theoretical debate in the wake of the crisis has been unduly constrained by the terms of the mainstream approach to economic theory. Like any approach, it is characterised by a way of framing reality, giving meaning to terms and setting criteria for good argument. It also determines how any economic theory is understood, whether from the history of economic thought or from the contemporary literature. But there are other approaches to economics which would open up the field to a much wider range of possibilities for new economic thinking. Addressing the challenge that any reader bases her understanding on her own approach, the purpose of this paper is to attempt to explain what it means to consider different approaches and why it matters for policy. This is done by discussing two features of the financial crisis which pose particular problems for economic theory. These are the role of changing market sentiment in driving asset prices on the one hand and the breakdown of trust relationships in banking on the other (the moral hazard issue). We will see how these are addressed by mainstream theory and by alternative approaches. First, market sentiment is discussed within the mainstream rational-optimising framework, where risk is quantifiable, and compared with the Keynesian approach based on the general uncertainty of knowledge, where reason, evidence and sentiment are integrated. The moral hazard issue is then discussed in its mainstream form in terms of rational opportunism and in its institutionalist form in terms of the foundation of social relations (including relations between institutions) in trust. It is shown that different ways of approaching theorising in each case imply different policy measures. It is argued further that an exclusively deductive mathematical approach to analysis of market sentiment and trust is unduly limiting and that a more pluralist approach would more fully address the issues.
2012	C73	Shubik, Martin. 2012. <i>Mathematical Institutional Economics</i>. Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1882. An overview is given of the utilization of strategic market games in the development of a game theory based theory of money and financial institutions.
2012	C83	Entorf, Horst, Christian Knoll, and Liliya Sattarova. 2012. "Measuring Confidence and Uncertainty during the Financial Crisis: Evidence from the CFS Survey." <i>OECD Journal: Journal of Business Cycle Measurement and Analysis</i>, 0(0): 61-75. The CFS survey covers individual situations of banks and other companies of the financial sector. This provides a rare opportunity to analyse appraisals, expectations and forecast errors of the core sector of the recent financial crisis. Following standard ways of aggregating individual survey data, we first present and introduce the CFS survey by comparing CFS indicators of confidence and predicted confidence to Ifo and ZEW indicators. The major contribution is the analysis of several indicators of uncertainty. In addition to well-established concepts, we introduce innovative measures based on the skewness of forecast errors and on the share of "no response" replies. Results show that uncertainty indicators fit quite well with patterns of real and financial time series of the time period 2007 to 2010.
2012	D44	Diss: Huang, Pidong. 2012. Essays in Monetary and Banking Theory. PhD diss. Pennsylvania State University. The thesis consists of the following three essays. The first essay, "A comment on: 'Efficient propagation of shocks and the optimal return on money'" (joint work with Yoske Igarashi), shows that introducing lotteries into Cavalcanti-Erosa (2008) eliminates two prominent features of their optima: over-production and history-dependence. Cavalcanti-Erosa (2008) study optima in a version of Trejos-Wright (1995). They introduce into it i.i.d. aggregate shocks to preferences, shocks with a two-point support. They show that for an interval of intermediate magnitudes for the discount factor, the ex ante optimum over all individually rational (IR) and deterministic trades displays two properties: output is higher than the first-best when the shock is such that the first-best output is low and there is history dependence--that is, promised utilities play a role. We show that if lotteries are allowed, then higher ex ante utility is achieved and neither property holds at an optimum. Moreover, the optimum can be supported by buyer take-it-or-leave-it offers. The second essay, "Suspension in a global-games version of the Diamond-Dybvig model", builds on the model in Goldstein and Pauzner (GP) (2005), a global-games version of the Diamond-Dybvig (DD) (1983) model in which there is uncertainty about the long-run return and in which agents observe noisy signals about that return. GP limited their investigation to a banking contract that makes a noncontingent promised payoff to those who withdraw early until the bank's resources are exhausted. We amend the contract and permit suspension. There are two reasons to do this. First, suspension works perfectly in the no-aggregate-risk version of the DD model. (It uniquely implements the first-best outcome.) Because versions of GP are close to that model, it is plausible that suspension would also work well in such versions. Second, as I show, there is a class of suspension policies that gives rise to uniqueness without requiring the new assumption introduced in a proof in GP; namely, that the short-term return is also random. In general, both the GP policy and my generalization of it to allow suspension seem not to be best banking contracts in a model with return uncertainty and signals about it. Viewed as mechanisms, there is no attempt to elicit information about the signals that agents receive and to make payoffs to at least some depositors contingent on that information.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		However, if the return uncertainty is sufficiently small, then there are policies in the class I study that imply ex ante welfare close to the first-best outcome in DD, which, itself, is an upper bound on welfare in the model with return uncertainty. Moreover, for one such policy, noisy signals are not necessary for uniqueness. In other words, the properties of the DD suspension policy are robust to the kind of uncertainty introduced by GP, provided it is small. The virtue of that uncertainty is that in a long sequence of i.i.d. realizations of the model, all of the following four outcomes occur with positive probability: good long-run return, poor long-run return, suspension not invoked and suspension invoked. Put differently, the model with a small amount of GP uncertainty combined with a banking contract that permits suspension does well in terms of ex ante welfare and is able to account for a rich history of banking-system outcomes, including ones with banking-system difficulties. Essay 3, "Why ten \$1s are not treated as a \$10?", (joint work with Yoske Igarashi) explores, as Zhu (2003) shows, the existence of his full-support steady state implies the existence of non-full-support steady states constructed as follows. Consider the full-support steady state in a given economy. Then consider a different economy where both the bound and the total stock of money are some integer L times as much, relative to the original economy. In this new economy, there is a non-full-support steady state where all the owned/traded units of money are also L times as much, but the quantity of production of goods remains unchanged. In other words, the difference between the original full-support steady state and the induced non-full-support steady state is nominal, although the difference between the two economic environments is not. Since the new economy has its own full-support steady state, there is multiplicity of steady states. We show that the non-full-support steady states of the above kind are unstable. Specifically, it is shown that there is no equilibrium path with a constant payment rule that converges to these steady states if the initial distribution has a different support.
2012	H10	THE SAME AS A14 Wray, L. Randall. 2012. "A Meme for Money". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive
2012	H51	CV : Landefeld, J. Steven, and Shaunda Villones. 2012. "The Role of Statistics in the United States' Economic Future." In <i>The Global Macro Economy and Finance</i> , ed. Franklin Allen, Masahiko Aoki, Jean-Paul Fitoussi, Nobuhiro Kiyotaki, Roger Gordon and Joseph E. Stiglitz, 25-37. IEA Conference Volume, no. 150-III. Houndsmill, UK and New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2012	I10	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2012. OECD Economic Surveys: Hungary 2012, Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Reviews the economic situation and policies of Hungary. Discusses ensuring debt sustainability amid strong economic uncertainty; ensuring financial stability and efficiency; the move toward a more inclusive labor market; and improving health outcomes and the health system.
2012	I14 I15	Lopez i Casanovas, Guillem, and Marina Soley Bori. 2012. "The Economic Crisis and Its Effects on the Social Determinants of Health." Hacienda Publica Espanola/Revista de Economia Publica, 0(201): 113-32. With the economic crisis, the fight against unemployment in most countries is coetaneous to the need to restrain public expenditure in closing budget deficits. As a consequence, spending cuts have started to affect a large number of decisions that directly or indirectly may be expected to have an impact on health. These effects are likely to be unevenly distributed among different groups within the population. Therefore, not just health levels but also their distribution may be at risk with the financial consequences of the crisis. The main message of this paper is to first show social concern on the nature of the trade-offs in redefining expenditure priorities. On the prescriptive side of our work we argue that in the present situation we should not focus so much on health expenditure as we should on the social protection system as a whole. In addition, fighting against poverty (and not focusing so much on income inequality in itself) should be the most important consideration for health policy design. Thus, more selective, tailored made combinations of integrated policies should be addressed. Fragile groups need to be prioritized at this stage in battling toward poverty alleviation (poverty induces health losses) and for a sound job creation economy (workfare strategies require health at the same time that they produce health). Universal old-style welfare policies commonly lack focus, are not financially sustainable, and, overall, they have lower redistributive impacts. Random, poorly understood effects in welfare may result from these policies due to side effects from economic crisis, unemployment and changes in life style. Results may also depend on the type of groups benefiting from sustained social spending in practice. A welfare function is required in order to compare "losers" and "winners." This is a part of the second welfare theorem where non-superior Pareto agreements are achievable, and lack of consensus may easily emerge in designing health strategies since politics may not build the necessary consensus for policies.
2012	I15 J20	CV : Stockhammer, Engelbert. 2012. "Still Unemployed, after All These Wage Cuts: Labor in Europe." In <i>Employment, Growth and Development: A Post-Keynesian Approach</i> , ed. Claude Gnos, Louis-Philippe Rochon and Domenica Tropeano, 108-20. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	J22	Kanellopoulos, Costas N. 2012. "The Size and Structure of Uninsured Employment." Bank of Greece Economic Bulletin, 0(37): 23-41. The paper challenges the accuracy of the high rates of uninsured employment i.e., one in three, that emerge from the investigations of the Inspectorate of Labour, because they are based on biased samples. Comparing those insured with the Social Security Foundation (IKA) with those estimated from the Labour Force Survey, generates a rate of uninsured employment of 11.7%. When employment of illegal immigrants is added, the uninsured employment rate is estimated at around 17% of those employed and insured with IKA or 9% of total employment. While uninsured employment initially increased with the economic crisis, subsequently, like insured employment, it declined remarkably. The usual categories of uninsured employment are those insured for the minimum work days necessary to claim various benefits, those with a second job, working pensioners, as well as those declaring the minimum insurable pay.
2012	J51	Gatti, Donatella, Christophe Rault, and Anne-Gael Vaubourg. 2012. "Unemployment and Finance: How Do Financial and Labour Market Factors Interact?" Oxford Economic Papers, 64(3): 464-89. Using annual data for 18 OECD countries over the period 1980-2004, we investigate how labour and financial factors interact to determine unemployment. We estimate a dynamic panel model using the system Generalized Method of Moments (GMM). It is shown that the impact of financial variables depends strongly on the labour market context. Increased market capitalization as well as decreased banking concentration reduce unemployment if the level of labour market regulation, union density, and coordination in wage bargaining is low. Increasing intermediated credit and banking concentration is beneficial for employment when the degree of labour market regulation, union density, and wage coordination is high. These results suggest that the respective virtues of intermediated and market-based finance are crucially tied to the labour market context
2012	J51	Kus, Basak. 2012. "Financialisation and Income Inequality in OECD Nations: 1995-2007." Economic and Social Review, 43(4): 477-95. This paper attempts to examine the link between financialisation and income inequality in advanced countries from a comparative perspective using data from 20 OECD countries over a period of 13 years (1995-2007). The initial regression results show an overall strong correlation between several of the financialisation indicators and income inequality net of conventional explanations including economic growth rate, unemployment, globalisation, left party power, social spending, union density, female participation in the labour market, and wage bargaining centralisation. The results also show that although financialisation

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		has a positive association with income inequality in nations with strong as well as weak unions, the association is stronger in the latter.
2012	J62 J63	CV; Boeri, Tito, and Pietro Garibaldi. 2012. "Financial Shocks and the Labor Markets: Should Economic Policy Save Jobs?." In <i>Ascent after Decline: Regrowing Global Economies after the Great Recession</i> , ed. Otaviano Canuto and Danny M. Leipziger, 201-17. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2012	K34	Mussari, Giuseppe. 2012. "Stabilita, crescita ed equita per l'Italia e per le banche. (Italy and the Banking Industry, in Search of Stability and Growth. With English summary.)." <i>Bancaria</i> , 0(7-8): 2-15. Regulation and tax burden are seriously affecting the profitability of Italian banks, already struck by the crisis. Nevertheless, Italian banks are an element of strength and a vital resource for the recovery and, as the country, are facing a great opportunity for carrying out the restructuring processes already launched.
2012	L62	Hiraide, Norikatsu, and Kalyan Chakraborty. 2012. "Surviving the Global Recession and the Demand for Auto Industry in the U.S.--A Case for Ford Motor Company." <i>International Journal of Economics and Finance</i> , 4(5): 85-93. The world economy has been severely affected by the global recession which started in the second quarter of 2007, triggered by the financial crisis. The auto industry in the U.S. faced the most severe difficulties which threatened its survival after the recession. In the U.S., the "Big 3"--General Motors, Ford, and Chrysler, struggled to stay in business. This paper analyzes the impact of the recent downturn on the U.S. auto industry in general, and the demand of Ford vehicles in particular. The study also discusses the past and present performance of Ford Motor Company in the light of changing economic conditions at home and abroad. The empirical study uses twenty years of sales data to estimate a time-series demand model for Ford vehicles. The study found that the demand for automobiles in the U.S is positively related to non-farm employment and single family housing and negatively related to gas price and vehicle price.
2012	L65	Jasra, Javed Mahmood, Rauf I-Azam, and Muhammad Asif Khan. 2012. "Impact of Macroeconomic Variables on Stock Prices: Industry Level Analysis." <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i> , 134(8): 403-12. This study examines the relationship between stock prices and interest rate, exchange rate and consumer price index (CPI). Four different industries were selected for this study on the basis of data availability, these industries included oil and gas, chemical, cement and insurance industry. The data for the selected industries and economic variables were obtained for the period of six years (24 quarters). Regression analysis was used to analyze the impact of exchange rate, interest rate and consumer price index on stock returns. Stock index is used as a dependent variable and the macroeconomic variables are used as independent variables. Results of the study show that the impact of interest rate on oil and gas, chemical and cement industry are insignificant, while it has significant effect on insurance industry. When the impact of consumer price index is determined it shows significant effect on oil and gas, chemical, cement industry and insurance industry respectively. The exchange rate showed significant negative effect on all four industries.
2012	M31	Vedernikova, S. V. 2012. "Theoretical Basis for Financial-Credit Mechanism in Interaction between Banks and National Economy. (In Ukrainian. With English summary.)." <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i> , 129(3): 86-94. The article generalizes the theoretical approaches to the essence of credit process and creation of mechanism for the financial-credit interaction between banks and enterprises. The conceptual model of the mechanism for the financial-credit interaction between banks and national economy based on the principles of marketing is constructed, and the analysis of its elements and functional relations is carried out.
2012	N81	Frydman, Carola, Eric Hilt, and Lily Y. Zhou. 2012. <i>Economic Effects of Runs on Early 'Shadow Banks': Trust Companies and the Impact of the Panic of 1907</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18264. We use the unique circumstances that led to the Panic of 1907 to analyze its consequences for non-financial corporations. The onset of the panic occurred following a series of scandalous revelations about the investments of prominent financiers, which triggered widespread runs on trust companies associated with those men. Using newly collected data, we find that corporations with close ties to the trust companies that faced severe runs experienced an immediate decline in their stock price, and performed worse in the years following the panic: they earned fewer profits and paid fewer dividends, and faced higher interest rates on their debt. Consistent with the notion that information asymmetries aggravated the consequences of the contraction of credit intermediation, these effects were largest for smaller firms and for industrials, whose collateral was more difficult to value than that of railroads.
2012	P50	Clift, Ben. 2012. "Comparative Capitalisms, Ideational Political Economy and French Post-Dirigiste Responses to the Global Financial Crisis." <i>New Political Economy</i> , 17(5): 565-90. This article advances the case for the more systematic incorporation of ideational factors into comparative capitalisms analysis as a corrective to the rational choice proclivities of the Varieties of Capitalism approach. It demonstrates the pay-off of such an ideationally attuned approach through analysis of French capitalist restructuring over the last 25 years, placing it in comparative context. A modus operandi for such ideational explanation is elaborated through delineating different national conceptions of the market, and setting out their impacts on practices of market-making. The claim made in this article is that understanding the evolution of French capitalism requires recognition of the ongoing market-making role of the French State, in combination with the French conception of the market and its embedding within a social context characterised by the inter-penetration of public and private elitist networks of France's 'financial network economy' which remains substantially intact. The ideational dimension is crucial because French understandings of the market and competition, the ideational building blocks of market-making, inform French state interventions and leave footprints on French institutions and market structures, and the evolutionary trajectory of French capitalism. In charting this trajectory, this article deploys the concept of post-dirigisme. We map out the parameters and causes of the post-dirigiste condition in France through examination of French bond market development, privatisation, the shift from a government- to a market-dominated financial system, and French capitalism's internationalisation. It then uses post-dirigisme to explain French state responses to the financial crisis and the banking bailout, noting how state actors, in concert with the banking elites, actively facilitated dominant market positions of French international champions.
2012	Q02	Tang, Ke, and Wei Xiong. 2012. "Index Investment and the Financialization of Commodities." <i>Financial Analysts Journal</i> , 68(6): 54-74. The authors found that, concurrent with the rapidly growing index investment in commodity markets since the early 2000s, prices of non-energy commodity futures in the United States have become increasingly correlated with oil prices; this trend has been significantly more pronounced for commodities in two popular commodity indices. This finding reflects the financialization of the commodity markets and helps explain the large increase in the price volatility of non-energy commodities around 2008.
2012	Q17	Goswami, Bhaskar, and Ranjanendra Narayan Nag. 2012. "Macroeconomics of Agricultural Trade Liberalization." <i>Global Economic Review</i> , 41(3): 233-42. In this article a macroeconomic model is built to examine interactions between the agricultural sector and the industrial sector in an emerging market economy. This article examines how monetary shock and real shocks produce agricultural price fluctuations and change in employment through multiple cross effects. Monetary shocks result in overshooting of primary commodity price while real shock in terms of rise in the production of primary commodity mitigates the volatility of primary price.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	Q58	Sabatini, Giovanni. 2012. "Il Fondo Kyoto per lo sviluppo sostenibile e il ruolo delle banche. (Sustainable Development in the Italian Economy: The Role of Banks. With English summary.)" <i>Bancaria</i>, 0(2): 32-35. Italian banks can join the ABI-CDP agreement to offer loans for global greenhouse gas emissions, providing assistance to the private and public sectors in order to benefit from the funds offered by the Italian Government.
2012	R20	Geanakoplos, John, Robert Axtell, Doyne J. Farmer, Peter Howitt, Benjamin Conlee, Jonathan Goldstein, Matthew Hendrey, Nathan M. Palmer, and Chun-Yi Yang. 2012. <i>Getting at Systemic Risk via an Agent-Based Model of the Housing Market</i>. Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1852. Systemic risk must include the housing market, though economists have not generally focused on it. We begin construction of an agent-based model of the housing market with individual data from Washington, DC. Twenty years of success with agent-based models of mortgage prepayments give us hope that such a model could be useful. Preliminary analysis suggests that the housing boom and bust of 1997-2007 was due in large part to changes in leverage rather than interest rates.
2013		
2013	A20	Diss; Benner, Mats, ed. 2013. <i>Before and Beyond the Global Economic Crisis: Economics, Politics and Settlement</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twelve papers explore the long-term impact of the 2007-08 financial crisis and consider whether we are about to enter a new era in state-society-market interaction that will transform the finance-led economic growth model. Papers discuss crisis, structural change, and new conditions for growth (Lennart Schon); responding to economic crisis--macroeconomic revolutions in the 1930s and 1970s (Roger E. Backhouse); the efficient-markets hypothesis after the crisis--a methodological analysis of the evidence (Fredrik Hansen); macroeconomics after the crisis--bringing finance back in (Robert Boyer); discursive strategies in economic texts (Jan Svensson); regulating the family in times of economic crisis--Sweden in the 1930s and the 1990s (Asa Lundqvist); economic crises as political opportunities (Johannes Lindvall); the "new new deal" as a response to the eurocrisis (Bengt-Ake Lundvall); a cultural political economy of crisis responses--the turn to the "BRIC" countries and the case of China (Ngai-Ling Sum); the metaphor challenge of future economics--growth and sustainable development in Swedish media discourse (Anna W. Gustafsson); macroprudential supervision and regulation--lessons for the next crisis (Lars Jonung); and recovered imaginaries, imagined recoveries--a cultural political economy of crisis construals and crisis management in the North Atlantic financial crisis (Bob Jessop).
2013	A20	Lo Prete, Anna. 2013. "Economic Literacy, Inequality, and Financial Development." <i>Economics Letters</i>, 118(1): 74-76. Empirical studies of the link between finance and inequality document that across countries financial development is associated with lower and decreasing income inequality. This article uses an indicator of economic literacy as a proxy for the ability to reap the benefits of financial investment opportunities, and documents that such specific competences matter for the relationship between changes in inequality and financial development. As financial markets become more sophisticated, the ability to take advantage of new investment opportunities may help reduce inequality, and the empirical association between financial development and lower income inequality indeed appears to be driven by economic literacy.
2013	B54	Fukuda-Parr, Sakiko, James Heintz, and Stephanie Seguino. 2013. "Critical Perspectives on Financial and Economic Crises: Heterodox Macroeconomics Meets Feminist Economics." <i>Feminist Economics</i>, 19(3): 4-31. This contribution brings together various strands of analysis about the causes, consequences, and policy ramifications of economic crises, with a specific focus on distributional dynamics. It aims to facilitate a conversation between macroeconomic theorists of crises and instability and feminist economists and scholars of intergroup inequality. Macroeconomic analyses of the Great Recession have centered on the causal role of financial deregulation, capital flow imbalances, and growth of income and wealth inequality. That work tends to be divorced from research that analyzes broader distributional impacts, prior to the crisis and subsequently, transmitted through economic channels and government responses. This study's framework emphasizes the role of stratification along multiple trajectories--race, class, and gender--in contributing to economic crises and in shaping their distributional dynamics. The study underscores the long-run effects of the 2008 crisis on well-being, highlighted in feminist economists' research on social reproduction and often missed in the macroeconomics literature.
2013	B54	McKay, Ailsa, Jim Campbell, Emily Thomson, and Susanne Ross. 2013. "Economic Recession and Recovery in the UK: What's Gender Got to Do with It?" <i>Feminist Economics</i>, 19(3): 108-23. This study argues that a feminist economics perspective is essential in order to fully understand the gender consequences of the recent recession and the ongoing economic crisis in the United Kingdom. Unemployment and redundancy rates have been used to highlight the fact that male workers suffered the greatest impact in terms of job losses in the initial phases of the recession. However, this situation appears to have reversed with an associated program of spending cuts in public sector employment and welfare that will likely be borne by women. While accurate data are crucial in the analytical process, the exclusive use of statistics relating to paid work only gives a partial analysis. A more inclusive understanding of the range of impacts on both men and women is more useful in the formulation of gender-aware, as opposed to gender-blind, policy responses to recession and recovery.
2013	B59	Va'aez, Mohammad, and Shahram Moeeni. 2013. "Short-Run Speculation in Economic and Financial Markets: Juridical and Economic Analysis. (In Farsi. With English summary.)" <i>Biquarterly Journal of Economic Essays</i>, 10(20): 29-56. Uncertainty about the legitimacy of speculative transaction in economic and financial markets has created widespread controversial discussions among Islamic scholars. To recognize the nature of short-run speculative financial transactions from an Islamic viewpoint, through this paper, first, the relationship of these discussions with Keynes in one hand and Gharar, Gambling and Wager in the other hand were examined. Then, this research studied the nature of Keynesianism. At last, it was tried to understand the nature of short-run speculative transactions from an Islamic point of view conceptually and analytically. The results showed that all short-run financial transactions that strongly have the nature of zero or negative sum games are not illegal. These transactions have a betting nature via unusual normal risk. We have frequently experienced them in exchange markets. It also revealed that it is not obligatory for entering the betting activities based only on chance according to jurisprudential principles. Entering such activities with prediction and estimation does not make them eligible. It was finally concluded that disregarding the doubt about being Keynesian concerning the short-run speculative transactions, these transactions can be considered as the instances of Gharar and betting.
2013	B59	Sobhani, Hasan, and Mansoor Maleki. 2013. "Endogeneity of Money in Islamic Monetary and Financial System: A Comparative Study with the Post-Keynesian Approach on Money. (In Farsi. With English summary.)" <i>Biquarterly Journal of Economic Essays</i>, 10(20): 9-28. Money is one of the most challenging concepts in economics about which economists have always had serious disputes with each other. During the history of economics development, all different schools of thought have tried to explore the true meaning of money and its real origins. It seems that one of the most important causes of having different cognition about the true meaning of money refers to the concept of endogeneity of money. This issue is an important part of the post-Keynesian approach to money. Because of the necessity of studying the theoretical aspect of monetary economy in the cortex of Islamic

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		monetary and financial system, in this paper we are going to analyze the concept of the endogeneity of money by a comparative study with other school of thoughts significantly, post-Keynesian and orthodox approach to money. Based on the result of this comparative study, although, money in the Islamic approach follows the endogenous process of creation, but this process and analyzing the Islamic endogenous money is fundamentally different from the post Keynesian view.
2013	C49	Chang, Tsangyao, Xiao-lin Li, Stephen M. Miller, Mehmet Balcilar, and Rangan Gupta. 2013. <i>The Co-Movement and Causality between the U.S. Real Estate and Stock Markets in the Time and Frequency Domains</i>. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2013-34. This study applies wavelet analysis to examine the relationship between the U.S. real estate and stock markets over the period 1890-2012. Wavelet analysis allows the simultaneous examination of co-movement and causality between the two markets in both the time and frequency domains. Our findings provide robust evidence that co-movement and causality vary across frequencies and evolve with time. Examining market co-movement in the time domain, the two markets exhibit positive co-movement over recent past decades, exception for 1998-2002 when a high negative co-movement emerged. In the frequency domain, the two markets correlate with each other mainly at low frequencies (longer term), except in the second half of the 1900s as well as in 1998-2002, when the two markets correlate at high frequencies (shorter term). In addition, we find that the causal effects between the markets in the frequency domain occur generally at low frequencies (longer term). In the time-domain, the time-varying nature of long-run causalities implies structural changes in the two markets. These findings provide a more complete picture of the relationship between the U.S. real estate and stock markets over time and frequency, offering important implications for policymakers and practitioners.
2013	C65	CV: Garnier, Josselin, George Papanicolaou, and Tzu-Wei Yang. 2013. "Diversification in Financial Networks May Increase Systemic Risk." In <i>Handbook on Systemic Risk</i>, ed. Jean-Pierre Fouque and Joseph A. Langsam, 432-43. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2013	D70	CV: Nowotny, Ewald. 2013. "The Economics of Financial Regulation." In <i>Stability of the Financial System: Illusion or Feasible Concept?</i>, ed. Andreas Dombret and Otto Lucius, 337-57. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	E69	Takamura, Tamon. 2013. <i>A General Equilibrium Model with Banks and Default on Loans</i>. Bank of Canada, Working Papers. During the recent financial crisis in the U.S., banks reduced new business lending amidst concerns about borrowers' ability to repay. At the same time, firms facing higher borrowing costs alongside a worsening economic outlook reduced investment. To explain these aggregate business cycle patterns, I develop a model with households, banks and firms. I assume that a bank's ability to raise deposits is constrained by a limited commitment problem and that, furthermore, loans to firms involve default risk. In this environment, changes in loan rates affect the size of the business sector. I explore how banks influence the behavior of households and firms and find that both productivity and financial shocks lead to counter-cyclical default and interest rate spreads. I examine the implications of a government capital injection designed to mitigate the effect of negative productivity and financial shocks in the spirit of the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). I find that the stabilizing effect of such policy interventions hinges on the source of the shock. In particular, a capital injection is less effective against aggregate productivity shocks because easing banks' lending stance only weakly stimulates firms' demand for loans when aggregate productivity falls. In contrast, a capital injection can counteract the adverse effect of financial shocks on the supply of loans. Finally, I measure aggregate productivity and financial shocks to evaluate the role of each in the business cycle. I find that the contribution of aggregate productivity shocks in aggregate output and investment is large until mid-2008. Financial shocks explain 65% of the fall in investment and 55% of the fall in output in the first quarter of 2009.
2013	F39	Briere, Marie, Kim Oosterlinck, and Ariane Szafarz. 2013. <i>Virtual Currency, Tangible Return: Portfolio Diversification with Bitcoins</i>. ULB -- Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Working Papers CEB: 13-031. Bitcoin is a major virtual currency. Using weekly data over the 2010-2013 period, we analyze a Bitcoin investment from the standpoint of a U.S. investor with a diversified portfolio including both traditional assets (worldwide stocks, bonds, hard currencies) and alternative investments (commodities, hedge funds, real estate). Bitcoin investment has highly distinctive features, including exceptionally high average return and volatility. Its correlation with other assets is remarkably low. Spanning tests confirm that Bitcoin investment offers significant diversification benefits. We show that the inclusion of even a small proportion of Bitcoins, say 3%, may dramatically improve the risk-return trade-off of well-diversified portfolios.
2013	F64	Fukuda, Takashi. 2013. "Linkage between Financial Development, Financial Crisis and Globalization in India: VARX and ARDL Co-integration Assessments." <i>Journal of Applied Economics and Business Research</i>, 3(4): 232-48. In this paper, the long-run causality between financial development, financial crisis and globalization--trade and financial openness--in India is investigated through the co-integration techniques of the VARX and ARDL methods. The main finding is that although the single impact of either trade or financial openness is uncertain, the simultaneous opening of the two sectors contributes to financial development. Another finding is that the growing presence of international trade is relevant to the occurrence of financial crisis. Policymakers, especially those of developing countries, need to recognize these effects of trade and financial openness in designing development plans.
2013	G29	Carbo Valverde, Santiago, and Julia Garcia Cabello. 2013. "Transformaciones en la estructura financiera: Implicaciones para la financiación de la economía española. (With English summary.)." <i>Ekonomiaz</i>, 0(84): 93-109. This article examines the profound structural changes that have taken place in the Spanish banking market over the course of the financial crisis and their potential effects on the channels by which the Spanish economy is financed. In particular, it asks whether the generation of internal liquidity markets at Spanish financial institutions (comprising the presence of financial institutions on various regional markets) may have significant effects on lending. The article also considers whether increases in default rates and their detrimental effects on the supply of loans can be reduced by setting up such internal circuits for capital. The findings suggest that non-performing bank loans create spillover effects that result in a reduction in lending in all regions of Spain and not just in those hardest hit by loan defaults and unemployment. However, the restructuring of the banking system has managed to consolidate inter-regional internal capital circuits, which may help attenuate the curtailment of lending and have positive effects for the distribution of lending in the long term.
2013	H00	Mehra, Rajnish. 2013. <i>Asset Pricing Implications of Macroeconomic Interventions An Application to Climate Policy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19146. This paper illustrates that evaluating alternate abatement policies that affect the growth path of an economy on the basis of their effects on asset valuation may not be welfare enhancing. We show that the class of abatement policies considered in the integrated assessment literature are robust with respect to the choice of a discount factor if lifetime consumption equivalents are used as a metric. We argue against a global welfare function in the presence of significant global household heterogeneity. While economic analysis is a useful tool for evaluating different policies for a homogenous class of households, inter household comparisons are an ethical issue.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	H32	Lendvai, Julia, Rafal Raciborski, and Lukas Vogel. 2013. "Macroeconomic Effects of an Equity Transaction Tax in a General-Equilibrium Model." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>, 37(2): 466-82. The paper studies the impact of an equity transaction tax (ETT) on financial and real variables in a DSGE model with two types of financial frictions: (1) financial intermediaries facing a leverage constraint; (2) noise shocks that lead to the emergence of non-fundamental equity trade. The ETT depresses the demand for equity and hence increases the cost of capital; this then affects firms' investment decisions. In the long run, the tax is found to be as distortive as a corporate income tax. The transaction tax also reduces volatility in financial markets, but the impact on real volatility is limited.
2013	H70	CV: Ramirez, Carlos D. 2013. "The Effect of Banking Crises on Deposit Growth: State-Level Evidence from 1900 to 1930." In <i>History and Financial Crisis: Lessons from the 20th Century</i>, ed. Christopher Kobrak and Mira Wilkins, 96-113. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	H83	Baer, Werner, Daniel A. Dias, and Joao B. Duarte. 2013. "The Economy of Portugal and the European Union: From High Growth Prospects to the Debt Crisis." <i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i>, 53(4): 345-52. This paper documents some of the recent economic history of Portugal, since its accession to the EEC, to the adoption of the Euro and more recently to the financial and economic crisis. In the first part of the paper, we show the economic performance of Portugal during the last twenty-five years till now, from the fast growth of the late 1980s and early 1990s to the current recession. We point out some of the reasons for this trajectory--slow productivity growth, disconnection between productivity and wages, and continued external and public deficits--and choose three areas that must be improved in order to reverse the current downward spiral--justice needs to be more effective and faster, education needs to improve its quality and distribution across the population, and the public administration must become more efficient.
2013	J61	Uddin, Gazi Salah, and Bo Sjo. 2013. "Remittances, Financial Development and Economic Growth in Bangladesh." <i>South Asia Economic Journal</i>, 14(2): 261-73. In Bangladesh, remittances from migrant workers are an important component of national income and a source for financing consumption and investment. This article investigates the relationship between remittances, financial sector development and economic growth in Bangladesh over the period of 1976-2011. In the long run, the inflow of remittances and the expansion of the financial sector drive the growth in GDP, whereas in the short run, remittances act as a shock absorber to income changes.
2013	J88	Galasso, Vincenzo. 2013. "Getting Fitter." <i>CESifo Forum</i>, 14(3): 25-34.
2013	K33	Siskova, Nadezda. 2013. "The Impact of the Eurozone's Crisis on the Institutional Framework and National Law of Member States--Some Considerations." <i>Danube: Law and Economics Review</i>, 0(4): 293-300. This article focuses on the Treaty on Stability, Coordination and Governance in Economic and Monetary union (the so-called Fiscal Compact Treaty). It especially analyses the selected provisions of this international contract instrument and considers its impact on European primary law and the national law of Member States. In this respect, issues relating to reverse majority voting are examined, de facto the new kind of judicial control, the new obligations for Member States concerning the modification of their legal orders, which were not envisaged by the Foundation Treaties, etc. Other key problems addressed in the article are connected with the future "destiny" of the Fiscal Compact Treaty, including two different scenarios: a) the incorporation of its material scope into primary law or b) termination of the legal force of this act after the expiration of a certain period of time.
2013	L15	Kurlat, Pablo. 2013. "Lemons Markets and the Transmission of Aggregate Shocks." <i>American Economic Review</i>, 103(4): 1463-89. I study a dynamic economy featuring adverse selection in asset markets. Borrowing-constrained entrepreneurs sell past projects to finance new investment, but asymmetric information creates a lemons problem. I show that this friction is equivalent to a tax on financial transactions. The implicit tax rate responds to aggregate shocks, generating amplification in the response of investment and cyclical variation in liquidity.
2013	L41	Boncina, Suzana. 2013. "Merger Regulation in the Banking Sector during a Systemic Crisis." <i>Bančni Vestnik</i>, 62(1-2): 31-37. The article analyses the applicability of competition policy to the banking sector and focuses primarily on merger regulation and its relevance for the banking sector during a systemic crisis. Merger regulation prohibits mergers with an anticompetitive effect; in other words, there are mergers that are anticipated as likely to cause harm to competition. The article examines whether such mergers should be prohibited even in times of distress when other objectives of banking regulation such stability are at stake. The paper analyses whether merger regulation with its defences (such as failing firm defence and efficiency defence) is flexible enough to accommodate such objectives or whether in times of a systemic crisis competition rules, including merger regulation should be trumped in its entirety.
2013	L53	Stefaniak-Kopoboru, Joanna, and Joanna Kuczevska. 2013. "European Enterprises in Crisis Time." <i>Managerial Economics</i>, 0(14): 151-63. The economic crisis is a rapid economic downturn. National economies are increasingly intertwined through trade and capital which results in fast transmission of the crisis between countries. The crisis results mainly in the deteriorating financial situation of enterprises and in the increase of unemployment, the deterioration in consumer confidence and the reduction of purchases. Under such an unstable macroeconomic environment European companies were forced to review their strategies and maintain a high flexibility for their reactions to changes in the environment. The promotion of competitiveness of European enterprises has become the priority of public regional, national and supranational authorities. Any initiatives had, and still have, a great role in building a sustainable and permanent competitive position of the European companies. Companies operating in the European Union are in a unique situation, because they might receive a direct and indirect support to combat the negative effects of the crisis and to enhance their competitiveness on both the national and Community levels. The European companies are offered a wide range of support in the form of the pan-European networks and services, as well as the financial programmes. This results in new opportunities for the effective functioning of European companies and in the improvement of their competitiveness in a difficult period of economic crisis and beyond.
2013	L84	He, Jie, and Xuan Tian. 2013. "The Dark Side of Analyst Coverage: The Case of Innovation." <i>Journal of Financial Economics</i>, 109(3): 856-78. We examine the effects of financial analysts on the real economy in the case of innovation. Our baseline results show that firms covered by a larger number of analysts generate fewer patents and patents with lower impact. To establish causality, we use a difference-in-differences approach that relies on the variation generated by multiple exogenous shocks to analyst coverage, as well as an instrumental variable approach. Our identification strategies suggest a negative causal effect of analyst coverage on firm innovation. The evidence is consistent with the hypothesis that analysts exert too much pressure on managers to meet short-term goals, impeding firms' investment in long-term innovative projects. We further discuss possible underlying mechanisms through which analysts impede innovation and show that there is a residual effect of analysts on innovation even after controlling for these mechanisms. Our paper offers novel evidence on a previously under-explored adverse consequence of analyst coverage--its hindrance to firm innovation.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	L84	Lee, Chien-Chiang, Mei-Ping Chen, and Chi-Hung Chang. 2013. "Dynamic Relationships between Industry Returns and Stock Market Returns." <i>North American Journal of Economics and Finance</i> , 26(0): 119-44. Different from prior studies which concentrate on the unidirectional impact of industry leading, this study examines the bi-directional dynamical causal relation between industry returns and stock market returns by considering multiple structural breaks for ten major eastern and southern Asia countries. Our results show that finance and consumer service industry returns have significant power in explaining the movements of market returns. Further, we apply logit regressions to explore the determinants of the leading hypotheses and find exchange rate and interest rate are important in explaining the industry-market nexus. In a developed market, the industry and the market have feedback relations, but in a highly controlled economy the influence from the stock market dominates.
2013	L90	Greenwood, Robin, and Samuel Hanson. 2013. <i>Waves in Ship Prices and Investment</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19246. We study the returns to owning dry bulk cargo ships. Ship earnings exhibit a high degree of mean reversion, driven by industry participants' competitive investment responses to shifts in demand. Ship prices are far too volatile given the mean reversion in earnings. We show that high current ship earnings are associated with high secondhand ship prices and heightened industry investment in fleet capacity, but forecast low future returns. We propose and estimate a behavioral model that can account for the evidence. In our model, firms over-extrapolate exogenous demand shocks and partially neglect the endogenous investment responses of their competitors. Formal estimation of the model confirms that both types of expectational errors are needed to account for our findings.
2013	N35	CV: Cizacka, Murat. 2013. "Finance and Development in Islam: A Historical Perspective and a Brief Look Forward." In <i>Economic Development and Islamic Finance</i> , ed. Zamir Iqbal and Abbas Mirakhor, 133-49. Directions in Development: Finance. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	N47	Islahi, Abdul Azim. 2013. "Economic and Financial Crises in Fifteenth-Century Egypt: Lessons from the History." <i>Islamic Economic Studies</i> , 21(2): 71-93. The present paper attempts to study the economic and financial crises of fifteenth-century Egypt, which was ruled by the Mamluk dynasty. During the fifteenth century, especially in its first half, Egypt faced horrible economic crisis caused sometimes by rulers' ill-governance and corruption and sometimes by natural catastrophe such as over flooding of Nile or its drying up, outbreak of epidemics, crop diseases, etc. In many cases two or more factors simultaneously existed. Financial crisis mainly emanated from monetary mismanagement. Two social thinkers of the time--al-Maqrizi at the beginning of the century and al-Asadi at the middle--addressed the situation. They analyzed the problem, pointed out the causes, and suggested remedies. For al-Maqrizi, the deterioration of Egypt's monetary system was the single most important cause of its economic and financial difficulties. As a panacea, he prescribed a return to gold and silver standard and restricting copper coinage to petty transactions. Al-Maqrizi did not realize that the reason for wide spread of copper money was Egypt's dependence on import of precious metals, especially silver, from Europe which was adversely affected in the fifteenth century known as "silver famine". Al-Asadi divided the factors responsible for economic and financial crises of his time into two main categories--socio-economic factors and monetary factors. In the former category he included neglect of agriculture, disturbances of bedouins, oppression of farmers, and sales of government positions. As far as the monetary factor is concerned, he dealt with it separately and held the bad currency system as the reason behind the high prices that disturbed the whole economy. Al-Asadi did not confine his analysis to monetary problem only. He advocated for an overall reform and strict management of the whole economy, the monetary aspect being one of them. He did not restrict money to gold and silver. To him precious metals and copper, all have their utility as money and all can be used at the same time. However, issue of money and minting of coins should be in such a way structured that the counterfeiting and debasement is checked. The main financial problem, in his opinion, was debasement of currency leading to unrestricted supply of money, not the dominance of copper coins. The paper concludes with an appraisal of their diagnosis of the problem, the solution suggested by them and the lessons learned from them.
2013	N56	Moreno Lazaro, Javier. 2013. "La Bolsa de La Habana, el mercado mundial de azucar y las fluctuaciones de la economia Cubana, 1910-1959. (The Havana Stock Exchange, Global Sugar Market and Fluctuations of the Cuban Economy, 1910-1959. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Historia Economica</i> , 31(1): 111-43. This paper presents the course taken by the Cuban economy from the early twentieth century until the outbreak of the Revolution, seen from the perspective of what happened in the stock market. I have therefore prepared an index of Havana Stock Exchange listings which shows strong dependence on what happened in the sugar market, particularly in sugar exports. However, my research highlights the weakness of this institution, conceived more as an instrument of speculative enrichment rather than one of financing, the evolution of which reveals the fragility of the Cuban economy and particularly the poor development of its capital markets.
2013	N83	Marin-Acena, Pablo, Elena Martinez-Ruiz, and Pilar Nogues-Marco. 2013. "The Bank of Spain: A National Financial Institution." <i>Journal of European Economic History</i> , 42(1): 11-45. This paper explains the process by which the Bank of Spain became a national bank, first by obtaining the monopoly of note issue in 1874 and then by extending its sphere of financial action by creating the country's only network of bank branches before 1900. The implementation of a "unified or national banknote" in 1884 and the creation of a system of free transfers for its clients were also decisive steps towards the Bank's transformation from a local Madrid-based institution into a Spanish national institution. The paper also argues that the transformation of the Bank of Spain into a genuine national financial institution contributed to the modernization of the Spanish administrative structure.
2013	N91	Young, Andrew T., and John A. Dove. 2013. "Policing the Chain Gang: Panel Cointegration Analysis of the Stability of the Suffolk System, 1825-1858." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i> , 37(0): 182-96. Conventional monetary theory suggests that a closed system banking regime may lead to in-concert overexpansions of circulation by its banks. However, Selgin (2001, 2010) argues that this is unlikely as long as there are enough banks to ensure (i) routine interbank settlement and (ii) no collusion amongst banks refraining from redeeming one another's notes. Banks effectively form a "chain gang" where in-concert expansion requires coordination that is prohibitively costly in a system with many banks. In order to test this conjecture, we examine state-level data on circulations and reserves from the Suffolk Banking System (1825-1858) in New England. In addition to narrative evidence on the stability of the Suffolk, panel cointegration tests provide evidence of a long-run relationship between state-level circulations and total reserves. The estimated error-correction mechanisms suggest a deviation half-life of about 2 years. We argue that a cointegrating relationship between circulations and reserves, along with rapid error-correction, supports the Selgin hypothesis.
2013	P22	Brown, M., R. de Haas, and V. Sokolov. 2013. <i>Regional Inflation and Financial Dollarization</i> . Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2013-073. We exploit variation in consumer price inflation across 71 Russian regions to examine the relationship between the perceived stability of the local currency and financial dollarization. Our results show that regions with higher inflation experience an increase in the dollarization of household deposits and a decrease in the dollarization of (long-term) household credit. The negative impact of inflation on credit dollarization is weaker in regions with less-integrated banking markets, suggesting that the asset-liability management of banks constrains the currency-portfolio choices of households.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	Q15 Q24	Lanteri, Luis N. 2013. "Comportamiento de los precios reales de la tierra agrícola en la Argentina y en los Estados Unidos, 1960-2012. (With English summary)." <i>Atlantic Review of Economics/Revista Atlantica de Economia</i> , 2(0): . The recent international financial crisis has highlighted the role of real asset prices in the macroeconomic fluctuations of advanced economies. This paper analyzes the effects of some external and domestic shocks in the real prices of agricultural land in Argentina's economy and compared the results with the situation observed in the United States. To this end, we used VEC models (vector error correction) and annual data covering the period 1960-2012. The estimation results show that real GDP would be the most relevant factor to explain the volatility in the land prices in Argentina, in contrast with the United States where the real interest rate would be the main factor. The estimates also include other macroeconomic shocks (international real prices of agricultural commodities, general price index, real exchange rate) to explain the variability in the real prices of these assets.
2013	R00	Christopherson, Susan, Ron Martin, and Jane Pollard. 2013. "Financialisation: Roots and Repercussions." <i>Cambridge Journal of Regions, Economy and Society</i> , 6(3): 351-57.
2013	R53	Blagun, I. S., and M. Y. Zaets. 2013. "Modelling the Influence of Monetary Instruments upon Region's Economy. (In Ukrainian. With English summary)." <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i> , 140(2): 96-105. The article is based on the developed models of the monetary policy's influence upon a region's economy and confirms statistically the significant relationship between investment in fixed assets of a region, the required reserves, and the value added. Based on this, the dependence on interest rates is downward, and the one on aggregate demand is growing. It is also determined that changes within the monetary base are insensitive to changes in the refinancing rate, and the authors fail to find any time lag to obtain the meaningful relationship.
2013	Y10	World Bank. 2013. <i>The Little Data Book on Financial Development 2013</i> , Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Pocket edition of the Global Financial Development Database explores financial system characteristics for 203 economies. Presents measures of the size of financial institutions and markets; the degree to which individuals can and do use financial services; the efficiency of financial intermediaries and markets in intermediating resources and facilitating financial transactions; and the stability of financial institutions and markets.

Table E44.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical*
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
C02	Mathematical Methods
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F19	Trade: Other
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L23	Organization of Production
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2017.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2017 гг.

E44: Balance of Links

293	Links in 2005
222	New links in 2006-2013
307	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2017.

E44 — Contributors — Авторы

Baranov, Alexander O. — Баранов Александр Олегович — 0.7 AS²;
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The total volume of derivative works for E44 is equal to 8.25 AS.
Общий объем раздела E44 — 8,25 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E44.E.

E47 Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications ¹

Table E47.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	70	320	250	4.57	11.06	15.90	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	7	16	9	2.29	1.11	0.79	Microeconomics
E	475	1,352	877	2.85	75.04	67.16	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	16	61	45	3.81	2.53	3.03	International Economics
G	39	159	120	4.08	6.16	7.90	Financial Economics
H	5	13	8	2.6	0.79	0.65	Public Economics
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	3	3	0	1	0.47	0.15	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.55	Economic History
O	14	58	44	4.14	2.21	2.88	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	4	11	7	2.75	0.63	0.55	Economic Systems
Q	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.45	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	633	2,013	1,380	3.18	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E47 .B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics
A2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	9	21	12	2.33	1.42	1.04	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	4	14	10	3.5	0.63	0.70	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	9	37	28	4.11	1.42	1.84	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	10	11	1	1.1	1.58	0.55	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	35	227	192	6.49	5.53	11.28	Econometric Modeling
C6	1	7	6	7	0.16	0.35	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	2	2	0	1	0.32	0.10	Design of Experiments
C	70	320	250	4.57	11.06	15.90	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

¹ American Economic Association (EconLit), 1991—2017.

Mikhail V. Lychagin and the contributors according to the list at the end of the section E47 — derivative works based on EconLit, 2018.

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	1	3	2	3	0.16	0.15	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare Economics
D7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	5	11	6	2.2	0.79	0.55	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	7	16	9	2.29	1.11	0.79	Microeconomics
E0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	General
E1	17	38	21	2.24	2.69	1.89	General Aggregative Models
E2	15	94	79	6.27	2.37	4.67	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	51	165	114	3.24	8.06	8.20	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	332	882	550	2.66	52.45	43.82	Money and Interest Rates
E5	52	151	99	2.9	8.21	7.50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	8	21	13	2.63	1.26	1.04	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	475	1,352	877	2.85	75.04	67.16	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	General
F1	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.20	Trade
F2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	10	37	27	3.7	1.58	1.84	International Finance
F4	6	18	12	3	0.95	0.89	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	16	61	45	3.81	2.53	3.03	International Economics
G0	1	8	7	8	0.16	0.40	General
G1	32	133	101	4.16	5.06	6.61	General Financial Markets
G2	6	18	12	3	0.95	0.89	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	39	159	120	4.08	6.16	7.90	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	4	12	8	3	0.63	0.60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	5	13	8	2.6	0.79	0.65	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Demographic Economics
J2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	2	2	0	1	0.32	0.10	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	3	3	0	1	0.47	0.15	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.55	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.55	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	9	35	26	3.89	1.42	1.74	Economic Development
O2	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.50	Development Planning and Policy
O3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	4	7	3	1.75	0.63	0.35	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	1	6	5	6	0.16	0.30	Economywide Country Studies
O	14	58	44	4.14	2.21	2.88	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Capitalist Systems
P2	2	8	6	4	0.32	0.40	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	2	3	1	1.5	0.32	0.15	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Comparative Economic Systems
P	4	11	7	2.75	0.63	0.55	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Environmental Economics
Q	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	General Regional Economics
R2	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.25	Household Analysis
R3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.15	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.45	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	633	2,013	1,380	3.18	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E47.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C11	4	15	11	3.75	0.63	0.75	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Hypothesis Testing: General
C15	4	5	1	1.25	0.63	0.25	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C22	4	13	9	3.25	0.63	0.65	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C30	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	8	31	23	3.88	1.26	1.54	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C43	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	6	6	0	1	0.95	0.3	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	2	3	1	1.5	0.32	0.15	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C49	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	1	11	10	11	0.16	0.55	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	2	19	17	9.5	0.32	0.94	Model Construction and Estimation
C53	32	172	140	5.38	5.06	8.54	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C68	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C92	2	2	0	1	0.32	0.1	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D24	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D58	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D83	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	4	8	4	2	0.63	0.4	Expectations; Speculations
E10	2	2	0	1	0.32	0.1	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	2	4	2	2	0.32	0.2	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	3	6	3	2	0.47	0.3	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	10	26	16	2.6	1.58	1.29	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E22	4	5	1	1.25	0.63	0.25	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	1	25	24	25	0.16	1.24	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	1	6	5	6	0.16	0.3	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E27	8	57	49	7.13	1.26	2.83	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	2	2	0	1	0.32	0.1	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	13	42	29	3.23	2.05	2.09	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	8	22	14	2.75	1.26	1.09	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	25	96	71	3.84	3.95	4.77	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	3	3	0	1	0.47	0.15	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	4	4	0	1	0.63	0.2	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	24	36	12	1.5	3.79	1.79	Demand for Money
E42	4	9	5	2.25	0.63	0.45	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	66	254	188	3.85	10.43	12.62	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	26	54	28	2.08	4.11	2.68	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	207	524	317	2.53	32.7	26.03	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	1	2	1	2	0.16	0.1	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	5	12	7	2.4	0.79	0.6	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	38	102	64	2.68	6	5.07	Monetary Policy
E58	8	35	27	4.38	1.26	1.74	Central Banks and Their Policies
E61	1	2	1	2	0.16	0.1	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	4	7	3	1.75	0.63	0.35	Fiscal Policy
E64	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Incomes Policy; Price Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E65	1	2	1	2	0.16	0.1	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	1	8	7	8	0.16	0.4	General Outlook and Conditions
F31	6	18	12	3	0.95	0.89	Foreign Exchange
F32	1	2	1	2	0.16	0.1	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	1	2	1	2	0.16	0.1	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F36	2	4	2	2	0.32	0.2	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F41	3	7	4	2.33	0.47	0.35	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	2	2	0	1	0.32	0.1	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F47	1	9	8	9	0.16	0.45	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
G01	1	8	7	8	0.16	0.4	Financial Crises
G11	2	5	3	2.5	0.32	0.25	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	18	65	47	3.61	2.84	3.23	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	2	9	7	4.5	0.32	0.45	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	1	2	1	2	0.16	0.1	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	8	12	4	1.5	1.26	0.6	International Financial Markets
G19	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	4	13	9	3.25	0.63	0.65	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
H21	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H62	1	3	2	3	0.16	0.15	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	3	8	5	2.67	0.47	0.4	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
L60	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L80	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Industry Studies: Services: General
L82	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Entertainment; Media
O11	5	22	17	4.4	0.79	1.09	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O16	4	12	8	3	0.63	0.6	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O42	2	2	0	1	0.32	0.1	Monetary Growth Models
O47	2	5	3	2.5	0.32	0.25	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O52	1	6	5	6	0.16	0.3	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
P21	1	1	0	1	0.16	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P24	1	6	5	6	0.16	0.3	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P34	2	3	1	1.5	0.32	0.15	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
S	633	1,876	1,243	2.96	100	93.2	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E47.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C23	1	0.05	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C33	5	0.25	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C52	10	0.5	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C54	1	0.05	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C58	14	0.7	Financial Econometrics
C61	2	0.1	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	1	0.05	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	3	0.15	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C83	1	0.05	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
D53	2	0.1	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D78	1	0.05	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	1	0.05	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	1	0.05	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
E02	1	0.05	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E60	1	0.05	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
F00	1	0.05	International Economics: General
F17	4	0.2	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F21	1	0.05	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F34	1	0.05	International Lending and Debt Problems
F37	10	0.5	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G10	4	0.2	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G17	33	1.64	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	2	0.1	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G24	1	0.05	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	2	0.1	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
H68	1	0.05	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
N12	7	0.35	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	4	0.2	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
O19	1	0.05	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O23	10	0.5	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
P27	1	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
R15	1	0.05	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R21	4	0.2	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R28	1	0.05	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R31	2	0.1	Housing Supply and Markets
R38	1	0.05	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
S	137	6.8	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G17(33), C58(14), C52(10), F37(10), O23(10), N12(7), C33(5), F17(4), G10(4), N13(4), R21(4), C63(3), C61(2), D53(2), G18(2), G28(2), R31(2), C23(1), C54(1), C62(1), C83(1), D78(1), D80(1), D81(1), E02(1), E60(1), F00(1), F21(1), F34(1), G24(1), H68(1), O19(1), P27(1), R15(1), R28(1), R38(1).

Table E47.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C33	2	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	5
C83	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G10	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	1	4
C52	0	1	2	1	3	2	0	1	10
C63	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	3
F00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F37	0	2	2	1	1	1	0	3	10
R21	0	1	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
R31	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
F17	0	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	4
G17	0	0	2	8	5	6	3	9	33
O19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O23	0	0	3	2	0	1	4	0	10
D78	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E60	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G18	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
N12	0	0	0	3	3	0	1	0	7
N13	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	4
R15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R28	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R38	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C23	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	3	4	4	3	14
H68	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D53	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
F34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
P27	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
C62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D81	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	3	6	4	8	3	5	4	3	36

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E47.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C33	Bowsher, Clive, and Roland Meeks. 2006. <i>High Dimensional Yield Curves: Models and Forecasting</i>. University of Oxford, Department of Economics, Economics Series Working Papers: 2006-FE-11. Functional Signal plus Noise (FSN) models are proposed for analysing the dynamics of a large cross-section of yields or asset prices in which contemporaneous observations are functionally related. The FSN models are used to forecast high dimensional yield curves for US Treasury bonds at the one month ahead horizon. The models achieve large reductions in mean square forecast errors relative to a random walk for yields and readily dominate both the Diebold and Li (2006) and random walk forecasts across all maturities studied. We show that the Expectations Theory (ET) of the term structure completely determines the conditional mean of any zero-coupon yield curve. This enables a novel evaluation of the ET in which its 1-step ahead forecasts are compared with those of rival methods such as the FSN models, with the results strongly supporting the growing body of empirical evidence against the ET. Yield spreads do provide important information for forecasting the yield curve, especially in the case of shorter maturities, but not in the manner prescribed by the Expectations Theory.
2006	C83	Engelberg, Joseph, Charles F. Manski, and Jared Williams. 2006. <i>Comparing the Point Predictions and Subjective Probability Distributions of Professional Forecasters</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 11978. We use data from the Survey of Professional Forecasters to compare point forecasts of GDP growth and inflation with the subjective probability distributions held by forecasters. We find that SPF forecasters summarize their underlying distributions in different ways and that their summaries tend to be favorable relative to the central tendency of the underlying distributions. We also find that those forecasters who report favorable point estimates in the current survey tend to do so in subsequent surveys. These findings, plus the inescapable fact that point forecasts reveal nothing about the uncertainty that forecasters feel, suggest that the SPF and similar surveys should not ask for point forecasts. It seems more reasonable to elicit probabilistic expectations and derive measures of central tendency and uncertainty, as we do here.
2006	G10	Diebold, Francis, Lei Ji, and Canlin Li. 2006. <i>A Three-Factor Yield Curve Model: Non-Affine Structure, Systematic Risk Sources, and Generalized Duration</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. We assess and apply the term-structure model introduced by Nelson and Siegel (1987) and re-interpreted by Diebold and Li (2003) as a modern three-factor model of level, slope and curvature. First, we ask whether the model is a member of the affine class, and we find that it is not. Hence the poor forecasting performance recently documented for affine term structure models in no way implies that our model will forecast poorly, which is consistent with Diebold and Li's (2003) finding that it indeed forecasts quite well. Next, having clarified the relationship between our three-factor model and the affine class, we proceed to assess its adequacy directly, by testing whether its level, slope and curvature factors do indeed capture systematic risk. We find that they do, and that they are therefore priced. Finally, confident in the ability of our three-factor model to capture the pricing relations present in the data, we proceed to explore its efficacy in bond portfolio risk management. Traditional Macaulay duration is appropriate only in a one-factor (level) context; hence we move to a three-factor generalized duration, and we show the superior performance of hedges constructed using it.
2007		
2007	C52	Hall, Alastair, Atsushi Inoue, James Nason M, and Barbara Rossi. 2007. <i>Information Criteria for Impulse Response Function Matching Estimation of DSGE Models</i>. Duke University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 07-04. We propose a new Information Criterion for Impulse Response Function Matching estimators of the structural parameters of macroeconomic models. The main advantage of our procedure is that it allows the researcher to select the impulse responses that are most informative about the deep parameters, therefore reducing the bias and improving the efficiency of the estimates of the model's parameters. We show that our method substantially changes key parameter estimates of representative Dynamic Stochastic General Equilibrium models, thus reconciling their empirical results with the existing literature. Our criterion is general enough to apply to impulse responses estimated by VARs, local projections, as well as simulation methods.
2007	C63	Karnizova, Lilia. 2007. <i>News versus Sunspot Shocks in Linear Rational Expectations Models</i>. University of Ottawa, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 0706E. This paper compares news and sunspot shocks as sources of exogenous changes in beliefs by

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		analyzing equilibria of rational expectations models. The similarities and differences between the two shocks are illustrated in a New Keynesian monetary model.
2007	F00	Christiano, Lawrence, Roberto Motto, and Massimo Rostagno. 2007. <i>Shocks, Structures or Monetary Policies? The Euro Area and US After 2001</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13521. The US Federal Reserve cut interest rates more vigorously in the recent recession than the European Central Bank did. By comparison with the Fed, the ECB followed a more measured course of action. We use an estimated dynamic general equilibrium model with financial frictions to show that comparisons based on such simple metrics as the variance of policy rates are misleading. We find that--because there is greater inertia in the ECB's policy rule--the ECB's policy actions actually had a greater stabilizing effect than did those of the Fed. As a consequence, a potentially severe recession turned out to be only a slowdown, and inflation never departed from levels consistent with the ECB's quantitative definition of price stability. Other factors that account for the different economic outcomes in the Euro Area and US include differences in shocks and differences in the degree of wage and price flexibility.
2007	F37	Panopoulou, Ekaterini. 2007. "Predictive Financial Models of the Euro Area: A New Evaluation Test." <i>International Journal of Forecasting</i>, 23(4): 695-705. This paper investigates the predictive ability of financial variables for euro area growth. Our forecasts are built from univariate autoregressive and single equation models. Euro area aggregate forecasts are constructed both by employing aggregate variables and by aggregating country-specific forecasts. The forecast evaluation is based on a recently developed test for equal predictive ability between nested models. Employing a monthly dataset from the period between January 1988 and May 2005 and setting the out-of-sample period to be from 2001 onwards, we find that the single most powerful predictor on a country basis is the stock market returns, followed by money supply growth. However, for the euro area aggregate, the set of most powerful predictors includes interest rate variables as well. The forecasts from pooling individual country models outperform those from the aggregate itself for short run forecasts, while for longer horizons this pattern is reversed. Additional benefits are obtained when combining information from a range of variables or combining model forecasts.
2007	F37	Mitchell, Karlyn, and Douglas K. Pearce. 2007. "Professional Forecasts of Interest Rates and Exchange Rates: Evidence from the Wall Street Journal's Panel of Economists." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 29(4): 840-54. We analyze economists' forecasts of interest rates and exchange rates from the Wall Street Journal. We find that a majority of economists produced unbiased forecasts but that none predicted directions of changes more accurately than chance. Most economists' forecast accuracy is statistically indistinguishable from a random walk model in forecasting the Treasury bill rate, but many are significantly worse in forecasting the Treasury bond rate and the exchange rate. We also find systematic forecast heterogeneity, support for strategic models predicting the industry employing the economist matters, and evidence that economists deviate less from the consensus as they age.
2007	R21 R31	Iacoviello, Matteo, and Stefano Neri. 2007. <i>The Role of Housing Collateral in an Estimated Two-Sector Model of the U.S. Economy</i>. Boston College Department of Economics, Boston College Working Papers in Economics: 659. The ability of a two-sector model to quantify the contribution of the housing market to business fluctuations is investigated using U.S. data and Bayesian methods. The estimated model, which contains nominal and real rigidities and collateral constraints, displays the following features: First, a large fraction of the upward trend in real housing prices over the last 40 years can be accounted for by slow technological progress in the housing sector; second, residential investment and housing prices are very sensitive to monetary policy and housing demand shocks; third, the wealth effects from housing on consumption are positive and significant. The structural nature of the model allows identifying and quantifying the sources of fluctuations in house prices and residential investment and measuring the contribution of housing booms and busts to business cycles.
2008		
2008	F17	Blaskowitz, Oliver, and Helmut Herwartz. 2008. <i>Testing directional forecast value in the presence of serial correlation</i>. Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2008-073. Common approaches to test for the economic value of directional forecasts are based on the classical Chi-square test for independence, Fisher's exact test or the Pesaran and Timmerman (1992) test for market timing. These tests are asymptotically valid for serially independent observations. Yet, in the presence of serial correlation they are markedly oversized as confirmed in a simulation study. We summarize serial correlation robust test procedures and propose a bootstrap approach. By means of a Monte Carlo study we illustrate the relative merits of the latter. Two empirical applications demonstrate the relevance to account for serial correlation in economic time series when testing for the value of directional forecasts.
2008	G17	Almeida, Caio, and Jose Vicente. 2008. "The Role of No-Arbitrage on Forecasting: Lessons from a Parametric Term Structure Model." <i>Journal of Banking and Finance</i>, 32(12): 2695-2705. Parametric term structure models have been successfully applied to numerous problems in fixed income markets, including pricing, hedging, managing risk, as well as to the study of monetary policy implications. In turn, dynamic term structure models, equipped with stronger economic structure, have been mainly adopted to price derivatives and explain empirical stylized facts. In this paper, we combine flavors of those two classes of models to test whether no-arbitrage affects forecasting. We construct cross-sectional (allowing arbitrage) and arbitrage-free versions of a parametric polynomial model to analyze how well they predict out-of-sample interest rates. Based on US Treasury yield data, we find that no-arbitrage restrictions significantly improve forecasts. Arbitrage-free versions achieve overall smaller biases and root mean square errors for most maturities and forecasting horizons. Furthermore, a decomposition of forecasts into forward-rates and holding return premia indicates that the superior performance of no-arbitrage versions is due to a better identification of bond risk premium.
2008	G17	Bowsher, Clive G., and Roland Meeks. 2008. "The Dynamics of Economic Functions: Modeling and Forecasting the Yield Curve." <i>Journal of the American Statistical Association</i>, 103(484): 1419-37. The class of functional signal plus noise (FSN) models is introduced that provides a new, general method for modeling and forecasting time series of economic functions. The underlying, continuous economic function (or "signal") is a natural cubic spline whose dynamic evolution is driven by a cointegrated vector autoregression for the ordinates (or "y-values") at the knots of the spline. The natural cubic spline provides flexible cross-sectional fit and results in a linear state-space model. This FSN model achieves dimension reduction, provides a coherent description of the observed yield curve and its dynamics as the cross-sectional dimension N becomes large, and can be feasibly estimated and used for forecasting when N is large. The integration and cointegration properties of the model are derived. The FSN models are then applied to forecasting 36-dimensional yield curves for U.S. Treasury bonds at the 1-month-ahead horizon. The method consistently outperforms the dynamic Nelson-Siegel and random walk forecasts on the basis of both mean squared forecast error criteria and economically relevant loss functions derived from the realized profits of pairs trading algorithms. The analysis also highlights in a concrete setting the dangers of attempting to infer the relative economic value of model forecasts on the basis of their associated mean squared forecast errors.
2008	O19	Erus, Burcay, and Refik Erzan. 2008. "Interaction of Global Conditions with Domestic Developments in Generating Market Pressures and Crises: The Turkish Case." <i>Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics</i>, 8(2): 165-75. This article explores

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the impact of global liquidity conditions--together with domestic economic developments--on market pressures for the currency in Turkey with the ultimate purpose of predicting economic crises. In our observation period of 168 months, there were 10 incidents when the index, which is a weighted average of the changes in the exchange rate and Central Bank reserves, exceeded its mean value by more than one standard deviation. The initial estimations covering all these incidents failed to provide any insightful results. To distinguish those incidents that affected the real economy, we studied the seasonally adjusted real GDP developments. There were two incidents when GDP persistently declined (except the one associated with the 1999 earthquake). These were the 1994 and 2001 crises. We have modified our dependent variable accordingly by only considering those incidents that we classified as economic crises. Our logit estimation results showed that economic crises follow deterioration in macroeconomic indicators and adverse global liquidity conditions. We found that primary balance, terms of trade, real exchange rate, domestic credit, ratio of foreign currency deposits to assets of foreigners, and the effective federal funds rate--as a proxy for international liquidity conditions--were significant variables in forecasting approaching crises.
2008	O23	Chumacero E., Romulo A., Claudio Pardo M., and David Valdes V. 2008. "Un Marco para la Elaboracion de los Programas de Impresion y Acunacion. (A Framework for Printing and Minting Plans. With English summary.)" <i>Economia Chilena</i>, 11(1): 29-59. This paper presents alternative models for forecasting the demand for bills and coins of different denominations. When compared to the models often used, the root mean squared forecasting error is substantially reduced. The paper also develops a new framework to formulate the printing and minting programs by using density forecasts along with information on technological constraints and preferences of the policy maker.
2008	O23	Tao, Guo, and Song Deyong. 2008. "Meanings of the Term Structure of Interest Rates for Monetary Policy in China. (In Chinese. With English summary.)" <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i>, 43(3): 39-47. The paper uses the Nelson-Siegel model continuously estimates the curve of the term structure of interest rates in China. The paper tests the power of future interest rates forecasting spot interest rates after time. Based on analyzing the change in the curve of the term structure of interest rates, the paper analyzes the effect of monetary policy actions of the People's Bank of China, and researches the relation between the term structure of interest rates and future inflation. The research result of the paper shows that the term structure of interest rates can provide a lot of useful information for monetary policy in China.
2008	O23	Dua, Pami, Nishita Raje, and Satyananda Sahoo. 2008. "Forecasting Interest Rates in India." <i>Margin: The Journal of Applied Economic Research</i>, 2(1): 1-41. This paper develops univariate (ARIMA and ARCH/GARCH) and multivariate models (VAR, VECM and Bayesian VAR) to forecast short- and long-term rates, viz., call money rate, 15-91 days Treasury Bill rates and interest rates on Government securities with (residual) maturities of one year, five years, and 10 years. Multivariate models consider factors such as liquidity, repo rate, yield spread, inflation rate, foreign interest rates, and forward premium. The paper finds that multivariate models generally outperform univariate ones over longer forecast horizons. Overall, the paper concludes that the forecasting performance of Bayesian VAR models is satisfactory for most interest rates and their superiority in performance is marked at longer forecast horizons.
2009		
2009	D78	Rosa, Carlo. 2009. "Forecasting the Direction of Policy Rate Changes: The Importance of ECB Words." <i>Economic Notes</i>, 38(1-2): 39-66. This paper evaluates the predictive power of different information sets for the European Central Bank (ECB) interest-rate-setting behaviour. We employ an ordered probit model, i.e. a limited dependent variable framework, to take into account the discreteness displayed by policy rate changes. The results show that the forecasting ability of standard Taylor-type variables, such as inflation and output gap, is fairly low both in-sample and out-of-sample, and is comparable to the performance of the random walk model. Instead by using broader information sets that include measures of core inflation, exchange rates, monetary aggregates and financial conditions, the accuracy of the forecasts about ECB future actions substantially improves. Moreover, ECB rhetoric considerably contributes to a better understanding of its policy reaction function. Finally, we find that that the ECB has been fairly successful in educating the public to anticipate the overall future direction of its monetary policy, but has been less successful in signalling the exact timing of rate changes.
2009	E60 G18 R15 R28 R38	Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. <i>Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15362. The confluence of three trends in the U.S. residential housing market--rising home prices, declining interest rates, and near-frictionless refinancing opportunities--led to vastly increased systemic risk in the financial system. Individually, each of these trends is benign, but when they occur simultaneously, as they did over the past decade, they impose an unintentional synchronization of homeowner leverage. This synchronization, coupled with the indivisibility of residential real estate that prevents homeowners from deleveraging when property values decline and homeowner equity deteriorates, conspire to create a "ratchet" effect in which homeowner leverage is maintained or increased during good times without the ability to decrease leverage during bad times. If refinancing-facilitated homeowner-equity extraction is sufficiently widespread--as it was during the years leading up to the peak of the U.S. residential real-estate market--the inadvertent coordination of leverage during a market rise implies higher correlation of defaults during a market drop. To measure the systemic impact of this ratchet effect, we simulate the U.S. housing market with and without equity extractions, and estimate the losses absorbed by mortgage lenders by valuing the embedded put-option in non-recourse mortgages. Our simulations generate loss estimates of \$1.5 trillion from June 2006 to December 2008 under historical market conditions, compared to simulated losses of \$280 billion in the absence of equity extractions.
2009	N12	Ahmadi, Pooyan Amir, and Albrecht Ritschl. 2009. <i>Depression Econometrics: A FAVAR Model of Monetary Policy During the Great Depression</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7546. The prominent role of monetary policy in the U.S. interwar depression has been conventional wisdom since Friedman and Schwartz [1963]. This paper presents evidence on both the surprise and the systematic components of monetary policy between 1929 and 1933. Doubts surrounding GDP estimates for the 1920s would call into question conventional VAR techniques. We therefore adopt the FAVAR methodology of Bernanke, Boivin, and Elias [2005], aggregating a large number of time series into a few factors and inserting these into a monetary policy VAR. We work in a Bayesian framework and apply MCMC methods to obtain the posteriors. Employing the generalized sign restriction approach toward identification of Amir Ahmadi and Uhlig [2008], we find the effects of monetary policy shocks to have been moderate. To analyze the systematic policy component, we back out the monetary policy reaction function and its response to aggregate supply and demand shocks. Results broadly confirm the Friedman/Schwartz view about restrictive monetary policy, but indicate only moderate effects. We further analyze systematic policy through conditional forecasts of key time series at critical junctures, taken with and without the policy instrument. Effects are again quite moderate. Our results caution against a predominantly monetary interpretation of the Great Depression.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	N12 N13	Ritschl, Albrecht, and Samad Sarferaz. 2009. <i>Crisis? What Crisis? Currency vs. Banking in the Financial Crisis of 1931</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7610. This paper examines the role of currency and banking in the German financial crisis of 1931 for both Germany and the U.S. We specify a structural dynamic factor model to identify financial and monetary factors separately for each of the two economies. We find that monetary transmission through the Gold Standard played only a minor role in causing and propagating the crisis, while financial distress was important. We also find evidence of crisis propagation from Germany to the U.S. via the banking channel. Banking distress in both economies was apparently not endogenous to output or monetary policy. Results confirm Bernanke's (1983) conjecture that an independent, non-monetary financial channel of crisis propagation was operative in the Great Depression.
2009	R15	THE SAME AS E60 Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. <i>Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15362.
2009	R28	THE SAME AS E60 Khandani
2009	R38	THE SAME AS E60 Khandani
2010		
2010	C23	Schmidt, Sandra, and Dieter Nautz. 2010. <i>Why Do Financial Market Experts Misperceive Future Monetary Policy Decisions?</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2010-036. This paper investigates why financial market experts misperceive the interest rate policy of the European Central Bank (ECB). Assuming a Taylor-rule-type reaction function of the ECB, we use qualitative survey data on expectations about the future interest rate, inflation, and output to discover the sources of individual interest rate forecast errors. Based on a panel random coefficient model, we show that financial experts have systematically misperceived the ECB's interest rate rule. However, although experts tend to overestimate the impact of inflation on future interest rates, perceptions of monetary policy have become more accurate since clarification of the ECB's monetary policy strategy in May 2003. We find that this improved communication has reduced disagreement over the ECB's response to expected inflation during the financial crisis.
2010	C58	Racicot, Francois-Eric, and Raymond Theoret. 2010. "Forecasting Stochastic Volatility Using the Kalman Filter: An Application to Canadian Interest Rates and Price-Earnings Ratio." <i>Aestimatio: The IEB International Journal of Finance</i> , 0(1): 28-46. In this paper, we aim at forecasting the stochastic volatility of key financial market variables with the Kalman filter using stochastic models developed by Taylor (1986, 1994) and Nelson (1990). First, we compare a stochastic volatility model relying on the Kalman filter to the conditional volatility estimated with the GARCH model. We apply our models to Canadian short-term interest rates. When comparing the profile of the interest rate stochastic volatility to the conditional one, we find that the omission of a constant term in the stochastic volatility model might have a perverse effect leading to a scaling problem, a problem often overlooked in the literature. Stochastic volatility seems to be a better forecasting tool than GARCH(1,1) since it is less conditioned by autoregressive past information. Second, we filter the S&P500 price-earnings (P/E) ratio in order to forecast its value. To make this forecast, we postulate a rational expectations process but our method may accommodate other data generating processes. We find that our forecast is close to a GARCH(1,1) profile.
2010	C58	Caldeira, Joao F., Guilherme V. Moura, and Marcelo S. Portugal. 2010. "Efficient Yield Curve Estimation and Forecasting in Brazil." <i>Economia (University of Brazil)</i> , 11(1): 27-51. Modeling the term structure of interest rate is very important to macroeconomists and financial market practitioners in general. In this paper, we used the Diebold-Li interpretation to the Nelson Siegel model in order to fit and forecast the Brazilian yield curve. The data consisted of daily observations of the most liquid future ID yields traded in the BM&F from January 2006 to February 2009. Differently from the literature on the Brazilian yield curve, where the Diebold-Li model is estimated through the two-step method, the model herein is put in the state-space form, and the parameters are simultaneously and efficiently estimated using the Kalman filter. The results obtained for the fit and for the forecast showed that the Kalman filter is the most suitable method for the estimation of the model, generating better forecast for all maturities when we consider the forecasting horizons of one and three months.
2010	C58	Baghestani, Hamid. 2010. "Forecasting the 10-Year US Treasury Rate." <i>Journal of Forecasting</i> , 29(8): 673-88. This study compares the performance of two forecasting models of the 10-year Treasury rate: a random walk (RW) model and an augmented-autoregressive (A-A) model which utilizes the information in the expected inflation rate. For 1993-2008, the RW and A-A forecasts (with different lead times and forecast horizons) are generally unbiased and accurately predict directional change under symmetric loss. However, the A-A forecasts outperform the RW, suggesting that the expected inflation rate (as a leading indicator) helps improve forecast accuracy. This finding is important since bond market efficiency implies that the RW forecasts are optimal and cannot be improved.
2010	H68	2010. "UK Forecast in Detail." <i>Economic Outlook</i> , 34(3): 50-66.
2011		
2011	D53	Memmel, Christoph, Angelika Sachs, and Ingrid Stein. 2011. <i>Contagion at the interbank market with stochastic LGD</i> . Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Centre, Discussion Paper Series 2: Banking and Financial Studies: 2011,06. This paper investigates contagion at the German interbank market under the assumption of a stochastic loss given default (LGD). We combine a unique data set about the LGD of interbank loans with data about interbank exposures. We find that the frequency distribution of the LGD is u-shaped. Under the assumption of a stochastic LGD, simulation results show a more fragile banking system than under the assumption of a constant LGD. There are three types of banks concerning their tendency to trigger contagion: banks with strongly varying impact, banks whose impact is relatively constant, and banks with no direct impact.
2011	D53	Memmel, Christoph, and Angelika Sachs. 2011. <i>Contagion in the interbank market and its determinants</i> . Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Centre, Discussion Paper Series 2: Banking and Financial Studies: 2011,17. Carrying out interbank contagion simulations for the German banking sector for the period from the first quarter of 2008 to the second quarter of 2011, we obtain the following results: (i) The system becomes less vulnerable to direct interbank contagion over time. (ii) The loss distribution for each point in time can be condensed into one indicator, the expected number of failures, without much loss of information. (iii) Important determinants of this indicator are the banks' capital, their interbank lending in the system, the loss given default and how equal banks spread their claims among other banks.
2011	F34	Nakamura, Chikafumi. 2011. "Currency Mismatch, Balance-Sheet Effect and Monetary Policy." <i>Journal of International Economic Studies</i> , 0(25): 103-28. This paper analyzes the impact of the currency mismatch between assets and liabilities on monetary policy.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		The currency mismatch causes macroeconomic instability through balance-sheet effects. To analyze the problem, we apply a small open economy dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model with international credit-market imperfections. As a result, despite the currency mismatch and high trade openness, a targeting rule to address the terms of trade is not efficient. This result depends on the fact that the two balance sheet-based channels, a debt-side channel and an asset-side channel, exist. We indicate that stabilization on the asset side is more important for determining monetary policy than is stabilization on the debt side. Therefore, we suggest that authorities in emerging economies adopt a targeting rule to stabilize fluctuations on the asset side.
2011	G24	Monfort, Alain, and Jean-Paul Renne. 2011. <i>Credit and Liquidity Risks in Euro-area Sovereign Yield Curves</i>. Centre de Recherche en Economie et Statistique, Working Papers: 2011-26.
2011	G28	Meh, Cesaire. 2011. "Bank Balance Sheets, Deleveraging and the Transmission Mechanism." <i>Bank of Canada Review</i>, 0(0): 23-34. The author investigates the influence of bank capital on economic activity, using a macroeconomic model that incorporates an explicit role for financial intermediation. The analysis focuses on the role of a "bank-capital channel" in propagating and amplifying monetary policy actions and other shocks. The question of whether weaker bank balance sheets make the economy more vulnerable to adverse shocks is examined, together with the impact of initiatives, such as countercyclical capital buffers, on the transmission of monetary policy and other shocks to the real economy.
2011	P27	2011. "The Dobrescu Macromodel of the Romanian Market Economy--2005 Version--Yearly Forecast--Spring Forecast 2011, March Estimate." <i>Romanian Journal of Economic Forecasting</i>, 14(1): 277-81. The macromodel estimates the short and medium-term economic implications for internal policies and changes in the international context. This version of the Romanian macromodel incorporates the experience accumulated through the utilization of its previous forms--either experimental (tested during 1991-1995) or operational (developed during 1996-2003). At the same time, it introduces some methodological and information improvements. The most significant is the structural decomposition of the economy, associated with input-output techniques. Due to the relatively advanced stage of the transitional processes in Romania, the behavioral functions were accommodated --as much as possible--to the standard relationships. Unlike the versions that used the statistical series beginning in 1980, the present one is based exclusively on information concerning the period 1989--2004. Therefore, we have considered more adequately naming this variant the macromodel of the Romanian market (not transition, as before) economy. In this article we present the Spring forecast for 2011.
2012		
2012	C54	Lafourcade, Pierre, and Joris de Wind. 2012. <i>Taking Trends Seriously in DSGE Models: An Application to the Dutch Economy</i>. Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Working Papers. We construct a new-Keynesian DSGE model tailored to the Netherlands and interpret it as a multivariate unobserved components model. We identify three major stochastic trends in the data--trends in general-purpose technology, investment-specific technology, and labor supply--and model them formally in our theoretical set-up. Our trend-cycle decomposition captures the data's co-integrating properties without which long-run analysis--whether scenario analysis or forecasting--would likely be misspecified. In particular, this approach appears to produce better-behaved posteriors for parameters along decision margins where traditional modeling imposes highly persistent but temporary shocks. The existence of permanent and temporary disturbances along the same margin broadens the scope for counterfactuals. Specifically, differences in short-run responses to the two types of shocks reflect smoothing motives and discounted valuation effects reminiscent of the Permanent Income Hypothesis.
2012	C61 C62	McCallum, Bennett T. 2012. <i>Determinacy, Learnability, Plausibility, and the Role of Money in New Keynesian Models</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18215. Recent mainstream monetary policy analysis focuses on rational expectation solutions that are uniquely stable. A number of recent studies have examined the question of whether typical New Keynesian (NK) models, with policy rules that satisfy the Taylor principle, also exhibit solutions with explosive inflation that cannot be ruled out by any transversality condition or any other generally accepted economic principle. This paper contributes to that debate by supporting and developing previous arguments suggesting that such explosive solutions are informationally infeasible. It also critiques prevailing notions of "determinacy" and outlines two alternative approaches to solution selection.
2012	D81	Fukuda, Shin-Ichi. 2012. "Infrequent Changes of the Policy Target: Robust Optimal Monetary Policy under Ambiguity." <i>Global Journal of Economics</i>, 1(2): In many countries, the monetary policy instrument sometimes remains unchanged for a long period and shows infrequent responses to exogenous shocks. The purpose of this paper is to provide a new explanation on why the central bank's policy instrument remains unchanged. In the analysis, we explore how uncertainty on the private agents' expectations affects robust optimal monetary policy. We apply the Choquet expected decision theory to a new Keynesian model. A main result is that the policymaker may frequently keep the interest rate unchanged even when exogenous shocks change output gaps and inflation rates. This happens because a change of the interest rate increases additional uncertainty for the policymaker. To the extent that the policymaker has uncertainty aversion, it can therefore be optimal for the policymaker to maintain an unchanged policy stance for some significant periods and to make discontinuous changes of the target rate. Our analysis departs from previous studies in that we determine an optimal monetary policy rule that allows time-variant feedback parameters in a Taylor rule. We show that if the policymaker has small uncertainty aversion, the calibrated optimal stop-go policy rule can predict actual target rates of FRB and ECB reasonably well.
2013		
2013	D80 F21	Badarınza, Cristian, and Tarun Ramadorai. 2013. <i>Home Away From Home? Safe Haven Effects and London House Prices</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9786. Historical time-series data is short relative to the frequency of political and economic crises. This makes it difficult to use pure time-series methods to identify the impacts of safe haven demand on asset prices, in the face of confounding effects from a wide range of alternative drivers. We present a new method to identify safe-haven effects which relies on combining the cross-section of asset prices with time-series measures of economic and political risk. We employ this strategy on large databases of historical housing transactions in London, and show that economic and political risk in Southern Europe, China, the Middle East, Russia, and South Asia is an important factor in explaining the dynamics of London house prices over the past two decades.
2013	E02	Drometer, Marcus, Thomas Siemsen, and Sebastian Watzka. 2013. <i>The Monetary Policy of the ECB: A Robin Hood Approach?</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4178. We derive four sets of counterfactual national interest rate paths for the 17 Euro Area countries for the time period 1999 to 2012. They approximate desirable national interest rates countries would have liked to implement if they could still conduct independent monetary policy. We find that prior to the financial crisis the counterfactual interest rates for Germany trace the realized EONIA rate very closely, while monetary policy has been too loose

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		especially for the southern European countries. This situation was inverted with the onset of the financial crisis. To shed light on the underlying decision rule of the ECB, we rank different rules according to their ability to aggregate the national counterfactual paths to the EONIA rate. In addition to previous literature we find that those mechanisms which care for countries who fare economically worse than the Euro Area average perform best.
2013	F21	THE SAME AS D80 Badarinza, Cristian, and Tarun Ramadorai. 2013. <i>Home Away From Home? Safe Haven Effects and London House Prices</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9786.

Table E47.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology*
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D29	Production and Organizations: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D30	Distribution: General
D31	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	Externalities
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D82	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E21	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E63	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order
F10	Trade: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	Economic Integration
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F22	International Migration
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F35	Foreign Aid
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H50	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	National Budget; Budget Systems
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	Labor Demand
J24	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K42	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	Economics of Regulation
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N10	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O10	Economic Development: General
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O17	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E47: Balance of Links

80	Links in 2005
36	New links in 2006-2013
706	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 26, 2017.

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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E47.E.

E49 Money and Interest Rates: Other¹

Table E49.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.60	Microeconomics
E	39	47	8	1.21	61.90	61.04	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Economics
G	12	15	3	1.25	19.05	19.48	Financial Economics
H	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Public Economics
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	6	6	0	1	9.52	7.79	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	1	4	3	4	1.59	5.19	Law and Economics
L	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industrial Organization
M	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	Economic History
O	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Systems
Q	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	63	77	14	1.22	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E49.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
D1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare Economics
D7	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.60	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.60	General Aggregative Models
E2	2	5	3	2.5	3.17	6.49	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	5	5	0	1	7.94	6.49	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
E4	25	30	5	1.2	39.68	38.96	Money and Interest Rates
E5	5	5	0	1	7.94	6.49	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	39	47	8	1.21	61.90	61.04	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Economics
G0	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	General
G1	6	9	3	1.5	9.52	11.69	General Financial Markets
G2	5	5	0	1	7.94	6.49	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	12	15	3	1.25	19.05	19.48	Financial Economics
H	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Public Economics
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Demographic Economics
J2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	4	4	0	1	6.35	5.19	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.60	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	6	6	0	1	9.52	7.79	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	3	3	N	0.00	3.90	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	1	4	3	4	1.59	5.19	Law and Economics
L	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.30	Economic History
O	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Systems
Q	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	63	77	14	1.22	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E49.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B31	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
D70	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D82	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
E12	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.6	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E22	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.6	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E30	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Demand for Money
E42	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	3	3	0	1	4.76	3.9	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	17	22	5	1.29	26.98	28.57	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	3	3	0	1	4.76	3.9	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E52	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Monetary Policy
E59	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
G00	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Financial Economics: General
G10	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.6	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.6	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.6	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G20	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.6	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G29	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.6	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
J30	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.6	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.6	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J41	2	2	0	1	3.17	2.6	Labor Contracts
K42	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
M41	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Accounting
N10	1	1	0	1	1.59	1.3	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
S	63	68	5	1.08	100	88.3	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E49.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E21	3	3.9	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
G18	3	3.9	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
K35	3	3.9	Personal Bankruptcy Law
S	9	11.7	Sums

Table E49.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
E21	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
G18	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
K35	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
NL(J)	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E49.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011		
2011	E21 G18 K35	Livshits, Igor, James MacGee, and Michele Tertilt. 2011. <i>Costly Contracts and Consumer Credit</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17448. Financial innovations are a common explanation of the rise in consumer credit and bankruptcies. To evaluate this story, we develop a simple model that incorporates two key frictions: asymmetric information about borrowers' risk of default and a fixed cost to create each contract offered by lenders. Innovations which reduce the fixed cost or ameliorate asymmetric information have large extensive margin effects via the entry of new lending contracts targeted at riskier borrowers. This results in more defaults and borrowing, as well as increased dispersion of interest rates. Using the Survey of Consumer Finance and interest rate data collected by the Board of Governors, we find evidence supporting these predictions, as the dispersion of credit card interest rates nearly tripled, and the share of credit card debt of lower income households nearly doubled.

Table E49.G Codes of Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Codes of JEL Micro Categories
A	A00, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14, A19, A20, A21, A22, A23, A29, A30, A31, A32, A33, A39
B	B00, B10, B11, B12, B13, B14, B15, B16, B19, B20, B21, B22, B23, B24, B25, B26, B29, B30, B32, B40, B41, B49, B50, B51, B52, B53, B54, B59
C	C00, C01, C02, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C38, C39, C40, C41, C42, C43, C44, C45, C46, C49, C50, C51, C52, C53, C54, C55, C57, C58, C59, C60, C61, C62, C63, C65, C67, C68, C69, C70, C71, C72, C73, C78, C79, C80, C81, C82, C83, C87, C88, C89, C90, C91, C92, C93, C99
D	D00, D01, D02, D03, D04, D10, D11, D12, D13, D14, D18, D19, D20, D21, D22, D23, D24, D29, D30, D31, D33, D39, D40, D41, D42, D43, D44, D45, D46, D47, D49, D50, D51, D52, D53, D57, D58, D59, D60, D61, D62, D63, D64, D69, D71, D72, D73, D74, D78, D79, D80, D81, D83, D84, D85, D86, D87, D89, D90, D91, D92, D99
E	E00, E01, E02, E03, E10, E11, E13, E16, E17, E19, E20, E23, E24, E25, E26, E27, E29, E51, E58, E60, E61, E62, E63, E64, E65, E66, E69
F	F00, F01, F02, F10, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, F18, F19, F20, F21, F22, F23, F24, F29, F30, F31, F32, F33, F34, F35, F36, F37, F38, F39, F40, F41, F42, F43, F44, F47, F49, F50, F51, F52, F53, F54, F55, F59, F60, F61, F62, F63, F64, F65, F66, F68, F69
G	G01, G02, G13, G14, G15, G17, G19, G22, G23, G24, G28, G30, G31, G32, G33, G34, G35, G38, G39
H	H00, H10, H11, H12, H19, H20, H21, H22, H23, H24, H25, H26, H27, H29, H30, H31, H32, H39, H40, H41, H42, H43, H44, H49, H50, H51, H52, H53, H54, H55, H56, H57, H59, H60, H61, H62, H63, H68, H69, H70, H71, H72, H73, H74, H75, H76, H77, H79, H80, H81, H82, H83, H84, H87, H89
I	I00, I10, I11, I12, I13, I14, I15, I18, I19, I20, I21, I22, I23, I24, I25, I28, I29, I30, I31, I32, I38, I39
J	J00, J01, J08, J10, J11, J12, J13, J14, J15, J16, J17, J18, J19, J20, J21, J22, J23, J24, J26, J28, J29, J32, J33, J38, J39, J40, J42, J43, J44, J45, J46, J47, J48, J49, J50, J51, J52, J53, J54, J58, J59, J60, J61, J62, J63, J64, J65, J68, J69, J70, J71, J78, J79, J80, J81, J82, J83, J88, J89
K	K00, K10, K11, K12, K13, K14, K19, K20, K21, K22, K23, K29, K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, K36, K37, K39, K40, K41, K49
L	L00, L10, L11, L12, L13, L14, L15, L16, L17, L19, L20, L21, L22, L23, L24, L25, L26, L29, L30, L31, L32, L33, L38, L39, L40, L41, L42, L43, L44, L49, L50, L51, L52, L53, L59, L60, L61, L62, L63, L64, L65, L66, L67, L68, L69, L70, L71, L72, L73, L74, L78, L79, L80, L81, L82, L83, L84, L85, L86, L87, L88, L89, L90, L91, L92, L93, L94, L95, L96, L97, L98, L99
M	M00, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15, M16, M19, M20, M21, M29, M30, M31, M37, M38, M39, M40, M42, M48, M49, M50, M51, M52, M53, M54, M55, M59
N	N00, N01, N11, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N17, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, N27, N30, N31, N32, N33, N34, N35, N36, N37, N40, N41, N42, N43, N44, N45, N46, N47, N50, N51, N52, N53, N54, N55, N56, N57, N60, N61, N62, N63, N64, N65, N66, N67, N70, N71, N72, N73, N74, N75, N76, N77, N80, N81, N82, N83, N84, N85, N86, N87, N90, N91, N92, N93, N94, N95, N96, N97
O	O00, O10, O11, O12, O13, O14, O15, O16, O17, O18, O19, O20, O21, O22, O23, O24, O25, O29, O30, O31, O32, O33, O34, O38, O39, O40, O41, O42, O43, O44, O47, O49, O50, O51, O52, O53, O54, O55, O56, O57
P	P00, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P16, P17, P19, P20, P21, P22, P23, P24, P25, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30, P31, P32, P33, P34, P35, P36, P37, P39, P40, P41, P42, P43, P44, P45, P46, P47, P48, P49, P50, P51, P52, P59
Q	Q00, Q01, Q02, Q10, Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23, Q24, Q25, Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q30, Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34, Q37, Q38, Q39, Q40, Q41, Q42, Q43, Q47, Q48, Q49, Q50, Q51, Q52, Q53, Q54, Q55, Q56, Q57, Q58, Q59
R	R00, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R28, R29, R30, R31, R32, R33, R38, R39, R40, R41, R42, R48, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R58, R59
Y	Y10, Y20, Y30, Y40, Y50, Y60, Y70, Y80, Y90, Y91
Z	Z00, Z10, Z11, Z12, Z13, Z18, Z19

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E49: Balance of Links

33	Links in 2005
3	New links in 2006-2013
786	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2017.

E49 — Contributors — Авторы

Lychagin, Anton M. — Лычагин Антон Михайлович — 0.12 AS²;
 Lychagin, Mikhail V. — Лычагин Михаил Васильевич — 0.14 AS;
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The total volume of derivative works for E49 is equal to 0.36 AS.
 Общий объем раздела E49 — 0,36 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E49.E.

E5 Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit

E50 Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General ¹

Table E50.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	15	32	17	2.13	0.41	0.48	General Economics and Teaching
B	221	327	106	1.48	5.98	4.95	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	108	211	103	1.95	2.92	3.20	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	115	201	86	1.75	3.11	3.04	Microeconomics
E	2,440	4,222	1,782	1.73	66.05	63.95	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	225	452	227	2.01	6.09	6.85	International Economics
G	191	455	264	2.38	5.17	6.89	Financial Economics
H	69	133	64	1.93	1.87	2.01	Public Economics
I	4	19	15	4.75	0.11	0.29	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	44	63	19	1.43	1.19	0.95	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	8	13	5	1.63	0.22	0.20	Law and Economics
L	11	22	11	2	0.30	0.33	Industrial Organization
M	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	130	201	71	1.55	3.52	3.04	Economic History
O	54	162	108	3	1.46	2.45	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	56	71	15	1.27	1.52	1.08	Economic Systems
Q	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	1	11	10	11	0.03	0.17	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Other Special Topics
S	3,694	6,602	2,908	1.79	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E50.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.09	General Economics
A2	13	25	12	1.92	0.35	0.38	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Collective Works
A	15	32	17	2.13	0.41	0.48	General Economics and Teaching
B0	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.05	General
B1	49	72	23	1.47	1.33	1.09	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	98	130	32	1.33	2.65	1.97	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	59	91	32	1.54	1.60	1.38	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	7	10	3	1.43	0.19	0.15	Economic Methodology
B5	6	21	15	3.5	0.16	0.32	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	221	327	106	1.48	5.98	4.95	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	General
C1	10	22	12	2.2	0.27	0.33	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	14	38	24	2.71	0.38	0.58	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	22	46	24	2.09	0.60	0.70	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	9	11	2	1.22	0.24	0.17	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	35	53	18	1.51	0.95	0.80	Econometric Modeling
C6	4	17	13	4.25	0.11	0.26	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	9	13	4	1.44	0.24	0.20	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C8	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.06	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.08	Design of Experiments
C	108	211	103	1.95	2.92	3.20	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	General
D1	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.06	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	10	15	5	1.5	0.27	0.23	Production and Organizations
D3	4	10	6	2.5	0.11	0.15	Distribution
D4	16	25	9	1.56	0.43	0.38	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	28	46	18	1.64	0.76	0.70	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.11	Welfare Economics
D7	8	13	5	1.63	0.22	0.20	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	41	75	34	1.83	1.11	1.14	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	4	4	0	1	0.11	0.06	Intertemporal Choice
D	115	201	86	1.75	3.11	3.04	Microeconomics
E0	33	68	35	2.06	0.89	1.03	General
E1	88	129	41	1.47	2.38	1.95	General Aggregative Models
E2	67	145	78	2.16	1.81	2.20	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	218	473	255	2.17	5.90	7.16	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	496	849	353	1.71	13.43	12.86	Money and Interest Rates
E5	1421	2,273	852	1.6	38.47	34.43	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	117	285	168	2.44	3.17	4.32	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	2,440	4,222	1,782	1.73	66.05	63.95	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	7	12	5	1.71	0.19	0.18	General
F1	6	25	19	4.17	0.16	0.38	Trade
F2	13	23	10	1.77	0.35	0.35	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	140	267	127	1.91	3.79	4.04	International Finance
F4	59	119	60	2.02	1.60	1.80	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.08	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	225	452	227	2.01	6.09	6.85	International Economics
G0	6	51	45	8.5	0.16	0.77	General
G1	59	130	71	2.2	1.60	1.97	General Financial Markets
G2	117	243	126	2.08	3.17	3.68	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	9	31	22	3.44	0.24	0.47	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	191	455	264	2.38	5.17	6.89	Financial Economics
H0	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	General
H1	3	9	6	3	0.08	0.14	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	5	19	14	3.8	0.14	0.29	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	6	13	7	2.17	0.16	0.20	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	4	7	3	1.75	0.11	0.11	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	14	17	3	1.21	0.38	0.26	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	23	52	29	2.26	0.62	0.79	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	13	13	0	1	0.35	0.20	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	69	133	64	1.93	1.87	2.01	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	1	16	15	16	0.03	0.24	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.05	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	4	19	15	4.75	0.11	0.29	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Demographic Economics
J2	4	7	3	1.75	0.11	0.11	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	8	12	4	1.5	0.22	0.18	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Particular Labor Markets
J5	20	22	2	1.1	0.54	0.33	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	6	16	10	2.67	0.16	0.24	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Labor Standards: National and International

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
J	44	63	19	1.43	1.19	0.95	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.05	Basic Areas of Law
K2	3	7	4	2.33	0.08	0.11	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.05	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	8	13	5	1.63	0.22	0.20	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	6	12	6	2	0.16	0.18	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.06	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Services
L9	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	11	22	11	2	0.30	0.33	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.06	General
N1	68	103	35	1.51	1.84	1.56	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	37	63	26	1.7	1.00	0.95	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.05	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	19	22	3	1.16	0.51	0.33	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.06	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Regional and Urban History
N	130	201	71	1.55	3.52	3.04	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	27	64	37	2.37	0.73	0.97	Economic Development
O2	12	19	7	1.58	0.32	0.29	Development Planning and Policy
O3	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	7	28	21	4	0.19	0.42	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	7	47	40	6.71	0.19	0.71	Economywide Country Studies
O	54	162	108	3	1.46	2.45	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	9	12	3	1.33	0.24	0.18	Capitalist Systems
P2	28	30	2	1.07	0.76	0.45	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	14	21	7	1.5	0.38	0.32	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Other Economic Systems
P5	4	6	2	1.5	0.11	0.09	Comparative Economic Systems
P	56	71	15	1.27	1.52	1.08	Economic Systems
Q0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
Q1	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Energy
Q5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	Environmental Economics
Q	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.02	General
R1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	General Regional Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R2	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.06	Household Analysis
R3	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional Government Analysis
R	1	11	10	11	0.03	0.17	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Other Special Topics
S	3,694	6,602	2,908	1.79	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E50.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A13	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A20	4	5	1	1.25	0.11	0.08	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	5	11	6	2.2	0.14	0.17	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	4	9	5	2.25	0.11	0.14	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
B00	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.05	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	8	14	6	1.75	0.22	0.21	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	7	10	3	1.43	0.19	0.15	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	17	17	0	1	0.46	0.26	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	12	18	6	1.5	0.32	0.27	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.09	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.05	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.09	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	85	107	22	1.26	2.3	1.62	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B24	7	8	1	1.14	0.19	0.12	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.09	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B31	59	88	29	1.49	1.6	1.33	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.05	Economic Methodology: General
B41	5	7	2	1.4	0.14	0.11	Economic Methodology
B52	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.09	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	4	9	5	2.25	0.11	0.14	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C10	3	8	5	2.67	0.08	0.12	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.09	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Estimation: General
C15	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	7	26	19	3.71	0.19	0.39	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	5	6	1	1.2	0.14	0.09	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C30	12	21	9	1.75	0.32	0.32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	9	18	9	2	0.24	0.27	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.09	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C43	9	11	2	1.22	0.24	0.17	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C50	19	27	8	1.42	0.51	0.41	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	6	7	1	1.17	0.16	0.11	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	7	15	8	2.14	0.19	0.23	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.06	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.09	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C62	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C68	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.05	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C70	6	7	1	1.17	0.16	0.11	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Noncooperative Games
C73	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C82	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.06	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C91	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.08	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
D00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Microeconomics: General
D10	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Household Behavior: General
D12	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D20	4	7	3	1.75	0.11	0.11	Production and Organizations: General
D21	4	6	2	1.5	0.11	0.09	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D31	4	10	6	2.5	0.11	0.15	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.11	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D43	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	5	8	3	1.6	0.14	0.12	Auctions
D46	8	8	0	1	0.22	0.12	Value Theory
D50	17	23	6	1.35	0.46	0.35	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	4	6	2	1.5	0.11	0.09	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	6	7	1	1.17	0.16	0.11	Incomplete Markets
D58	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.11	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D70	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	4	6	2	1.5	0.11	0.09	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D78	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	15	24	9	1.6	0.41	0.36	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	3	7	4	2.33	0.08	0.11	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	4	8	4	2	0.11	0.12	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	4	12	8	3	0.11	0.18	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	15	23	8	1.53	0.41	0.35	Expectations; Speculations
D90	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.05	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E00	32	54	22	1.69	0.87	0.82	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.08	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	13	27	14	2.08	0.35	0.41	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	9	10	1	1.11	0.24	0.15	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	43	60	17	1.4	1.16	0.91	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	14	21	7	1.5	0.38	0.32	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	8	10	2	1.25	0.22	0.15	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	19	51	32	2.68	0.51	0.77	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	5	19	14	3.8	0.14	0.29	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	20	33	13	1.65	0.54	0.5	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	4	9	5	2.25	0.11	0.14	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	16	27	11	1.69	0.43	0.41	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.05	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E30	81	194	113	2.4	2.19	2.94	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	68	138	70	2.03	1.84	2.09	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	64	133	69	2.08	1.73	2.01	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	4	7	3	1.75	0.11	0.11	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	375	585	210	1.56	10.15	8.86	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	24	38	14	1.58	0.65	0.58	Demand for Money

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E42	50	94	44	1.88	1.35	1.42	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	16	42	26	2.63	0.43	0.64	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	27	85	58	3.15	0.73	1.29	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.05	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	1,258	1,939	681	1.54	34.06	29.37	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	23	34	11	1.48	0.62	0.51	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	69	150	81	2.17	1.87	2.27	Monetary Policy
E58	66	145	79	2.2	1.79	2.2	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	5	5	0	1	0.14	0.08	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	77	184	107	2.39	2.08	2.79	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	11	23	12	2.09	0.3	0.35	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	9	33	24	3.67	0.24	0.5	Fiscal Policy
E63	13	27	14	2.08	0.35	0.41	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	4	11	7	2.75	0.11	0.17	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	3	7	4	2.33	0.08	0.11	General Outlook and Conditions
F00	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	International Economics: General
F02	6	8	2	1.33	0.16	0.12	International Economic Order
F10	1	14	13	14	0.03	0.21	Trade: General
F11	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F15	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.08	Economic Integration
F20	6	13	7	2.17	0.16	0.2	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	7	8	1	1.14	0.19	0.12	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F30	66	116	50	1.76	1.79	1.76	International Finance: General
F31	27	34	7	1.26	0.73	0.51	Foreign Exchange
F32	12	27	15	2.25	0.32	0.41	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	21	42	21	2	0.57	0.64	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	2	24	22	12	0.05	0.36	International Lending and Debt Problems
F36	12	14	2	1.17	0.32	0.21	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	29	56	27	1.93	0.79	0.85	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	22	45	23	2.05	0.6	0.68	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	6	10	4	1.67	0.16	0.15	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.08	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
G00	6	15	9	2.5	0.16	0.23	Financial Economics: General
G10	29	68	39	2.34	0.79	1.03	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	3	6	3	2	0.08	0.09	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	10	16	6	1.6	0.27	0.24	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G14	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.12	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	12	19	7	1.58	0.32	0.29	International Financial Markets
G18	3	12	9	4	0.08	0.18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	62	98	36	1.58	1.68	1.48	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	49	110	61	2.24	1.33	1.67	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G28	6	31	25	5.17	0.16	0.47	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	5	12	7	2.4	0.14	0.18	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.12	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G35	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Payout Policy
H00	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	Public Economics: General
H10	3	6	3	2	0.08	0.09	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H20	4	12	8	3	0.11	0.18	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H23	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H30	6	13	7	2.17	0.16	0.2	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H40	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.08	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Public Goods
H50	13	16	3	1.23	0.35	0.24	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H55	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Social Security and Public Pensions
H60	17	39	22	2.29	0.46	0.59	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H62	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.08	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	4	7	3	1.75	0.11	0.11	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	9	9	0	1	0.24	0.14	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H73	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
I10	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.09	Health: General
I30	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.05	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
J10	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Demographic Economics: General
J20	3	6	3	2	0.08	0.09	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J24	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J30	8	11	3	1.38	0.22	0.17	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J40	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Particular Labor Markets: General
J50	15	17	2	1.13	0.41	0.26	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	5	5	0	1	0.14	0.08	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J60	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.09	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J64	4	6	2	1.5	0.11	0.09	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J82	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
K10	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.05	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K20	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.08	Regulation and Business Law: General
K40	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.05	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
L10	3	9	6	3	0.08	0.14	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L33	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L50	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.06	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L96	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Telecommunications
N10	35	55	20	1.57	0.95	0.83	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	5	7	2	1.4	0.14	0.11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	7	14	7	2	0.19	0.21	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	11	14	3	1.27	0.3	0.21	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	6	9	3	1.5	0.16	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N16	4	4	0	1	0.11	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N20	21	38	17	1.81	0.57	0.58	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.08	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.08	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	6	8	2	1.33	0.16	0.12	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N25	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	5	5	0	1	0.14	0.08	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N30	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.05	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N40	7	7	0	1	0.19	0.11	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.06	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N43	5	5	0	1	0.14	0.08	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N46	4	4	0	1	0.11	0.06	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N70	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.06	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
O10	7	14	7	2	0.19	0.21	Economic Development: General
O11	3	15	12	5	0.08	0.23	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O16	15	27	12	1.8	0.41	0.41	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.05	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	4	8	4	2	0.11	0.12	Development Planning and Policy: General
O23	8	11	3	1.38	0.22	0.17	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O30	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O40	3	12	9	4	0.08	0.18	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	3	6	3	2	0.08	0.09	Monetary Growth Models
O50	2	16	14	8	0.05	0.24	Economywide Country Studies: General
O52	2	13	11	6.5	0.05	0.2	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O54	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.12	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O56	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P11	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P16	8	9	1	1.13	0.22	0.14	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P20	11	11	0	1	0.3	0.17	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	8	8	0	1	0.22	0.12	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P24	5	7	2	1.4	0.14	0.11	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P27	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P30	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P33	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	11	15	4	1.36	0.3	0.23	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P40	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Other Economic Systems: General
P50	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.08	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P52	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q10	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.02	Agriculture: General
R30	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
Z13	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	3,694	6,414	2,720	1.74	100	97.2	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E50.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	2	0.03	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A14	1	0.02	Sociology of Economics
A32	1	0.02	Collective Volumes
B26	1	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B30	3	0.05	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B50	4	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	1	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B59	1	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C01	2	0.03	Econometrics
C36	1	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C61	2	0.03	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C63	2	0.03	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
D02	1	0.02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D14	1	0.02	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D53	3	0.05	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D60	3	0.05	Welfare Economics: General
D61	1	0.02	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	3	0.05	Externalities
D74	1	0.02	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D86	1	0.02	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	9	0.14	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E27	2	0.03	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F14	1	0.02	Empirical Studies of Trade
F23	2	0.03	Multinational Firms; International Business
F35	4	0.06	Foreign Aid
F37	6	0.09	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F44	2	0.03	International Business Cycles
F50	3	0.05	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F54	1	0.02	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	1	0.02	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F62	1	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
G01	36	0.55	Financial Crises
G13	1	0.02	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G22	1	0.02	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G24	3	0.05	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G33	2	0.03	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G38	5	0.08	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H12	3	0.05	Crisis Management
H21	1	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H25	4	0.06	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H44	1	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H61	1	0.02	National Budget; Budget Systems
I12	5	0.08	Health Production
I18	5	0.08	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
J31	1	0.02	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J61	1	0.02	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J63	1	0.02	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J65	1	0.02	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	1	0.02	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
K29	2	0.03	Regulation and Business Law: Other
L25	2	0.03	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L60	1	0.02	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
M12	1	0.02	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
N00	4	0.06	Economic History: General
N42	1	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N62	1	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N92	1	0.02	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O13	1	0.02	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	2	0.03	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O47	9	0.14	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O51	2	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O53	1	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O57	5	0.08	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	2	0.03	Capitalist Systems: General
P31	2	0.03	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P43	1	0.02	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
Q00	1	0.02	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q32	1	0.02	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q56	1	0.02	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R00	1	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	1	0.02	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R12	1	0.02	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R20	3	0.05	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	1	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
S	188	2.8	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(36), E02(9), O47(9), F37(6), G38(5), I12(5), I18(5), O57(5), B50(4), F35(4), H25(4), N00(4), B30(3), D53(3), D60(3), D62(3), F50(3), G24(3), H12(3), R20(3), A12(2), C01(2), C61(2), C63(2), E27(2), F23(2), F44(2), G33(2), K29(2), L25(2), O14(2), O51(2), P10(2), P31(2), A14(1), A32(1), B26(1), B51(1), B59(1), C36(1), D02(1), D14(1), D61(1), D74(1), D86(1), F14(1), F54(1), F59(1), F62(1), G13(1), G22(1), H21(1), H44(1), H61(1), J31(1), J61(1), J63(1), J65(1), J68(1), L60(1), M12(1), N42(1), N62(1), N92(1), O13(1), O53(1), P43(1), Q00(1), Q32(1), Q56(1), R00(1), R10(1), R12(1), R21(1).

Table E50.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B50	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
D60	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
D62	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
F35	1	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	4
H25	1	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	4
O14	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Q00	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C01	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
C61	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
F37	0	0	1	3	2	0	0	0	6
B30	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
D14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D53	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
D61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D86	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E27	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
F54	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	6	7	5	5	13	36
G24	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
G33	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
G38	0	0	0	1	2	2	0	0	5
H61	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O51	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
R20	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
R21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A12	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
B59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	3	9
F50	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
G13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N00	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	1	4
N42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N62	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N92	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P43	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
A32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
H44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I12	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5
I18	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5
J61	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
J63	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J65	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J68	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O47	0	0	0	0	0	5	3	1	9
O57	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5
P10	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Q32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C63	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
F14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K29	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
L60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
L25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
O53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
R12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	7	5	3	15	10	17	8	9	74

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E50.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B50	Arestis, Philip, and Malcolm Sawyer, eds. 2006. <i>A Handbook of Alternative Monetary Economics</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twenty-nine papers explore topics of money and finance within heterodox economics. Papers discuss money--an alternative story; endogenous money--accommodationist; endogenous money--structuralist; the endogeneity of money--empirical evidence; chartalism and the tax-driven approach to money; French circuit theory; the Italian circuitist approach; the theory of money emissions; Keynes and money; Minsky on financial instability; Kalecki on money and finance; Karl Marx's theory of money and credit; the transmission mechanism of monetary policy--a critical review; monetary policy; monetary policy in an endogenous money economy; central bank and lender of last resort; the theory of interest rates; the role of banks in the context of economic development with reference to South Korea and India; credit rationing; liquidity preference theory; financial liberalization and the relationship between finance and growth; deregulation; banking and financial crises; a post-Keynesian analysis of financial crisis in the developing world and directions for reform; financial bubbles; Keynesian uncertainty and money; speculation, liquidity preference, and monetary circulation; money and inflation; and interest and money--the property explanation.
2006	D60	Butier, Willem H. 2006. <i>How Robust is the New Conventional Wisdom? The Surprising Fragility of the Theoretical Foundations of Inflation Targeting and Central Bank Independence</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5772. Flexible inflation targeting cannot be rationalised using conventional welfare economic criteria, except in a single, practically uninteresting special case. New-Keynesian DSGE models imply that optimal monetary policy implements the Bailey-Friedman Optimal Quantity of Money rule and that actual inflation fully validates or accommodates core inflation. Flexible inflation targeting is also inconsistent with the mandates of leading inflation targeters like the Bank of England and the ECB. These mandates are lexicographic in price stability and therefore does not permit a trade-off between inflation volatility and output gap volatility in the monetary policy maker's objective function. Operational independence of the central bank is limited by the central bank's intertemporal budget constraint. Price stability, or an externally imposed inflation target, may not be independently financeable

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		by the central bank. In that case, active budgetary support from the Treasury is necessary to make the inflation target financeable. Independent monetary policy is fully compatible with coordinated and cooperative monetary and fiscal policy. Central bank operational independence precludes substantive accountability; it is compatible only with a weak form of formal accountability: reporting obligations. Central bank independence will only survive if it is viewed as legitimate by the polity and its citizens. A necessary condition for this is that the central bank restricts its activities and public discourse to its natural core mandate: price stability and the capacity and willingness to act as lender of last resort. The Protocol on the Statute of the ESCB and the ECB has given the ECB a mandate that goes beyond this natural core mandate. Such behaviour represents a threat to its continued independence.
2006	D60	Dubey, Pradeep, and John Geanakoplos. 2006. <i>Money and Production, and Liquidity Trap</i>. Cowles Foundation, Yale University. Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1574. We prove the existence of monetary equilibrium in a finite horizon economy with production. We also show that if agents expect the monetary authority to significantly decrease the supply of bank money available for short term loans in the future, then the economy will fall into a liquidity trap today.
2006	D62	Angeletos, George-Marios, and Alessandro Pavan. 2006. <i>Socially Optimal Coordination: Characterization and Policy Implications</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12778. In recent years there has been a growing interest in macro models with heterogeneity in information and complementarity in actions. These models deliver promising positive properties, such as heightened inertia and volatility. But they also raise important normative questions, such as whether the heightened inertia and volatility are socially undesirable, whether there is room for policies that correct the way agents use information in equilibrium, and what are the welfare effects of the information disseminated by the media or policy makers. We argue that a key to answering all these questions is the relation between the equilibrium and the socially optimal degrees of coordination. The former summarizes the private value from aligning individual decisions, whereas the latter summarizes the value that society assigns to such an alignment once all externalities are internalized.
2006	F35	Prati, Alessandro, and Thierry Tresselt. 2006. <i>What is the Most Effective Monetary Policy for Aid-Receiving Countries?.</i> United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers. This paper analyses how monetary policy can enhance the effectiveness of volatile aid flows. We find that monetary policy is effective in reducing trade balance volatility. We propose the following taxonomy, excluding the case of emergency assistance. Monetary policy should slow down consumption growth and build up international reserves when aid is abundant and deplete them to finance imports and support consumption when aid is scarce. If foreign aid also affects productivity growth, monetary policy should take this productivity effect into account in responding to aid flows.
2006	H25	Kehoe, Patrick, and Varadarajan V. Chari. 2006. <i>Modern Macroeconomics in Practice: How Theory is Shaping Policy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12476. Theoretical advances in macroeconomics made in the last three decades have had a major influence on macroeconomic policy analysis. Moreover, over the last several decades, the United States and other countries have undertaken a variety of policy changes that are precisely what macroeconomic theory of the last 30 years suggests. The three key developments that have shaped macroeconomic policy analysis are the Lucas critique of policy evaluation due to Robert Lucas, the time inconsistency critique of discretionary policy due to Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott, and the development of quantitative dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models following Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott.
2006	O14	von Furstenberg, George M., and Ulf von Kalckreuth. 2006. <i>Dependence on external finance: an inherent industry characteristic?.</i> Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Centre, Discussion Paper Series 1: Economic Studies: 2006,30. Rajan and Zingales (1998) use U.S. Compustat firm data for the 1980s to obtain measures of manufacturing sectors' Dependence on External Finance (DEF). They take any differences in these measures to be structural/technological and thus applicable to other countries. Their joint assumptions about how to obtain representative values of DEF by sector and about why these values differ fundamentally between sectors have been adopted in additional studies seeking to show that sectors benefit unequally from a country's level of financial development. However, the assumptions as such have not been examined. The present study, conducted with cyclically adjusted annual measures of DEF derived from U.S. industry data for 1977-1997, attempts to do so using data that are aggregated by sector. We find that those variables that may be regarded as structural/ technological have very low explanatory power, and that the DEF figures calculated from micro data do not correspond closely to what is obtained from aggregate figures. Hence key assumptions on which RZ's argumentation is based could not be validated.
2006	Q00	Frankel, Jeffrey A. 2006. <i>The Effect of Monetary Policy on Real Commodity Prices</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12713. Commodity prices are back. This paper looks at connections between monetary policy, and agricultural and mineral commodities. We begin with the monetary influences on commodity prices, first for a large country such as the United States, then smaller countries. The claim is that low real interest rates lead to high real commodity prices. The theory is an analogy with Dornbusch overshooting. The relationship between real interest rates and real commodity prices is also supported empirically. One channel through which this effect is accomplished is a negative effect of interest rates on the desire to carry commodity inventories. The paper concludes with a consideration of implications for monetary policy.
2007		
2007	F59	Conesa, Juan Carlos, Timothy J. Kehoe, and Kim J. Ruhl. 2007. <i>Modeling Great Depressions: The Depression in Finland in the 1990s</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13591. This paper is a primer on the great depressions methodology developed by Cole and Ohanian (1999, 2007) and Kehoe and Prescott (2002, 2007). We use growth accounting and simple dynamic general equilibrium models to study the depression that occurred in Finland in the early 1990s. We find that the sharp drop in real GDP over the period 1990-93 was driven by a combination of a drop in total factor productivity (TFP) during 1990-92 and of increases in taxes on labor and consumption and increases in government consumption during 1989-94, which drove down hours worked in Finland. We attempt to endogenize the drop in TFP in variants of the model with an investment sector and with terms-of-trade shocks but are unsuccessful.
2007	G22	Caballero, Ricardo J., and Arvind Krishnamurthy. 2007. <i>Collective Risk Management in a Flight to Quality Episode</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12896. We present a model of optimal intervention in a flight to quality episode. The reason for intervention stems from a collective bias in agents' expectations. Agents in the model make risk management decisions with incomplete knowledge. They understand their own shocks, but are uncertain of how correlated their shocks are with systemwide shocks, treating the latter uncertainty as Knightian. We show that when aggregate liquidity is low, an increase in uncertainty leads agents to a series of protective actions--decreasing risk exposures, hoarding liquidity, locking-up capital--that reflect a flight to quality. However, the conservative actions of agents leave the aggregate economy over-exposed to negative shocks. Each agent covers himself against his own worst-case scenario, but the scenario that the collective of agents are guarding against is impossible. A lender of last resort, even if less knowledgeable than private agents about individual shocks,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		does not suffer from this collective bias and finds that pledging intervention in extreme events is valuable. The intervention unlocks private capital markets.
2007	H21	Jonker, Nicole, and Thijs Kettenis. 2007. <i>Explaining cash usage in the Netherlands: the effect of electronic payment instruments</i>. Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Working Papers. Since the mid-nineties, usage of the debit card by Dutch consumers has increased considerably. While accounting for three quarters of the total value of retail sales in the early nineties, in 2004 the value share of cash payments had fallen to about two quarters. If the cash to payment card ratio in 2004 had been the same as in 1990, the social costs of retail payments would have come out almost EUR 200 million higher. Consumers will have benefited from these savings through lower consumer prices and bank fees. Estimates indicate that the share of cash (in value terms) will decline further from 46% to about 20% in 2015. Changes in the payment infrastructure can yield even higher cost savings. This appears from the outcomes of fictitious scenarios in which the use of electronic means of payment is promoted by increasing the growth rate of the number of EFTPOS terminals and keeping the number of ATMs at their end-2004 level. The outcome in question is indicative of the effectiveness of any efficiency-enhancing measures that may be taken within the scope of the November 2005 Payment Covenant between banks and retailers. An increase in the number of EFTPOS terminals turns out to be especially effective.
2007	J31	Diss: Zhang, Yahong. 2007. Essays on the Role of Search in Determining Wage Differentials and Monetary Equilibria. PhD diss. University of Western Ontario.
2007	O13	Jumah, Adusei, and Georg Pastuszyn. 2007. <i>Oil Price Shocks, Monetary Policy and Aggregate Demand in Ghana</i>. Institute for Advanced Studies, Economics Series: 212. The current study examines the relationship between the world oil price and aggregate demand in a developing country, Ghana, via the interest rate channel by means of cointegration analysis. Results of the study indicate that oil price--by impacting the price level positively--negatively impacts real output. The results also indicate that monetary policy is initially eased in response to a surge in the price of oil in order to lessen any growth consequences, but at the cost of higher inflation. The ensuing higher inflation, however, prompts a subsequent tightening of monetary policy leading to a further decline in output. In addition, output does not revert quickly to its initial level after an oil price shock, but declines over an extended period.
2008		
2008	C01	Koujianou Goldberg, Pinelopi, and Rebecca Hellerstein. 2008. <i>A Framework for Identifying the Sources of Local-Currency Price Stability with an Empirical Application</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies, Working Papers: 185goldberg.pdf. The inertia of the local-currency prices of traded goods in the face of exchange-rate changes is a well-documented phenomenon in International Economics. This paper develops a framework for identifying the sources of local-currency price stability. The empirical approach exploits manufacturers' and retailers' first-order conditions in conjunction with detailed information on the frequency of price adjustments in response to exchange-rate changes, in order to quantify the relative importance of markup adjustment by manufacturers and retailers, local-cost non-traded components, and nominal price rigidities, in the incomplete transmission of exchange-rate changes to prices. The approach is applied to micro data from the beer market. We find that on average, 54.1% of the incomplete exchange rate pass-through is due to local non-traded costs; 33.7% to markup adjustment; and 12.2% to the existence of price adjustment costs.
2008	C61	Newby, Elisa. 2008. <i>The Suspension of the Gold Standard as Sustainable Monetary Policy</i>. Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. This paper models the gold standard as a state contingent commitment rule that is only feasible during peace. It shows that monetary policy during war, when the gold convertibility rule is suspended, can still be credible, if the policy maker's plan is to resume the gold standard at the old par value in the future. The DGE model developed in this paper suggests that the resumption of the gold standard was a sustainable plan, which replaced the gold standard as a commitment rule and made monetary policy time consistent. The equilibrium is supported by trigger strategies, where private agents retaliate if a policy maker defaults its policy plan to resume the gold standard rule.
2008	F37	Binyamini, Alon, and Assaf Razin. 2008. <i>Inflation-Output Tradeoff as Equilibrium Outcome of Globalization</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14379. The paper provides an integrated analysis of globalization effects on the inflation-output tradeoff and monetary policy in the New-Keynesian framework. The prediction of the analysis is threefold. First, labor, goods, and capital mobility flatten the Phillips curve, the tradeoff between inflation and activity. Second, the same globalization forces lead the welfare-based monetary policy to be more aggressive with regard to inflation fluctuations, and at the same time, more benign with respect to the output-gap fluctuations. Third, the equilibrium response of inflation to supply and demand shocks is more moderate, and the response of the output gap to these shocks is more pronounced, when the economy opens up; under such welfare-based monetary policy.
2009		
2009	B30	Buiter, Willem H. 2009. <i>Negative Nominal Interest Rates: Three ways to overcome the zero lower bound</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7346. The paper considers three methods for eliminating the zero lower bound on nominal interest rates and thus for restoring symmetry to domain over which the central bank can vary its policy rate. They are: (1) abolishing currency (which would also be a useful crime-fighting measure); (2) paying negative interest on currency by taxing currency; and (3) decoupling the numeraire from the currency/medium of exchange/means of payment and introducing an exchange rate between the numeraire and the currency which can be set to achieve a forward discount (expected depreciation) of the currency vis-a-vis the numeraire when the nominal interest rate in terms of the numeraire is set at a negative level for monetary policy purposes.
2009	D14	CV: Pilkington, Marc. 2009. "The Financialization of Modern Economies in Monetary Circuit Theory." In <i>The Political Economy of Monetary Circuits: Tradition and Change in Post-Keynesian Economics</i>, ed. Jean-Francois Ponsot and Sergio Rossi, 188-216. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	D53 G01	Cassola, Nuno, Ali Hortacsu, and Jakub Kastl. 2009. <i>The 2007 Subprime Market Crisis Through the Lens of European Central Bank Auctions for Short-Term Funds</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15158. In this paper we study European banks' demand for short-term funds (liquidity) during the summer 2007 subprime market crisis. We use bidding data from the European Central Bank's auctions for one-week loans, their main channel of monetary policy implementation. Through a model of bidding, we show that banks' behavior reflects their cost of obtaining short-term funds elsewhere (i.e., in the interbank market) as well as a strategic response to other bidders. We find considerable heterogeneity across

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		banks in their willingness to pay for short-term funds supplied in these auctions. Accounting for the strategic component is important: while a naive interpretation of the raw bidding data may suggest that virtually all banks suffered a dramatic increase in the cost of obtaining funds in the interbank market, we find that for about one third of the banks, the change in bidding behavior was simply a strategic response. Using a complementary data set, we also find that banks' pre-turmoil liquidity costs, as estimated by our model, are predictive of their post-turmoil liquidity costs, and that there is considerable heterogeneity in these costs with respect to the country-of-origin. Finally, among the publicly traded banks, the willingness to pay for short-term funds in the second half of 2007 are predictive of stock prices in late 2008.
2009	D53 D61	Geanakoplos, John, and Pradeep Dubey. 2009. <i>Credit Cards and Inflation</i> . Cowles Foundation, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1709. The introduction and widespread use of credit cards increases trading efficiency but, by also increasing the velocity of money, it causes inflation, in the absence of monetary intervention. If the monetary authority attempts to restore pre-credit card price levels by reducing the money supply, it might have to sacrifice the efficiency gains. When there is default on credit cards, there is even more inflation, and less efficiency gains. The monetary authority might then have to accept less than pre-credit card efficiency in order to restore pre-credit card price levels, or else it will have to accept inflation if it is unwilling to cut efficiency below pre-credit card levels. This could be a source of stagflation.
2009	D86 G01	Tambovtsev, V. 2009. "The Financial Crisis and Economic Theory." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 52(4): 42-48. Treating money as contracts in the process of execution, or "under-executed contracts," the article describes its properties as an economic good. It is shown that money is a private good with valuable externalities, that is, a legitimate good. Based on this, the article concludes the need for state regulation of financial markets oriented toward minimizing negative externalities by restricting the use of the riskiest contracts.
2009	E27 O51 R20 R21	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper makes the case for a third stimulus package to in the face of economic indicators signaling that the economy is in a deeper downturn than was expected based on previous projections. Specifically, the report calls for an employer tax-credit for extending health care coverage and another per worker employer tax credit for increasing paid time off from work. The author also makes the case for a housing policy centered on the stabilization of prices in non-bubble and deflated markets rather than applying the same efforts on markets that remain at bubble inflated levels. Finally, the paper argues that the dollar must be allowed to fall in order to adjust trade imbalances that are compounding the U.S. economic crisis caused by the collapse of the housing market.
2009	F54	Robertson, James. 2009. "The Twenty-First Century Crisis of World Development--The Central Role of Money Values: A Metaproblem." <i>Development</i> , 52(3): 317-22. The prospect for the world development today contrasts with the optimistic outlook for post-imperial development 50 years ago. The author argues that we need to deal with the metaproblems underlying almost all the particular threats we face. One is that our present money system motivates us to accelerate the onset of combined system collapse.
2009	G01	Goodhart, Charles A. E., Carolina Osorio, and Dimitrios P. Tsomocos. 2009. <i>Analysis of Monetary Policy and Financial Stability: A New Paradigm</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2885. This paper introduces agent heterogeneity, liquidity, and endogenous default to a DSGE framework. Our model allows for a comprehensive assessment of regulatory and monetary policy, as well as welfare analysis in the different sectors of the economy. Due to liquidity and endogenous default, the transmission mechanism of shocks is well defined, and their short to medium run effects on financial stability are properly captured.
2009	G01	THE SAME AS D86 Tambovtsev, V. 2009. "The Financial Crisis and Economic Theory." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 52(4): 42-48.
2009	G01	White, Eugene N. 2009. <i>Lessons from the Great American Real Estate Boom and Bust of the 1920s</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15573. Although long obscured by the Great Depression, the nationwide "bubble" that appeared in the early 1920s and burst in 1926 was similar in magnitude to the recent real estate boom and bust. Fundamentals, including a post-war construction catch-up, low interest rates and a "Greenspan put," helped to ignite the boom in the twenties, but alternative monetary policies would have only dampened not eliminated it. Both booms were accompanied by securitization, a reduction in lending standards, and weaker supervision. Yet, the bust in the twenties, which drove up foreclosures, did not induce a collapse of the banking system. The elements absent in the 1920s were federal deposit insurance, the "Too Big To Fail" doctrine, and federal policies to increase mortgages to higher risk homeowners. This comparison suggests that these factors combined to induce increased risk-taking that was crucial to the eruption of the recent and worst financial crisis since the Great Depression.
2009	G01 G38	Diamond, Douglas W., and Raghuram G. Rajan. 2009. <i>Illiquidity and Interest Rate Policy</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15197. The cheapest way for banks to finance long term illiquid projects is typically to borrow short term from households. But when household needs for funds are high, interest rates will rise sharply, debtors will have to shut down illiquid projects, and in extremis, will face more damaging runs. Authorities may want to push down interest rates to maintain economic activity in the face of such illiquidity, but intervention may not always be feasible, and when feasible, could encourage banks to increase leverage or fund even more illiquid projects up front. This could make all parties worse off. Authorities may want to commit to a specific policy of interest rate intervention to restore appropriate incentives. For instance, to offset incentives for banks to make more illiquid loans, authorities may have to commit to raising rates when low, to counter the distortions created by lowering them when high. We draw implications for interest rate policy to combat illiquidity.
2009	G01 G33	Mian, Atif R., and Amir Sufi. 2009. <i>House Prices, Home Equity-Based Borrowing, and the U.S. Household Leverage Crisis</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15283. Using individual-level data on homeowner debt and defaults from 1997 to 2008, we show that borrowing against the increase in home equity by existing homeowners is responsible for a significant fraction of both the sharp rise in U.S. household leverage from 2002 to 2006 and the increase in defaults from 2006 to 2008. Employing land topology-based housing supply elasticity as an instrument for house price growth, we estimate that the average homeowner extracts 25 to 30 cents for every dollar increase in home equity. Money extracted from increased home equity is not used to purchase new real estate or pay down high credit card balances, which suggests that borrowed funds may be used for real outlays (i.e., consumption or home improvement). Home equity-based borrowing is stronger for younger households, households with low credit scores, and households with high initial credit card utilization rates. Homeowners in high house price appreciation areas experience a relative decline in default rates from 2002 to 2006 as they borrow heavily against their home equity, but experience very high default rates from 2006 to 2008. Our estimates suggest that home equity-based borrowing is equal to 2.8% of GDP every year from 2002 to 2006, and accounts for at least 34% of new defaults from 2006 to 2008.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	G01	THE SAME AS D53 Cassola, Nuno, Ali Hortacsu, and Jakub Kastl. 2009. The 2007 Subprime Market Crisis Through the Lens of European Central Bank Auctions for Short-Term Funds. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15158.
2009	G24	Baker, Dean, and Matthew Sherman. 2009. <i>Investment Bank Welfare? The Implicit Bank Subsidies in the Primary Dealer Credit Facility (PDCF) and the Term Securities Lending Facility (TSLF) Created by the Federal Reserve Board.</i> Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This study produces calculations of the amount of money being dispersed by the government to the 16 primary dealers and investment banks who qualify to borrow through the special lending facilities created in the last year by the Federal Reserve Board under the assumption that each borrows in proportion to its assets. The study then uses Fed data on the interest rate charged for loans from these lending facilities to calculate the potential subsidy in this lending. The report calls attention to the fact that few details have been given about the specific loan amounts, recipients, or collateral posted.
2009	G24	Sherman, Matthew. 2009. <i>The Alphabet Soup Explained: An Analysis of the Special Lending Facilities at the Federal Reserve.</i> Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at the trends in activity at the Federal Reserve's newly-created special lending facilities, hoping to provide a better understanding of their operation and significance within financial markets. These facilities were created in response to the financial crisis and have expanded the Fed's balance sheet by over \$1 trillion in terms of total assets. This sum is larger than the total price tag of the recent federal stimulus as well as the bank bailout authorized by the TARP. Yet both of these government responses have received enormously more public scrutiny than any of the actions taken by the Federal Reserve.
2009	G24	Baker, Dean, and Travis McArthur. 2009. <i>The Value of the "Too Big to Fail" Big Bank Subsidy.</i> Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. One outcome of the TARP and other bank rescue efforts following the collapse of Lehman Brothers in September of 2008 is that the United States has essentially formalized a commitment to a "too big to fail" (TBTF) policy for major banks. This paper uses data from the FDIC on the relative cost of funds for TBTF banks and other banks, before and after the crisis, to quantify the value of the government protection provided by the TBTF policy.
2009	G33	THE SAME AS G01 Mian, Atif R., and Amir Sufi. 2009. House Prices, Home Equity-Based Borrowing, and the U.S. Household Leverage Crisis. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15283.
2009	G38	THE SAME AS G01 Diamond, Douglas W., and Raghuram G. Rajan. 2009. Illiquidity and Interest Rate Policy. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15197.
2009	H61	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>CBO Projects More Severe Downturn.</i> Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The new economic projections from the Congressional Budget Office show the economy remaining well below its potential level of output until 2014. The projections show the unemployment rate averaging 10.2 percent in 2010 and gradually edging down to the long-term sustainable rate of 4.8 percent by 2014. Over this 4 year period, the workforce will face a substantially higher risk of unemployment or underemployment due to insufficient demand in the economy. This paper highlights some of the main implications of CBO's new economic projections.
2009	O51	THE SAME AS E27 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus.</i> Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	R20	THE SAME AS E27 Baker
2009	R21	THE SAME AS E27 Baker
2010		
2010	A12	CV: Chakrabarti, Bikas K. 2010. "Subprime Crisis and Fisher Equation." In <i>Econophysics and Economics of Games, Social Choices and Quantitative Techniques</i> , ed. Banasri Basu, Bikas K. Chakrabarti, Satya R. Chakravarty and Kausik Gangopadhyay, 161-63. New Economic Windows. Dordrecht and New York: Springer.
2010	B59 E02	Bibow, Jorg. 2010. <i>A Post Keynesian Perspective on the Rise of Central Bank Independence: A Dubious Success Story in Monetary Economics.</i> Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper critically assesses the rise of central bank independence (CBI) as an apparent success story in modern monetary economics. As to the observed rise in CBI since the late 1980s, we single out the role of peculiar German traditions in spreading CBI across continental Europe, while its global spread may be largely attributable to the rise of neoliberalism. As to the empirical evidence alleged to support CBI, we are struck by the nonexistence of any compelling evidence for such a case. The theoretical support for CBI ostensibly provided by modeling exercises on the so-called time-inconsistency problem in monetary policy is found equally wanting. Ironically, New Classical modelers promoting the idea of maximum CBI unwittingly reinstalled a (New Classical) "benevolent dictator" fiction in disguise. Post Keynesian critiques of CBI focus on the money neutrality postulate as well as potential conflicts between CBI and fundamental democratic values. John Maynard Keynes's own contributions on the issue of CBI are found worth revisiting.
2010	E02	Christiano, Lawrence J., Mathias Trabandt, and Karl Walentin. 2010. <i>Involuntary Unemployment and the Business Cycle.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15801. We propose a monetary model in which the unemployed satisfy the official US definition of unemployment: they are people without jobs who are (i) currently making concrete efforts to find work and (ii) willing and able to work. In addition, our model has the property that people searching for jobs are better off if they find a job than if they do not (i.e., unemployment is 'involuntary'). We integrate our model of involuntary unemployment into the simple New Keynesian framework with no capital and use the resulting model to discuss the concept of the 'non-accelerating inflation rate of unemployment'. We then integrate the model into a medium sized DSGE model with capital and show that the resulting model does as well as existing models at accounting for the response of standard macroeconomic variables to monetary policy shocks and two technology shocks. In addition, the model does well at accounting for the response of the labor force and unemployment rate to the three shocks.
2010	E02	Blinder, Alan. 2010. <i>How Central Should the Central Bank Be?</i> Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1202. About six years ago, I published a small book entitled <i>The Quiet Revolution</i> (Blinder 2004). Though its subtitle was <i>Central Banking Goes Modern</i> , I never imagined the half of it. Since March 2008, the Federal Reserve has gone post-modern with a bewildering variety of unprecedented actions that have either changed the nature and scope of the central bank's role or stretched it beyond the breaking point, depending on your point of view. And that leads straight to the central question of this essay: What should--and shouldn't--the Federal Reserve do?

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	E02	Sims, Christopher. 2010. <i>Commentary on Policy at the Zero Lower Bound</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1205. Several aspects of the difficulties of policy at the zero lower bound are discussed: The difficulty of credible commitment to higher future inflation, as most New Keynesian models imply is necessary; the need for fiscal and monetary policy coordination; the pitfalls in the taking of quasi-fiscal actions by the central bank.
2010	F50	Wolf, Nikolaus. 2010. <i>Europe's Great Depression: Coordination Failure after the First World War</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7957. The purpose of this paper is to survey and re-interpret the extensive literature that tried to explain both the depth of the great depression in Europe and the delay of recovery as a failure to coordinate economic policies. Europe could not exploit her vast economic potential after 1918, because the war had not yet come to an end--indeed it did not end before 1945. Both, domestic and international institutions suffered from a lack of reciprocal trust and commitment, which can be clearly illustrated in the realm of monetary policy, but affected many other areas of policymaking, such as energy or migration policies. These institutions in turn affected expectations and thereby the extent to which for example expansionary policies could be effective.
2010	F50	Weisbrot, Mark, and Juan Antonio Montecino. 2010. <i>Alternatives to Fiscal Austerity in Spain</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at the planned austerity measures in Spain, the rationale for the spending cuts and tax increases, likely outcomes for future debt-to-GDP ratios, and the probable results of alternative policies.
2010	G13	Hamilton, James D., and Tatsuyoshi Okimoto. 2010. <i>Sources of Variation in Holding Returns for Fed Funds Futures Contracts</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15736. This paper relates predictable gains from positions in fed funds futures contracts to violations of the expectations hypothesis of the term structure of interest rates. Although evidence for predictable gains from positions in short-horizon contracts is mixed, we find that gains in longer horizon contracts can be well described using Markov-switching models, with predictability associated with particular episodes in which economic activity was weak and variability in the returns to these contracts was quite high.
2010	N00	Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2010. <i>The Next Financial Crisis</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. The examination of U.S. crises reveals that the current financial crisis follows past patterns. An investment bubble creates excess demand for new financing instruments. During the railroad bubbles of the nineteenth century loans were issued at a pace higher than many companies could pay back. The current housing bubble originated from issuing sub-prime mortgages that assume that housing prices would only rise. The increased demand for credit induces financial innovations and instruments that circumvent existing regulations. Inevitably, the bubble bursts. The history of financial crises teaches that policy reforms and new regulations cannot prevent future financial crises.
2010	N42 N62	Gordon, Robert J., and Robert Krenn. 2010. <i>The End of the Great Depression 1939-41: Policy Contributions and Fiscal Multipliers</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16380. This paper is about the size of fiscal multipliers and the sources of recovery from the Great Depression. Its baseline result is that 89.1 percent of the 1939:Q1-1941:Q4 recovery can be attributed to fiscal policy innovations, 34.1 percent to monetary policy innovations and the remaining -23.2 percent to the combined effect of the basic VAR dynamic forecast and innovations in non-government components of GDP. Traditional Keynesian multipliers assume that there are no capacity constraints to impede a fiscal-driven expansion in aggregate demand. On the contrary, we find ample evidence of capacity constraints in 1941, particularly in the second half of that year. As a result our preferred government spending multiplier is 1.80 when the time period ends in 1941:Q2 but only 0.88 when the time period ends in supply-constrained 1941:Q4. Only the 1.80 multiplier is relevant to situations like 2009-10 when capacity constraints are absent across the economy. Two sets of new insights emerge from a review of contemporary print media. We document that the American economy went to war starting in June 1940, fully 18 months before Pearl Harbor. We also detail the bifurcated nature of the 1941 economy, with excess capacity in its labor market but capacity constraints in many of the key manufacturing industries. By July 1941, the American economy was in a state of perceived national emergency.
2010	N92	Fishback, Price V. 2010. <i>U.S. Monetary and Fiscal Policy in the 1930s</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16477. The paper provides a survey of fiscal and monetary policies during the 1930s under the Hoover and Roosevelt Administrations and how they influenced the policies during the recent Great Recession. The discussion of the causal impacts of monetary policy focuses on papers written in the last decade and the findings of scholars using dynamic structural general equilibrium modeling. The discussion of fiscal policy shows why economists do not see the New Deal as a Keynesian stimulus, describes the significant shift toward excise taxation during the 1930s, and surveys estimates of the impact of federal spending on local economies. The paper concludes with discussion of the lessons for the present from 1930s monetary and fiscal policy.
2010	P43	CV: Karwowski, Ewa. 2010. "Financial Stability: The Significance and Distinctiveness of Islamic Banking in Malaysia." In <i>Minsky, Crisis and Development</i>, ed. Daniela Tavasci and Jan Toporowski, 207-44. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2011		
2011	A32 M12 Q56 R00	Afric Rakitovac, Kristina, Violeta Sugar, and Vanja Bevanda, eds. 2011. <i>The 5th International Scientific Conference "Entrepreneurship and Macroeconomic Management: Reflections on the World in Turmoil"</i>, Pula, Croatia, March 24-26, 2011: <i>Conference Proceedings. Volume 2</i>, Pula: Juraj Dobrila University of Pula Department of Economics and Tourism 'Dr. Mijo Mirkovic'. Forty papers explore the challenges faced by scientists, public managers, and entrepreneurs in managing microeconomic and macroeconomic resources in a globalized and changing world. Papers in volume 2 focus on monetary economics; public sector economics; regional development and human resources management; sustainable development; tourism; and trade and industry.
2011	D74	Hailu, Degol, and John Weeks. 2011. <i>Macroeconomic Policy for Growth and Poverty Reduction: An Application to Post-Conflict and Resource-Rich Countries</i>. United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers. A fundamental shift in macroeconomic policy thinking is taking place. This shift opens a space for implementing policies that promote growth and reduce poverty in developing countries. In this paper, policies for post-conflict and resource-rich economies are outlined. Fiscal policy would focus on revenue mobilization, scaling-up public investment, and preventing over-heating. Monetary policies would revive the financial sector, prevent inflationary pressures and stimulate private sector investment. Exchange rate policies should focus on achieving slow depreciation and maintaining international competitiveness. These policies should not be considered in isolation from each other, but in coordination.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	H44	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. In this paper I first provide an overview of alternative approaches to money, contrasting the orthodox approach, in which money is neutral, at least in the long run; and the Marx-Veblen-Keynes approach, or the monetary theory of production. I then focus in more detail on two main categories: the orthodox approach that views money as an efficiency-enhancing innovation of markets, and the Chartalist approach that defines money as a creature of the state. As the state's "creature," money should be seen as a public monopoly. I then move on to the implications of viewing money as a public monopoly and link that view back to Keynes, arguing that extending Keynes along these lines would bring his theory up to date.
2011	I12 I18 O47 O57	Weisbrot, Mark, Rebecca Ray, Juan Montecino, and Sara Kozameh. 2011. <i>The Argentine Success Story and its Implications</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The Argentine economy has grown 94 percent for the years 2002-2011, using International Monetary Fund projections for the end of this year. This is the fastest growth in the Western Hemisphere for this period, and among the highest growth rates in the world. It also compares favorably to neighboring economies that are commonly seen as quite successful, such as Brazil, which has had less than half as much growth over the same period.
2011	J61 J63 J65 J68	Schmitt, John, and Kris Warner. 2011. <i>Deconstructing Structural Unemployment</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Some economic observers argue "structural unemployment" has increased in the wake of the Great Recession, but in this paper we find little support for either of two arguments that suggest that structural unemployment has been on the rise. The first argument focuses on the large increase in unemployment among construction workers. The second argument is that falling house prices have reduced the mobility of unemployed workers--creating a "housing lock" in which unemployed workers, who would otherwise relocate to regions with jobs, are stuck in high unemployment areas.
2011	M12	THE SAME AS A32 Afric Rakitovac, Kristina, Violeta Sugar, and Vanja Bevanda, eds. 2011. <i>The 5th International Scientific Conference "Entrepreneurship and Macroeconomic Management: Reflections on the World in Turmoil," Pula, Croatia, March 24-26, 2011: Conference Proceedings. Volume 2</i> , Pula: Juraj Dobrila University of Pula Department of Economics and Tourism 'Dr. Mijo Mirkovic'.
2011	O47	Brixiova, Zuzana, and Leonce Ndikumana. 2011. <i>Supporting Africa's Post-Crisis Growth: The Role of Macroeconomic Policies</i> . Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. The objective of this paper is to discuss macroeconomic policies that would help African countries, especially the low income countries, reach strong, sustained and shared growth in the post-crisis world. The paper first reviews, with a special focus on LICs, macroeconomic policies in Africa prior to the crisis. It then discusses factors behind 'the Africa surprise' that is the continent's overall good performance during the crisis and relatively fast recovery. It underscores that in the aftermath of the crisis, the emphasis of the macroeconomic policy needs to shift from the objective of very low inflation that predominated prior to the crisis towards growth. Fiscal policy is key in this regard, through public outlays on infrastructure anchored in the medium term expenditure frameworks that would also have a counter-cyclical role. Where conditions allow, frontier market LICs may want to consider adopting flexible inflation targeting frameworks that would provide sufficient room for expansion of credit to the private sector.
2011	O47	THE SAME AS I12 Weisbrot, Mark, Rebecca Ray, Juan Montecino, and Sara Kozameh. 2011. <i>The Argentine Success Story and its Implications</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2011	O57	THE SAME AS I12 Weisbrot, Mark, Rebecca Ray, Juan Montecino, and Sara Kozameh
2011	P10	Kowalski, Tadeusz, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. <i>An Historical Walk Through Recent Financial Crises</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. This paper analyzes the causes and implications of recent financial crises. Financial crises in general lead to changes in both theory and practice of economics. The paper takes an historical overview. The global consensus of economic theory during the 20th century is discussed. The paper describes the Bretton Woods regime after World War II, details the era of adaptive expectations and motivates the emerging of the rational expectations school of thoughts. Various perspectives on the causes of the financial crisis are incorporated. The paper provides some policy suggestions and remarks on the consequences of ever-changing capital markets.
2011	Q32	Hailu, Degol, and John Weeks. 2011. <i>Macroeconomic Policy for Growth and Poverty Reduction: An Application to Post-Conflict and Resource-Rich Countries</i> . United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers. A fundamental shift in macroeconomic policy thinking is taking place. This shift opens a space for implementing policies that promote growth and reduce poverty in developing countries. In this paper, policies for post-conflict and resource-rich economies are outlined. Fiscal policy would focus on revenue mobilization, scaling-up public investment, and preventing over-heating. Monetary policies would revive the financial sector, prevent inflationary pressures and stimulate private sector investment. Exchange rate policies should focus on achieving slow depreciation and maintaining international competitiveness. These policies should not be considered in isolation from each other, but in coordination.
2011	Q56	THE SAME AS A32 Afric Rakitovac, Kristina, Violeta Sugar, and Vanja Bevanda, eds. 2011. <i>The 5th International Scientific Conference "Entrepreneurship and Macroeconomic Management: Reflections on the World in Turmoil," Pula, Croatia, March 24-26, 2011: Conference Proceedings. Volume 2</i> , Pula: Juraj Dobrila University of Pula Department of Economics and Tourism 'Dr. Mijo Mirkovic'.
2011	R00	THE SAME AS A32 Afric Rakitovac, Kristina, Violeta Sugar, and Vanja Bevanda
2012		
2012	A14	Wray, L. Randall. 2012. "A Meme for Money". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper argues that the usual framing of discussions of money, monetary policy, and fiscal policy plays into the hands of conservatives. That framing is also largely consistent with the conventional view of the economy and of society more generally. To put it the way that economists usually do, money "lubricates" the market mechanism-a good thing, because the conventional view of the market itself is overwhelmingly positive. Acknowledging the work of George Lakoff, this paper takes the position that we need an alternative meme, one that provides a frame that is consistent with a progressive social view if we are to be more successful in policy debates. In most cases, the progressives adopt the conservative framing and so have no chance. The paper advances an alternative framing for money and shows how it can be used to reshape discussion. The paper shows that the Modern Money Theory approach is particularly useful as a starting point for framing that emphasizes use of the monetary system as a tool to accomplish the public purpose. It is not so much the accuracy of the conventional view of money that we need to question, but rather the framing. We need a new meme for money, one that would emphasize the social, not the individual. It would focus on the positive role played by the state, not only in the creation and evolution of money, but also in ensuring social control over

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		money. It would explain how money helps to promote a positive relation between citizens and the state, simultaneously promoting shared values such as liberty, democracy, and responsibility. It would explain why social control over money can promote nurturing activities over the destructive impulses of our "undertakers" (Smith's evocative term for capitalists).
2012	B51	Wray, L. Randall, ed. 2012. <i>Theories of Money and Banking. Volume 1. Development of Heterodox Approaches to Money and Banking. Volume 2. Alternative Approaches to Money, Financial Institutions and Policy</i>. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 268. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Sixty-five previously published papers present heterodox approaches to money, banks, the broader financial system, and monetary policy. Papers focus on historical debates on theories of money; historical, sociological, and anthropological approaches to money; Keynesian and institutionalist approaches to money; endogenous money; money and the circuit; Karl Marx's approach to money; the modern money or neochartalst approach; monetarist and "Keynesian" approaches to money and banks; money and general equilibrium models; the new monetary consensus; interest rate theory and policy; money, inflation, and exchange rates; money and finance; and financial instability and the Great Crash.
2012	C36	Zhang, Nellie. 2012. <i>Estimating the Demand for Settlement Balances in the Canadian Large Value Transfer System</i>. Bank of Canada, Working Papers. This paper applies a static model of an interest rate corridor to the Canadian data, and estimates the aggregate demand for central-bank settlement balances in the Large Value Transfer System (LVTS). The empirical specification controls for various calendar effects that have been shown to cause fluctuations in LVTS payment flows. The analysis takes into account the downward divergence of the overnight interest rate from the target rate, which has been persistent since 2005. The results suggest that a target of \$3 billion for LVTS settlement balances does not seem excessive during the time period when Canadian monetary policy was operating at the effective lower bound (ELB). Specifically, the model projects that, if the consistent downward divergence of overnight interest rate is taken into account, then on average \$2.405 billion of LVTS settlement balances would probably have been sufficient to achieve the goal of keeping the overnight interest rate at or very close to the lower bound of the corridor. However, by targeting a slightly higher level, the Bank of Canada could be 95% certain that the overnight interest rate would on average not exceed its policy rate at the lower bound of the corridor. In addition, the estimation shows that the point elasticity of overnight interest rate is around 0.17 when the daily level of settlement balances is targeted at \$3 billion under the ELB framework.
2012	C63	Ashraf, Quamrul, Boris Gershman, and Peter Howitt. 2012. <i>How Inflation Affects Macroeconomic Performance: An Agent-Based Computational Investigation</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18225. We use an agent-based computational approach to show how inflation can worsen macroeconomic performance by disrupting the mechanism of exchange in a decentralized market economy. We find that increasing the trend rate of inflation above 3 percent has a substantial deleterious effect, but lowering it below 3 percent has no significant macroeconomic consequences. Our finding remains qualitatively robust to changes in parameter values and to modifications to our model that partly address the Lucas critique. Finally, we contribute a novel explanation for why cross-country regressions may fail to detect a significant negative effect of trend inflation on output even when such an effect exists in reality.
2012	F14	Weisbrot, Mark, and Juan Antonio Montecino. 2012. <i>More Pain, No Gain for Greece: Is the Euro Worth the Costs of Pro-Cyclical Fiscal Policy and Internal Devaluation?</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This week the Greek government reached agreement with the European authorities and the IMF for 130 billion euros in lending, as part of a new adjustment package to replace the current IMF program that began in May of 2010. Although the agreement should allow the government to avoid default in March, there are grave doubts as to whether the agreed upon program will lead the country to a point where it returns to growth, has a sustainable debt burden, and can borrow from private markets. The most important problem with the commitments that Greece has made in the past two years is that its fiscal policy is pro-cyclical—that is, the government has been, and is committed to, tightening its budget while the economy is in recession.
2012	K29	Grubb, Farley. 2012. <i>Is Paper Money Just Paper Money? Experimentation and Local Variation in the Fiat Paper Monies Issued by the Colonial Governments of British North America, 1690-1775: Part I</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 17997. The British North American colonies were the first western economies to rely on legislative-issued fiat paper monies as their principal internal media of exchange. This system arose piecemeal. It was monetary experimentation on a grand scale. In the absence of banks and treasuries that exchanged local fiat monies at fixed rates for specie monies (outside monies) on demand, colonial governments experimented with other ways to anchor their fiat monies to real values in the economy. These mechanisms included tax-redemption, interest-bearing notes, land-backed mortgage loans, sinking funds, and legal tender laws. The structure and performance of these mechanisms are explained.
2012	L60 R10	Shachmurove, Yochanan, and Reuel Shinnar. 2012. <i>Do Chemical Reactors Hold the Solution for Global Economic Crises?</i>. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. What can economists learn from dynamic partial control of chemical reactors? Both chemical reactors and the economy involve many variables that are difficult to fully predict or control. Thus, this paper suggests the use of partial control, which involves identifying only the key variables that monitor the system. This idea of observing relatively few variables and enabling policy makers to better control the economy is in line with the contributions of Sargent and Sims, who use a limited number of variables to study monetary and fiscal policies. This approach enables a better distinction between cause and effect in the macroeconomy.
2013		
2013	B26	CV: Boyer, Robert. 2013. "Macroeconomics after the Crisis: Bringing Finance Back In." In <i>Before and Beyond the Global Economic Crisis: Economics, Politics and Settlement</i>, ed. Mats Benner, 72-93. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	D02	Bruno, Valentina, and Hyun Song Shin. 2013. <i>Global Factors in Capital Flows and Credit Growth</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 237shin.pdf. It is a cliché that the world has become more connected, but the financial crisis and the boom that preceded it have focused attention on the global factors behind credit growth and capital flows. Calvo, Leiderman and Reinhart (1993, 1996) famously distinguished the global "push" factors for capital flows from the country-specific "pull" factors, and the BIS report on global liquidity (the Landau report) has highlighted the role of cross-border banking in the transmission of financial conditions (BIS (2011)).
2013	F44 H12	Claessens, Stijn, Ayhan Kose, Luc Laeven, and Fabian Valencia. 2013. <i>Understanding Financial Crises: Causes, Consequences, and Policy Responses</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9310. The global financial crisis of 2007-09 has led to an intensive research program analyzing a wide range of issues related to financial crises. This paper presents a summary of a forthcoming book, <i>Financial Crises: Causes, Consequences, and Policy Responses</i> , that includes 19 contributions examining these issues and distilling policy lessons. The book covers a wide range of crises, including banking, balance-of-payments, and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		sovereign debt crises. It reviews the typical patterns prior to crises, considers lessons on their antecedents, and analyzes their evolution and aftermath. It also provides valuable policy lessons on how to prevent, contain and manage financial crises.
2013	F44 H12	Claessens, Stijn, and Ayhan Kose. 2013. <i>Financial Crises: Explanations, Types, and Implications</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9329. This paper reviews the literature on financial crises focusing on three specific aspects. First, what are the main factors explaining financial crises? Since many theories on the sources of financial crises highlight the importance of sharp fluctuations in asset and credit markets, the paper briefly reviews theoretical and empirical studies on developments in these markets around financial crises. Second, what are the major types of financial crises? The paper focuses on the main theoretical and empirical explanations of four types of financial crises--currency crises, sudden stops, debt crises, and banking crises--and presents a survey of the literature that attempts to identify these episodes. Third, what are the real and financial sector implications of crises? The paper briefly reviews the short- and medium-run implications of crises for the real economy and financial sector. It concludes with a summary of the main lessons from the literature and future research directions.
2013	F62	Milani, Fabio, and Sung Ho Park. 2013. <i>The Effects of Globalization on Macroeconomic Dynamics in a Trade-Dependent Economy: the Case of Korea</i>. University of California-Irvine, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 141502. This paper studies the implications of globalization for the dynamics of macroeconomic variables over the business cycle for a small open trade-dependent economy, such as South Korea. We study the impact of globalization through the lens of a structural model. Globalization is modeled as a time-varying degree of openness in the economy. We estimate the model allowing for non-fully rational expectations, learning by economic agents, and incomplete international financial markets. The empirical results show that globalization led to important changes in the macroeconomic environment. Domestic variables have become much more sensitive toward global measures over the 1991-2012 sample. In particular, domestic output and inflation are significantly affected by global output. Fluctuations in Korean output, inflation, and interest rates, which were driven for the most part by domestic shocks in the early 1990s are, by the end of the sample, due in large part (roughly 70%) to global shocks (and shocks that are open-economy in nature).
2013	H12	THE SAME AS F44 Claessens, Stijn, Ayhan Kose, Luc Laeven, and Fabian Valencia. 2013. <i>Understanding Financial Crises: Causes, Consequences, and Policy Responses</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9310.
2013	H12	Bouis, Romain, Lukasz Rawdanowicz, Jean-Paul Renne, Shingo Watanabe, and Ane Kathrine Christensen. 2013. <i>The Effectiveness of Monetary Policy since the Onset of the Financial Crisis</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1081. In the wake of the Great Recession, a massive monetary policy stimulus was provided in the main OECD economies. It helped to stabilise financial markets and avoid deflation. Nonetheless, GDP growth has been sluggish and in some countries lower than expected given the measures taken, and estimated economic slack remains large. In this context, this paper assesses the effectiveness of monetary policy in recent years. It finds that notwithstanding an almost full transmission of policy interest rate cuts and unconventional policy measures to higher asset prices and lower cost of credit in and outside the banking sector in most countries, with the exception of vulnerable euro area economies, monetary policy stimulus did not show up in stronger growth due to a combination of three factors. First, lower policy interest rates may not have provided as much stimulus as expected given the evidence of a decrease in natural interest rates, resulting from the estimated decline in potential GDP growth in the wake of the crisis. Second, balance sheet adjustments of non-financial companies and households, large uncertainty as well as simultaneous and considerable fiscal consolidation in many OECD countries constituted important headwinds. Third, the bank lending channel of monetary policy transmission appears to have been impaired, mainly due to considerable balance sheet adjustments and prevailing uncertainty, which together limited banks' capacity and willingness to supply credit. The paper also stresses that the monetary accommodation risks having unintended negative consequences which are likely to increase with its duration.
2013	H12	THE SAME AS F44 Claessens, Stijn, and Ayhan Kose. 2013. <i>Financial Crises: Explanations, Types, and Implications</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9329.
2013	L25 P31	CV: Bayoumi, Tamim, Hui Tong, and Shang-Jin Wei. 2013. "The Chinese Corporate Savings Puzzle: A Firm-Level Cross-Country Perspective." In <i>Capitalizing China</i> , ed. Joseph P. H. Fan and Randall Morck, 283-308. NBER Conference Report series. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	L25 P31	CV: Zhu, Ning. 2013. "The Chinese Corporate Savings Puzzle: A Firm-Level Cross-Country Perspective: Comment." In <i>Capitalizing China</i> , ed. Joseph P. H. Fan and Randall Morck, 308-10. NBER Conference Report series. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	O53	Seliger, Bernhard. 2013. <i>The Shrimp that Became a Tiger: Transformation Theory and Korea's Rise after the Asian Crisis</i>, Emerging Markets Studies, vol. 3. Frankfurt am Main and Bern: Peter Lang, PL Academic Research. Presents the theory that the economic crisis and the subsequent changes in the Republic of Korea (South Korea) can be understood by applying the theory of economic transformation. Discusses the economic crisis in South Korea as a transformation crisis of its political and economic culture; the move toward a more general theory of transformation; institutional competition and external constraints to transformation; area studies and the theory of economic transformation--the possibility of moving from uneasy coexistence to integration; a review of five years of DJ-nomics--understanding the economic crisis in South Korea as a transformation crisis of its political and economic culture; the interdependence of economic and political systems--comparing the cases of Malaysia, Indonesia, and South Korea; competition policy as an answer for the Korean crisis; South Korea's economic development between the Asian crisis and the international financial crisis 2008-10; central bank independence and monetary policy after the Asian crisis--the case of South Korea; central bank independence in South Korea before and after the crisis; cognitive models and self-perceptions and the role of South Korea's history; foreign direct investment policy and the perception of South Korea's economic model before and after the financial and economic crisis; the transition from ethnocentrism and cultural nationalism to globalization and hallyu (Korean wave); trajectories of economic integration in East Asia during the Kim Dae-Jung government; the option of bilateral free trade agreements; economic integration in the Kim Dae-Jung and Roh Moo-Hyun era--whether South Korea is the "hub of East Asia"; the quest for an optimum integration area and the future of South Korea in East Asia; and after the dust settles--applying the lessons learned from the transformation theory.
2013	P31	THE SAME AS L25 CV: Bayoumi, Tamim, Hui Tong, and Shang-Jin Wei. 2013. "The Chinese Corporate Savings Puzzle: A Firm-Level Cross-Country Perspective."
2013	P31	THE SAME AS L25 CV: Zhu, Ning. 2013. "The Chinese Corporate Savings Puzzle: A Firm-Level Cross-Country Perspective: Comment."

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	R12	CV: de Rougemont, Philippe. 2013. "In Need of Sectoral and Regional Rebalancing in the Euro Area: A Euro Area Sectoral Accounts (Flow-of-Funds) Perspective." In <i>Public Debt, Global Governance and Economic Dynamism</i> , ed. Luigi Paganetto, 67-84. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.

Table E50.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics*
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D24	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F01	Global Outlook
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F22	International Migration
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H11	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	Labor Demand
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K41	Litigation Process
K42	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L51	Economics of Regulation
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O15	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q43	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E50: Balance of Links

234	Links in 2005
74	New links in 2006-2013
514	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E50 is equal to 3.38 AS.

Общий объем раздела E50 — 3,38 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E50.E.

E51 Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers ¹

Table E51.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	6	14	8	2.33	0.08	0.09	General Economics and Teaching
B	159	282	123	1.77	2.10	1.78	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	159	333	174	2.09	2.10	2.10	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	123	245	122	1.99	1.63	1.54	Microeconomics
E	5,228	10,271	5,043	1.96	69.18	64.76	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	354	857	503	2.42	4.68	5.40	International Economics
G	531	1,330	799	2.5	7.03	8.39	Financial Economics
H	50	179	129	3.58	0.66	1.13	Public Economics
I	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	31	58	27	1.87	0.41	0.37	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	5	16	11	3.2	0.07	0.10	Law and Economics
L	37	128	91	3.46	0.49	0.81	Industrial Organization
M	4	10	6	2.5	0.05	0.06	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	160	351	191	2.19	2.12	2.21	Economic History
O	499	1,272	773	2.55	6.60	8.02	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	176	382	206	2.17	2.33	2.41	Economic Systems
Q	20	50	30	2.5	0.26	0.32	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	13	74	61	5.69	0.17	0.47	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Other Special Topics
S	7,557	15,861	8,304	2.1	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E51.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	General Economics
A2	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	6	14	8	2.33	0.08	0.09	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	27	48	21	1.78	0.36	0.30	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	67	107	40	1.6	0.89	0.67	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	51	91	40	1.78	0.67	0.57	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Economic Methodology
B5	12	33	21	2.75	0.16	0.21	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	159	282	123	1.77	2.10	1.78	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	9	25	16	2.78	0.12	0.16	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	24	31	7	1.29	0.32	0.20	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	24	55	31	2.29	0.32	0.35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	42	61	19	1.45	0.56	0.38	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	44	130	86	2.95	0.58	0.82	Econometric Modeling
C6	5	10	5	2	0.07	0.06	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	4	5	1	1.25	0.05	0.03	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	3	10	7	3.33	0.04	0.06	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	4	6	2	1.5	0.05	0.04	Design of Experiments
C	159	333	174	2.09	2.10	2.10	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.03	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	21	47	26	2.24	0.28	0.30	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	8	16	8	2	0.11	0.10	Production and Organizations
D3	6	13	7	2.17	0.08	0.08	Distribution
D4	5	11	6	2.2	0.07	0.07	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	16	32	16	2	0.21	0.20	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.04	Welfare Economics
D7	13	24	11	1.85	0.17	0.15	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	46	85	39	1.85	0.61	0.54	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	7	7	0	1	0.09	0.04	Intertemporal Choice
D	123	245	122	1.99	1.63	1.54	Microeconomics
E0	6	11	5	1.83	0.08	0.07	General
E1	194	336	142	1.73	2.57	2.12	General Aggregative Models
E2	243	677	434	2.79	3.22	4.27	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	769	1,563	794	2.03	10.18	9.85	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	815	1,701	886	2.09	10.78	10.72	Money and Interest Rates
E5	3,075	5,700	2,625	1.85	40.69	35.94	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	126	283	157	2.25	1.67	1.78	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	5,228	10,271	5,043	1.96	69.18	64.76	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	General
F1	7	45	38	6.43	0.09	0.28	Trade
F2	3	31	28	10.33	0.04	0.20	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	266	633	367	2.38	3.52	3.99	International Finance
F4	76	128	52	1.68	1.01	0.81	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.06	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	354	857	503	2.42	4.68	5.40	International Economics
G0	3	108	105	36	0.04	0.68	General
G1	82	246	164	3	1.09	1.55	General Financial Markets
G2	397	836	439	2.11	5.25	5.27	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	49	140	91	2.86	0.65	0.88	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	531	1,330	799	2.5	7.03	8.39	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	2	11	9	5.5	0.03	0.07	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	2	35	33	17.5	0.03	0.22	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	9	11	2	1.22	0.12	0.07	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	6	18	12	3	0.08	0.11	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	28	92	64	3.29	0.37	0.58	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.03	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Miscellaneous Issues
H	50	179	129	3.58	0.66	1.13	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
J1	4	11	7	2.75	0.05	0.07	Demographic Economics
J2	11	19	8	1.73	0.15	0.12	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	6	11	5	1.83	0.08	0.07	Particular Labor Markets
J5	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	5	7	2	1.4	0.07	0.04	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Labor Standards: National and International
J	31	58	27	1.87	0.41	0.37	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.06	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	5	16	11	3.2	0.07	0.10	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	19	43	24	2.26	0.25	0.27	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	7	25	18	3.57	0.09	0.16	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	29	29	N	0.00	0.18	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	6	15	9	2.5	0.08	0.09	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	37	128	91	3.46	0.49	0.81	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	4	6	2	1.5	0.05	0.04	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Personnel Economics
M	4	10	6	2.5	0.05	0.06	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
N1	111	206	95	1.86	1.47	1.30	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	34	106	72	3.12	0.45	0.67	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	4	5	1	1.25	0.05	0.03	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	8	24	16	3	0.11	0.15	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Micro-Business History
N9	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Regional and Urban History
N	160	351	191	2.19	2.12	2.21	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	304	757	453	2.49	4.02	4.77	Economic Development
O2	94	313	219	3.33	1.24	1.97	Development Planning and Policy
O3	4	12	8	3	0.05	0.08	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	91	179	88	1.97	1.20	1.13	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	6	11	5	1.83	0.08	0.07	Economywide Country Studies
O	499	1,272	773	2.55	6.60	8.02	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	11	21	10	1.91	0.15	0.13	Capitalist Systems
P2	85	196	111	2.31	1.12	1.24	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	65	145	80	2.23	0.86	0.91	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	10	14	4	1.4	0.13	0.09	Other Economic Systems
P5	5	6	1	1.2	0.07	0.04	Comparative Economic Systems
P	176	382	206	2.17	2.33	2.41	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	12	26	14	2.17	0.16	0.16	Agriculture
Q2	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	5	17	12	3.4	0.07	0.11	Energy
Q5	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Environmental Economics
Q	20	50	30	2.5	0.26	0.32	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	6	16	10	2.67	0.08	0.10	General Regional Economics
R2	1	13	12	13	0.01	0.08	Household Analysis
R3	4	43	39	10.75	0.05	0.27	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	13	74	61	5.69	0.17	0.47	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Other Special Topics
S	7,557	15,861	8,304	2.1	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E51.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A13	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.03	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A22	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B10	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B12	11	14	3	1.27	0.15	0.09	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	12	20	8	1.67	0.16	0.13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B15	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.03	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B22	61	96	35	1.57	0.81	0.61	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	50	89	39	1.78	0.66	0.56	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Economic Methodology
B51	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	9	14	5	1.56	0.12	0.09	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C11	7	14	7	2	0.09	0.09	Bayesian Analysis: General
C14	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.05	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C22	19	20	1	1.05	0.25	0.13	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	5	10	5	2	0.07	0.06	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C32	21	43	22	2.05	0.28	0.27	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.04	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C35	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C40	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C43	35	51	16	1.46	0.46	0.32	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	4	6	2	1.5	0.05	0.04	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	18	52	34	2.89	0.24	0.33	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	17	35	18	2.06	0.22	0.22	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	6	35	29	5.83	0.08	0.22	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C61	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.03	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C70	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Noncooperative Games
C78	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C81	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C90	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Design of Experiments: General
C91	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
D11	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	17	19	2	1.12	0.22	0.12	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	1	23	22	23	0.01	0.15	Household Saving; Personal Finance

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D18	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Consumer Protection
D21	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	4	11	7	2.75	0.05	0.07	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Factor Income Distribution
D40	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D44	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Auctions
D45	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Rationing; Licensing
D46	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Value Theory
D50	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	10	15	5	1.5	0.13	0.09	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Incomplete Markets
D57	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.03	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D64	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy
D72	11	20	9	1.82	0.15	0.13	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D78	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	15	24	9	1.6	0.2	0.15	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	6	11	5	1.83	0.08	0.07	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	22	41	19	1.86	0.29	0.26	Expectations; Speculations
D90	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	4	4	0	1	0.05	0.03	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	19	27	8	1.42	0.25	0.17	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	10	12	2	1.2	0.13	0.08	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	103	178	75	1.73	1.36	1.12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	49	99	50	2.02	0.65	0.62	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	13	20	7	1.54	0.17	0.13	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	5	8	3	1.6	0.07	0.05	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	47	98	51	2.09	0.62	0.62	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	47	94	47	2	0.62	0.59	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	90	363	273	4.03	1.19	2.29	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	51	98	47	1.92	0.67	0.62	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E30	7	15	8	2.14	0.09	0.09	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	506	1,040	534	2.06	6.7	6.56	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	242	469	227	1.94	3.2	2.96	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	14	38	24	2.71	0.19	0.24	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	75	150	75	2	0.99	0.95	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	236	389	153	1.65	3.12	2.45	Demand for Money
E42	105	203	98	1.93	1.39	1.28	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	197	487	290	2.47	2.61	3.07	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	197	460	263	2.34	2.61	2.9	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	5	12	7	2.4	0.07	0.08	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	23	34	11	1.48	0.3	0.21	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	2,347	3,994	1,647	1.7	31.06	25.18	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	550	1,268	718	2.31	7.28	7.99	Monetary Policy
E58	153	401	248	2.62	2.02	2.53	Central Banks and Their Policies

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E59	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.07	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	11	23	12	2.09	0.15	0.15	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	74	141	67	1.91	0.98	0.89	Fiscal Policy
E63	24	57	33	2.38	0.32	0.36	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	13	36	23	2.77	0.17	0.23	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.08	General Outlook and Conditions
F02	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	International Economic Order
F11	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	3	27	24	9	0.04	0.17	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.04	Economic Integration
F21	3	16	13	5.33	0.04	0.1	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F30	3	11	8	3.67	0.04	0.07	International Finance: General
F31	130	295	165	2.27	1.72	1.86	Foreign Exchange
F32	43	95	52	2.21	0.57	0.6	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	46	126	80	2.74	0.61	0.79	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	20	50	30	2.5	0.26	0.32	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Foreign Aid
F36	23	49	26	2.13	0.3	0.31	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	52	74	22	1.42	0.69	0.47	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	21	36	15	1.71	0.28	0.23	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	2	8	6	4	0.03	0.05	Economic Growth of Open Economies
G00	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.03	Financial Economics: General
G10	8	31	23	3.88	0.11	0.2	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	4	13	9	3.25	0.05	0.08	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	34	105	71	3.09	0.45	0.66	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	14	30	16	2.14	0.19	0.19	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	9	36	27	4	0.12	0.23	International Financial Markets
G18	10	20	10	2	0.13	0.13	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	20	31	11	1.55	0.26	0.2	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	301	624	323	2.07	3.98	3.93	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	3	12	9	4	0.04	0.08	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	4	10	6	2.5	0.05	0.06	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	65	152	87	2.34	0.86	0.96	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G29	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	6	10	4	1.67	0.08	0.06	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	6	10	4	1.67	0.08	0.06	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	28	97	69	3.46	0.37	0.61	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	4	10	6	2.5	0.05	0.06	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Payout Policy
H11	2	10	8	5	0.03	0.06	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.06	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H26	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.04	Tax Evasion
H30	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	5	6	1	1.2	0.07	0.04	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H50	4	10	6	2.5	0.05	0.06	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H52	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Education
H61	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	11	36	25	3.27	0.15	0.23	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	14	46	32	3.29	0.19	0.29	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H74	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	State and Local Borrowing

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H81	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
I32	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
J10	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Demographic Economics: General
J11	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.03	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J16	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J21	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Labor Demand
J24	7	11	4	1.57	0.09	0.07	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J30	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J40	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	5	8	3	1.6	0.07	0.05	Labor Contracts
J51	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J60	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J64	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J80	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Labor Standards: General
K12	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Contract Law
K14	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Criminal Law
K35	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K42	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.06	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L11	10	23	13	2.3	0.13	0.15	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	4	10	6	2.5	0.05	0.06	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L21	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Business Objectives of the Firm
L23	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Organization of Production
L25	3	15	12	5	0.04	0.09	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L33	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L60	5	12	7	2.4	0.07	0.08	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L63	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L74	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Construction
L86	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
M13	4	5	1	1.25	0.05	0.03	New Firms; Startups
N10	12	33	21	2.75	0.16	0.21	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	17	37	20	2.18	0.22	0.23	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	32	55	23	1.72	0.42	0.35	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	20	38	18	1.9	0.26	0.24	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	22	30	8	1.36	0.29	0.19	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	4	7	3	1.75	0.05	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	7	28	21	4	0.09	0.18	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	3	20	17	6.67	0.04	0.13	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	8	20	12	2.5	0.11	0.13	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	8	21	13	2.63	0.11	0.13	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N32	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N41	3	11	8	3.67	0.04	0.07	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.06	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N63	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N93	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N97	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O11	155	416	261	2.68	2.05	2.62	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.03	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	100	216	116	2.16	1.32	1.36	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	3	27	24	9	0.04	0.17	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	6	8	2	1.33	0.08	0.05	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	32	73	41	2.28	0.42	0.46	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O23	89	281	192	3.16	1.18	1.77	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	5	31	26	6.2	0.07	0.2	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O31	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O33	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O40	4	7	3	1.75	0.05	0.04	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	17	24	7	1.41	0.22	0.15	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	39	56	17	1.44	0.52	0.35	Monetary Growth Models
O47	31	92	61	2.97	0.41	0.58	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O53	4	4	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O57	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P16	8	16	8	2	0.11	0.1	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P21	17	21	4	1.24	0.22	0.13	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	7	7	0	1	0.09	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	47	143	96	3.04	0.62	0.9	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P27	11	13	2	1.18	0.15	0.08	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P31	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	13	45	32	3.46	0.17	0.28	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	44	89	45	2.02	0.58	0.56	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P43	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.03	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	6	9	3	1.5	0.08	0.06	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P47	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P50	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P52	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q11	6	15	9	2.5	0.08	0.09	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Agricultural Finance
Q17	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Agriculture in International Trade
Q28	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q41	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.05	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	4	9	5	2.25	0.05	0.06	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q58	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	4	13	9	3.25	0.05	0.08	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R15	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R21	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.05	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R31	4	41	37	10.25	0.05	0.26	Housing Supply and Markets
R51	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
S	7,557	15,505	7,948	2.05	100	97.7	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E51.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	1	0.01	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A14	1	0.01	Sociology of Economics
A20	1	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
B14	6	0.04	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B20	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B26	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B50	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B52	10	0.06	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B59	2	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C18	2	0.01	Methodological Issues: General
C25	1	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C31	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	3	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C55	1	0.01	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C58	4	0.03	Financial Econometrics
C80	2	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C83	1	0.01	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C92	1	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D01	1	0.01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	3	0.02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D22	1	0.01	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D43	2	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D53	4	0.03	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D60	2	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D61	3	0.02	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D73	1	0.01	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	1	0.01	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D86	4	0.03	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	2	0.01	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E27	9	0.06	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	1	0.01	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
F10	1	0.01	Trade: General
F16	1	0.01	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F23	10	0.06	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	5	0.03	Remittances

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F37	3	0.02	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	2	0.01	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F44	8	0.05	International Business Cycles
F50	3	0.02	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F54	2	0.01	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	5	0.03	International Institutional Arrangements
F62	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F65	3	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G01	104	0.66	Financial Crises
G17	3	0.02	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G38	1	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H10	1	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H21	3	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	1	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	3	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	4	0.03	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	3	0.02	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H27	5	0.03	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H40	1	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H44	1	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H54	2	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H56	3	0.02	National Security and War
H59	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	2	0.01	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H72	1	0.01	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H76	1	0.01	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	1	0.01	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
I30	1	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I38	1	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J08	1	0.01	Labor Economics Policies
J15	3	0.02	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J43	1	0.01	Agricultural Labor Markets
J47	1	0.01	Coercive Labor Markets
J63	1	0.01	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
K22	1	0.01	Business and Securities Law
K40	1	0.01	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
L22	2	0.01	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L26	4	0.03	Entrepreneurship
L32	1	0.01	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L51	29	0.18	Economics of Regulation
L61	2	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L71	1	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	1	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	1	0.01	Forest Products
L81	2	0.01	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	1	0.01	Entertainment; Media
L85	1	0.01	Real Estate Services
L96	1	0.01	Telecommunications
L98	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M14	1	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M31	1	0.01	Marketing
M41	1	0.01	Accounting
M42	1	0.01	Auditing
M51	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
N01	1	0.01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N50	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N53	1	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N70	2	0.01	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N83	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O10	1	0.01	Economic Development: General
O21	1	0.01	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O30	3	0.02	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	1	0.01	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O50	2	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	1	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	1	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
P13	1	0.01	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	1	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P20	3	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P28	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
Q18	1	0.01	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q53	1	0.01	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	1	0.01	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
R20	2	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R23	2	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R30	1	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R38	1	0.01	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
Z12	1	0.01	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	1	0.01	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	356	2.3	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(104), L51(29), B52(10), F23(10), E27(9), F44(8), B14(6), F24(5), F55(5), H27(5), C58(4), D53(4), D86(4), H24(4), L26(4), C34(3), D02(3), D61(3), F37(3), F50(3), F65(3), G17(3), H21(3), H23(3), H25(3), H56(3), J15(3), O30(3), P20(3), B59(2), C18(2), C80(2), D43(2), D60(2), E02(2), F38(2), F54(2), H54(2), H60(2), L22(2), L61(2), L81(2), N70(2), O50(2), R20(2), R23(2), A12(1), A14(1), A20(1), B20(1), B26(1), B50(1), C25(1), C31(1), C55(1), C83(1), C92(1), D01(1), D22(1), D73(1), D74(1), E39(1), F10(1), F16(1), F62(1), G38(1), H10(1), H22(1), H40(1), H44(1), H59(1), H72(1), H76(1), H77(1), I30(1), I38(1), J08(1), J43(1), J47(1), J63(1), K22(1), K40(1), L32(1), L71(1), L72(1), L73(1), L82(1), L85(1), L96(1), L98(1), M14(1), M31(1), M41(1), M42(1), M51(1), N01(1), N50(1), N53(1), N83(1), O10(1), O21(1), O32(1), O51(1), O52(1), P13(1), P14(1), P28(1), Q18(1), Q53(1), Q54(1), R28(1), R30(1), R38(1), Z12(1), Z13(1).

Table E51.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
A12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
A20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B14	1	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	6
C34	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
C92	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D60	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
D61	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
E39	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F23	5	2	0	0	0	1	0	2	10
F50	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
H54	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
H59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L51	1	0	3	1	3	3	4	14	29
L96	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L98	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N50	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P20	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
Q18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
R20	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
B52	0	2	0	0	0	4	1	3	10
D74	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F54	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
H21	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3
H23	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
H24	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
H56	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
H72	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J08	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L26	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
L82	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M51	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N70	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
N83	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B50	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D01	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F24	0	0	1	0	0	0	2	2	5
G01	0	0	1	6	17	25	20	35	104
I30	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
I38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L85	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O30	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	3
O51	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
R23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
C18	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
C80	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
D53	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	1	4
E27	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	1	9
F37	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
F62	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H27	0	0	0	2	1	0	2	0	5
H60	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
K40	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L72	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L81	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
M14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O50	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
O52	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C83	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D43	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
F55	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	1	5
G17	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
L61	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
P13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B20	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B59	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
C25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	1	4
D02	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
F10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F16	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F44	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	3	8
H10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J15	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
J43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Z12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C55	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
F65	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
H76	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L71	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L73	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R30	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
F38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
G38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
H77	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J63	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
M31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	20	14	10	15	6	17	10	23	115

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E51.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	A12	CV: Wang, Yougui, Ning Xi, and Ning Ding. 2006. "The Contribution of Money-Transfer Models to Economics." In <i>Econophysics and Sociophysics: Trends and Perspectives</i> , ed. Bikas K. Chakrabarti, Anirban Chakraborti and Arnab Chatterjee, 191-217. Weinheim: Wiley.
2006	A20	CV: Fontana, Giuseppe. 2006. "Telling Better Stories in Macroeconomic Textbooks: Monetary Policy, Endogenous Money and Aggregate Demand." In <i>Complexity, Endogenous Money and Macroeconomic Theory: Essays in Honour of Basil J. Moore</i> , ed. Mark Setterfield, 353-67. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass: Elgar.
2006	B14	CV: Forstater, Mathew. 2006. "Tax-Driven Money: Additional Evidence from the History of Economic Thought, Economic History and Economic Policy." In <i>Complexity, Endogenous Money and Macroeconomic Theory: Essays in Honour of Basil J. Moore</i> , ed. Mark Setterfield, 202-20. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass: Elgar.
2006	C34	BAUWENS, Luc, and Michel LUBRANO. 2006. Bayesian Inference in Dynamic Disequilibrium Models : an Application to the Polish Credit Market. Universite catholique de Louvain, Departement des Sciences Economiques, Universite catholique de Louvain, Departement des Sciences Economiques Working Paper: 2006027. We review Bayesian inference for dynamic latent variable models using the data augmentation principle. We detail the difficulties of stimulating dynamic latent variables in a Gibbs sampler. We propose an alternative specification of the dynamic disequilibrium model which leads to a simple simulation procedure and renders Bayesian inference fully operational. Identification issues are discussed. We conduct a specification search using the posterior deviance criterion of Spiegelhalter, Best, Carlin, and van der Linde (2002) for a disequilibrium model of the Polish credit market.
2006	C92	Deck, Cary A., Kevin A. McCabe, and David P. Porter. 2006. "Why Stable Fiat Money Hyperinflates: Results from an Experimental Economy." <i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i>, 61(3): 471-86. Experiments are used to study acceptance of a fiat money as a medium of exchange. In these finite horizon markets, people trade valuable goods for intrinsically worthless money. However, when a public sector capable of printing money is introduced, the private sector is crowded out, producing dramatic hyperinflations and collapses in trading. This economic failure is found to be a consequence of the public sector undermining the market's ability to coordinate trade. The inefficiency associated with the hyperinflation is found not to be a purely monetary phenomenon resulting from an increasing money supply.
2006	D60	Dubey, Pradeep, and John Geanakoplos. 2006. Money and Production, and Liquidity Trap. Cowles Foundation, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1574. We prove the existence of monetary equilibrium in a finite horizon economy with production. We also show that if agents expect the monetary authority to significantly decrease the supply of bank money available for short term loans in the future, then the economy will fall into a liquidity trap today.
2006	D61 E39 H59 R20	Erlandsen, Espen, Jens Lundsgaard, and Felix Hufner. 2006. The Danish housing market: less subsidy and more flexibility. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 513. While Denmark has fairly flexible labour and product markets in most respects, the housing market stands out with large direct and indirect subsidies for all types of housing and a highly regulated rental market hindering mobility, probably resulting in a mismatch between housing needs and use. In the current housing policy framework there is quite a contrast between the well-functioning market for transactions of owner-occupied housing (supported by the highly liberalised mortgage market) and the highly regulated rental housing market. This paper assesses the recent development in Danish house prices, followed by a discussion of ways of replacing the costly government intervention in the Danish housing market with more market-based mechanisms, thereby achieving policy objectives in a more efficient and targeted way. The paper reviews the main areas for reform, including overall subsidisation of housing, rent regulation, social housing, and how housing supply could be made more responsive.
2006	F23	CV: Boissay, Frederic, Oscar Calvo-Gonzalez, and Tomasz Kozluk. 2006. "Is Lending in Central and Eastern Europe Developing Too Fast?." In <i>Financial Development, Integration and Stability: Evidence from Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe</i> , ed. Klaus Liebscher, Josef Christl, Peter Mooslechner and Doris Ritzberger-Grunwald, 229-54. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	F23	CV: Al-Hamidy, Abdulrahman. 2006. "Banking Sector Issues in Saudi Arabia." In <i>The Banking System in Emerging Economies: How Much Progress Has Been Made?</i> . Bank for International Settlements, 327-35. BIS Papers, no. 28. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2006	F23	Coricelli, Fabrizio. 2006. "Financial Deepening and Financial Integration of New EU Countries." <i>Bančni Vestnik</i>, 55(11): 70-73. New European Union members and candidate countries have made significant progress in deepening their financial markets. However, the experience has been mixed. Countries with currency board or entering EMU more quickly have shown the most significant improvements. Entry of foreign banks and cross-border flows have also been a powerful engine for accelerating financial development. Nevertheless, these external forces have been complementary rather than substitutes of the development of domestic markets.
2006	F23	CV: Basci, Erdem. 2006. "Credit Growth in Turkey: Drivers and Challenges." In <i>The Banking System in Emerging Economies: How Much Progress Has Been Made?</i> . Bank for International Settlements, 363-75. BIS Papers, no. 28. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2006	F23	CV: Micco, Alejandro, and Ugo Panizza. 2006. "Bank Concentration and Credit Volatility." In <i>Cross-Border Banking: Regulatory Challenges</i> , ed. Gerard Caprio Jr., Douglas D. Evanoff and George G. Kaufman, 183-97. Studies in International Economics, vol. 1. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2006	F50 H54 L96 L98	CV: Bernstein, Michael A. 2006. "The American Economic Policy Environment of the 1990s: Origins, Consequences, and Legacies." In <i>The Global Economy in the 1990s: A Long-Run Perspective</i> , ed. Paul W. Rhode and Gianni Toniolo, 263-79. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2006	F50	CV: Kirshner, Jonathan. 2006. "Currency and Coercion in the Twenty-First Century." In <i>International Monetary Power</i> , ed. David M. Andrews, 139-61. Cornell Studies in Money. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	H54	CV: Bernstein, Michael A. 2006. "The American Economic Policy Environment of the 1990s: Origins, Consequences, and Legacies." In <i>The Global Economy in the 1990s: A Long-Run Perspective</i> , ed. Paul W. Rhode and Gianni Toniolo, 263-79. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2006	H59	THE SAME AS D61 Erlandsen, Espen, Jens Lundsgaard, and Felix Hufner. 2006. <i>The Danish housing market: less subsidy and more flexibility</i>. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 513.
2006	L51	CV: Ritzberger-Grunwald, Doris. 2006. "Happy, Sad and Open Endings: A Comparison of Credit Growth in CEECs with Past Experiences and Ongoing Developments in Austria, Finland and Spain." In <i>Financial Development, Integration and Stability: Evidence from Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe</i> , ed. Klaus Liebscher, Josef Christl, Peter Mooslechner and Doris Ritzberger-Grunwald, 207-28. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	L96	THE SAME AS F50 CV: Bernstein, Michael A. 2006. "The American Economic Policy Environment of the 1990s: Origins, Consequences, and Legacies." In <i>The Global Economy in the 1990s: A Long-Run Perspective</i> , ed. Paul W. Rhode and Gianni Toniolo, 263-79. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2006	L98	THE SAME AS F50 CV: Bernstein, Michael A.
2006	N50	Perez, Stephen J., and Mark V. Siegler. 2006. "Agricultural and Monetary Shocks before the Great Depression: A Graph-Theoretic Causal Investigation." <i>Journal of Macroeconomics</i>, 28(4): 720-36. This paper uses graph-theoretic methods to investigate the causal relationships between agriculture, money, interest rates, prices, and real GDP in 12 countries during the years 1869-1929. We find that agricultural production directly and indirectly causes real GDP in two-thirds of the cases. Monetary shocks also play an important causal role in about half the cases, but unlike agriculture, the causal links are usually indirect through other variables to real GDP. The direct causal link between money and prices is also particularly strong. Between 1869 and 1929, money causes prices in nearly all of the countries in the sample.
2006	O10	CV: Basu, Santonu. 2006. "The Role of Banks in the Context of Economic Development with Reference to South Korea and India." In <i>A Handbook of Alternative Monetary Economics</i> , ed. Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sawyer, 291-306. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	P20	Egert, Balazs, and Ronald MacDonald. 2006. <i>Transmission Mechanism in Transition Economies: Surveying the Surveyable</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1739. This paper surveys recent advances in the monetary transmission mechanism (MTM). In particular, while laying out the functioning of the separate channels in the MTM, special attention is paid to exploring possible interrelations between different channels through which they may amplify or attenuate each others' impact on prices and the real economy. We take stock of the empirical findings especially as they relate to countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and compare them to results reported for industrialised countries, especially for the euro area. We highlight potential pitfalls in the literature and assess the relative importance and potential development of the different channels.
2006	P20	Coricelli, Fabrizio, Balazs Egert, and Ronald MacDonald. 2006. <i>Monetary Transmission Mechanism in Central & Eastern Europe: Gliding on a Wind of Change</i>. William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan Stephen M. Ross Business School, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp850. This paper surveys recent advances in empirical studies of the monetary transmission mechanism (MTM), with special attention to Central and Eastern Europe. In particular, while laying out the functioning of the separate channels in the MTM, it explores possible interrelations between different channels and their impact on prices and the real economy. The empirical findings for Central and Eastern Europe are then briefly compared with results for industrialized countries, especially for the euro area. We highlight potential pitfalls in the literature and assess the relative importance, and potential development, of the different channels, emphasizing the relevant asymmetries between Central and Eastern European countries and the euro area.
2006	Q18	Khan, Mohsin S., and Axel Schimmelpfennig. 2006. "Inflation in Pakistan." <i>Pakistan Development Review</i>, 45(2): 185-202. This paper examines the factors that explain and help forecast inflation in Pakistan. A Simple inflation model is specified that includes standard monetary variables (money supply, credit to the private sector), an activity variable, the interest and the exchange rates, as well as the wheat support price as a supply-side factor. The model is estimated for the period January 1998 to June 2005 on a monthly basis. The results indicate that monetary factors have played a dominant role in recent inflation, affecting inflation with a lag of about one year. Private sector credit growth and broad money growth are also good leading indicators of inflation--which can be used to forecast future inflation developments.
2006	R20	THE SAME AS D61 Erlandsen, Espen, Jens Lundsgaard, and Felix Hufner. 2006. <i>The Danish housing market: less subsidy and more flexibility</i>. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 513.
2007		
2007	B52	Anagnostopoulos, Alexis, Italo Bove, Omar Licandro, and Karl Schlag. 2007. "An Evolutionary Theory of Inflation Inertia." <i>Journal of the European Economic Association</i>, 5(2-3): 433-43. We provide a simple theory of inflation inertia in a staggered price setting framework a la Calvo (1983). Contrary to Calvo's formulation, the frequency of price changes is allowed to vary according to an evolutionary criterion. Inertia is the direct result of gradual adjustment in this frequency following a permanent change in the rate of money growth.
2007	B52 L26	CV: Day, Richard H. 2007. "The Mechanisms of Economic Evolution: Completing Schumpeter's Theory." In <i>Elgar Companion to Neo-Schumpeterian Economics</i> . Horst Hanusch and Andreas Pyka, 745-53. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	D74 H72 L82	CV: Hummel, Jeffrey Rogers. 2007. "The Civil War and Reconstruction." In <i>Government and the American Economy: A New History</i> . Price Fishback, 188-231. Foreword by Douglass C. North. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	F54 H56	Higgs, Robert, and Carl P. Close, eds. 2007. <i>Opposing the Crusader State: Alternatives to Global Interventionism</i>. Oakland, Calif.: Independent Institute. Fourteen papers examine the history of American noninterventionism and its relevance in today's world. Papers discuss imperialism, noninterventionism, and revolution--opponents of the modern American empire (Joseph R. Stromberg); the New Deal nemesis--the "Old Right" Jeffersonians (Sheldon Richman); the brink of World War II--Justus Doeneke's Storm on the Horizon (Ralph Raico); the republican road not taken--the foreign policy vision of Robert A. Taft (Michael T. Hayes); the prospects for democracy in high-violence societies (James L. Payne); whether nation-building works

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		(Payne); whether the United States created democracy in Germany (Payne); a matter of small consequence--U.S. foreign policy and the tragedy of East Timor (Jerry K. Sweeney); democracy and war (Ted Galen Carpenter); democracy and war--reply (R. J. Rummel); democracy and war--rejoinder (Carpenter); stealing and killing--a property-rights theory of mass murder (Stephen W. Carson); commerce, markets, and peace--Richard Cobden's enduring lessons (Edward P. Stringham); and the diffusion of prosperity and peace by globalization (Erich Weede).
2007	H21	Eden, Benjamin. 2007. <i>The Friedman Rule in an Overlapping Generations Model: Social Security in Reverse.</i> Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Working Papers: 0717. The welfare gains from adopting a zero nominal interest policy depend on the implementation details. Here I focus on a government loan program that crowds out lending and borrowing and other money substitutes. Since money can be costlessly created the resources spent on creating money substitutes are a "social waste". Moving from an economy with strictly positive nominal interest rate to an economy with zero nominal interest rate will increase consumption by the amount of resources spent on lending and borrowing. But in general welfare will increase by more than that because consumption smoothing is better under zero nominal interest rate.
2007	H23 H24	Gahvari, Firouz. 2007. "The Friedman Rule: Old and New." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i> , 54(2): 581-89. In overlapping generations models, money growth creates intergenerational wealth effects and leads to the breakdown of the Friedman rule; the rule can be restored via lump-sum tax and transfers that neutralize these wealth transfers. Additionally, and in contrast to money-in-the-utility-function models, the Friedman rule is not the unique first-best solution in cash-in-advance-constraint models of money: a continuum of combinations of money growth rates and consumption taxes implement the first-best allocation. This paper traces through the intellectual origins of the first (old) result, which was recently restated in Bhattacharya, et al. [2005. Monetary policy, fiscal policy, and the inflation tax: equivalence results. <i>Macroeconomic Dynamics</i> 7, 647-669.] and formally demonstrates the second (new) result.
2007	H56	THE SAME AS F54 Higgs, Robert, and Carl P. Close, eds. 2007. <i>Opposing the Crusader State: Alternatives to Global Interventionism.</i> Oakland, Calif.: Independent Institute.
2007	H72	THE SAME AS D74 CV; Hummel, Jeffrey Rogers. 2007. "The Civil War and Reconstruction." In <i>Government and the American Economy: A New History.</i> Price Fishback, 188-231. Foreword by Douglass C. North. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	J08	CV; Belke, Ansgar, and Daniel Gros. 2007. "Instability of the Eurozone? On Monetary Policy, House Prices and Structural Reforms." In <i>50 Years of EU Economic Dynamics: Integration, Financial Markets and Innovations</i> , ed. Richard Tilly, Paul J. J. Welfens and Michael Heise, 75-108. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L26	Bohacek, Radim, and Hugo Rodriguez Mendizabal. 2007. "Credit Markets and the Propagation of Monetary Policy Shocks." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 39(6): 1429-55. This paper analyzes the propagation of monetary policy shocks through the creation of credit in an economy. Models of the monetary transmission mechanism typically feature responses that last for a few quarters contrary to what the empirical evidence suggests. To propagate the impact of monetary shocks over time, these models introduce adjustment costs by which agents find it optimal to change their decisions slowly. This paper presents another explanation that does not rely on any sort of adjustment costs or stickiness. In our economy, agents own assets and make occupational choices. Banks intermediate between agents demanding and supplying assets. Our interpretation is based on the way banks create credit and how the monetary authority affects the process of financial intermediation through its monetary policy. As the central bank lowers the interest rate by buying government bonds in exchange for reserves, high productive entrepreneurs are able to borrow more resources from low-productivity agents. We show that this movement of capital among agents sets in motion a response of the economy that resembles an expansionary phase of the cycle.
2007	L26	THE SAME AS B52 CV; Day, Richard H. 2007. "The Mechanisms of Economic Evolution: Completing Schumpeter's Theory." In <i>Elgar Companion to Neo-Schumpeterian Economics.</i> Horst Hanusch and Andreas Pyka, 745-53. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	L82	THE SAME AS D74 CV; Hummel, Jeffrey Rogers. 2007. "The Civil War and Reconstruction." In <i>Government and the American Economy: A New History.</i> Price Fishback, 188-231. Foreword by Douglass C. North. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	M51	McCullough, B. D., and Bret R. Myers. 2007. "Successful Replication of the Article: Buffer-Stock Money: Interpreting Short-Run Dynamics Using Long-Run Restrictions." <i>Indian Journal of Economics and Business</i> , 6(2): 311.
2007	N70	CV; Chatzizoiannou, Maria-Christina, and Gelina Harlaftis. 2007. "From the Levant to the City of London: Mercantile Credit in the Greek International Commercial Networks of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Centuries." In <i>Centres and Peripheries in Banking: The Historical Development of Financial Markets</i> , ed. Philip L. Cottrell, Even Lange and Ulf Olsson, 13-40. Coedited by Iain L. Fraser and Monika Pohle Fraser. Aldershot, U.K. and Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.
2007	N70	Steil, Benn. 2007. "Monetary Sovereignty as Globalization's Achilles' Heel." <i>Cato Journal</i> , 27(2): 203-17. It is remarkable how the world's short recent history of floating exchange rates among fiat currencies has affected popular thinking about what is eternally normal and proper in the economic system. Recently, Senators Charles Schumer and Lindsey Graham (2006) wrote matter of factly in the Wall Street Journal that "One of the fundamental tenets of free trade is that currencies should float." Such a "tenet," if it were such, could only have emerged since the 1970s. Of course, exchange rates had fluctuated widely in previous centuries, but it has been only since the 1970s that such fluctuations have been taken as connatural with the international monetary regime. Even John Maynard Keynes, the arch slayer of the last remnants of commodity money, was an adamant supporter of fixed exchange rates.
2007	N83	Glaisyer, Natasha. 2007. "Calculating Credibility: Print Culture, Trust and Economic Figures in Early Eighteenth-Century England." <i>Economic History Review</i> , 60(4): 685-711. Credit in early modern England has been studied by both social historians of the market and historians of the book. The intersection of these literatures is explored by asking the question: how did producers of books about interest (which was closely connected to credit) convince readers that their books could be trusted? One particular book is considered: a palm-sized book of interest calculations by John Castaing. Most importantly, and unusually, many copies of this book contain his signature, which, it is argued, must be interpreted in the context of the particular role that signatures played in guaranteeing financial transactions.
2008		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	B50 O30	CV: Mollo, Maria de Lourdes R., and Joanilio Rodolpho Teixeira. 2008. "Macrodynamic Capability: Concept and Monetary and Financial Conditions." In <i>Dynamic Capabilities between Firm Organization and Local Systems of Production</i> , ed. Riccardo Leoncini and Sandro Montresor, 267-88. Routledge Studies in Global Competition. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2008	D01	Fehr, Ernst, and Jean-Robert Tyran. 2008. "Limited Rationality and Strategic Interaction: The Impact of the Strategic Environment on Nominal Inertia." <i>Econometrica</i>, 76(2): 353-94. Much evidence suggests that people are heterogeneous with regard to their abilities to make rational, forward-looking decisions. This raises the question as to when the rational types are decisive for aggregate outcomes and when the boundedly rational types shape aggregate results. We examine this question in the context of a long-standing and important economic problem: the adjustment of nominal prices after an anticipated monetary shock. Our experiments suggest that two types of bounded rationality--money illusion and anchoring--are important behavioral forces behind nominal inertia. However, depending on the strategic environment, bounded rationality has vastly different effects on aggregate price adjustment. If agents' actions are strategic substitutes, adjustment to the new equilibrium is extremely quick, whereas under strategic complementarity, adjustment is both very slow and associated with relatively large real effects. This adjustment difference is driven by price expectations, which are very flexible and forward-looking under substitutability but adaptive and sticky under complementarity. Moreover, subjects' expectations are also considerably more rational under substitutability.
2008	F24	CV: Burdekin, Richard C. K., and Hsin-hui I. H. Whited. 2008. "Economic Interdependence with Taiwan." In <i>China's Monetary Challenges: Past Experiences and Future Prospects</i> . Richard C. K. Burdekin, 188-218. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	G01	Glavan, Bogdan. 2008. "The Quantity Theory of Money and Financial Crises: Evidence from the 1997 Asian Crisis." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i>, 3(2): 103-08. One of the most remarkable features of Asian Crisis is the fact that it has not been anticipated almost by nobody. This paper shows that using the prescription of the quantity theory of money, the crisis could have been forecasted well in advance. The root of Asian crisis is the monetary expansion initiated at the beginning of 1990s, which did not fueled a simple inflationary process, but generated an unsustainable expansion of production.
2008	I30 I38	CV: Charlton, Andrew. 2008. "Capital Market Liberalization and Poverty." In <i>Capital Market Liberalization and Development</i> , ed. Jose Antonio Ocampo and Joseph E. Stiglitz, 121-38. Initiative for Policy Dialogue Series. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2008	L85 O51	Mian, Atif, and Amir Sufi. 2008. <i>The Consequences of Mortgage Credit Expansion: Evidence from the 2007 Mortgage Default Crisis</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13936. We demonstrate that a rapid expansion in the supply of mortgages driven by disintermediation explains a large fraction of recent U.S. house price appreciation and subsequent mortgage defaults. We identify the effect of shifts in the supply of mortgage credit by exploiting within-county variation across zip codes that differed in latent demand for mortgages in the mid 1990s. From 2001 to 2005, high latent demand zip codes experienced large relative decreases in denial rates, increases in mortgages originated, and increases in house price appreciation, despite the fact that these zip codes experienced significantly negative relative income and employment growth over this time period. These patterns for high latent demand zip codes were driven by a sharp relative increase in the fraction of loans sold by originators shortly after origination, a process which we refer to as "disintermediation." The increase in disintermediation-driven mortgage supply to high latent demand zip codes from 2001 to 2005 led to subsequent large increases in mortgage defaults from 2005 to 2007. Our results suggest that moral hazard on behalf of originators selling mortgages is a main culprit for the U.S. mortgage default crisis.
2008	O30	THE SAME AS B50 CV: Mollo, Maria de Lourdes R., and Joanilio Rodolpho Teixeira. 2008. "Macrodynamic Capability: Concept and Monetary and Financial Conditions." In <i>Dynamic Capabilities between Firm Organization and Local Systems of Production</i> , ed. Riccardo Leoncini and Sandro Montresor, 267-88. Routledge Studies in Global Competition. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2008	O51	THE SAME AS L85 Mian, Atif, and Amir Sufi. 2008. <i>The Consequences of Mortgage Credit Expansion: Evidence from the 2007 Mortgage Default Crisis</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13936.
2008	R23	Gibson, Neil. 2008. "Credit Crunch--What Might the UK Regional Implications Be?" <i>Economic Outlook</i>, 32(1): 15-23.
2009		
2009	C18	CV: Drehmann, Mathias. 2009. "Macroeconomic Stress-Testing Banks: A Survey of Methodologies." In <i>Stress-Testing the Banking System: Methodologies and Applications</i> , ed. Mario Quagliariello, 37-67. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	C80	CV: Cannata, Francesco, and Ulrich Kruger. 2009. "Data Needs for Stress-Testing." In <i>Stress-Testing the Banking System: Methodologies and Applications</i> , ed. Mario Quagliariello, 99-116. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	C80	Binner, Jane M., David L. Edgerton, and Thomas Elger, eds. 2009. <i>Measurement Error: Consequences, Applications and Solutions</i>, Advances in Econometrics, vol. 24. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K. Twelve papers explore econometric methods for dealing with data with measurement errors. Papers discuss price errors from thin markets and their corrections--studies based on Taiwan's political futures markets; potential biases in substitution estimates and violations of regularity conditions; the information content of inflationary expectations derived from bond prices in Israel; measurement error in the national accounts; testing for weak separability; cointegration analysis under measurement errors; a Monte Carlo study of the necessary and sufficient conditions for weak separability; threshold stock price adjustment; testing utility maximization with measurement errors in the data; the stock of money and why you should care; distribution dynamics and measurement error; and analyzing monetary services indicator rules for the United States--extracted from a feedforward neural network.
2009	D53	Geanakoplos, John, and Pradeep Dubey. 2009. <i>Credit Cards and Inflation</i>. Cowles Foundation, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1709. The introduction and widespread use of credit cards increases trading efficiency but, by also increasing the velocity of money, it causes inflation, in the absence of monetary intervention. If the monetary authority attempts to restore pre-credit card price levels by reducing the money supply, it might have to sacrifice the efficiency gains. When there is default on credit cards, there is even more inflation, and less efficiency gains. The monetary authority might then

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		have to accept less than pre-credit card efficiency in order to restore pre-credit card price levels, or else it will have to accept inflation if it is unwilling to cut efficiency below pre-credit card levels. This could be a source of stagflation.
2009	E27	Beaton, Kimberly. 2009. <i>Credit Constraints and Consumer Spending</i>. Bank of Canada, Working Papers. This paper examines the relationship between aggregate consumer spending and credit availability in the United States. The author finds that consumer spending falls (rises) in response to a reduction (increase) in credit availability. Moreover, she provides a formal assessment of the possibility that credit availability is particularly important for consumer spending when it undergoes large changes. In this respect, she estimates a consumption function in which only large expansions and contractions in credit affect spending. She concludes that large changes in credit availability are particularly important for consumers' spending decisions. As should be expected, these periods tend to be associated with periods of high economic uncertainty. These results show that credit availability should be taken into account when modeling and forecasting consumer spending.
2009	F37 O50 O52	Cordero, Jose Antonio. 2009. The IMF's Stand-by Arrangements and the Economic Downturn in Eastern Europe: The Cases of Hungary, Latvia, and Ukraine. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at three countries that have been hard-hit by the world economic recession, and have turned to the IMF for assistance: Hungary, Latvia, and Ukraine. In all of these countries, it would appear that there were more sensible responses to the crisis that would reduce the loss of employment and output, cuts in social services, and political instability that have resulted from the downturn. Instead, the governments' responses to the downturn as well as IMF conditions for assistance have caused additional harm.
2009	F62	Younus, Sayera, and Mark Wheeler. 2009. "The Impact of Monetary Policy Changes in a Global Economy: Evidence from Bangladesh." <i>Global Journal of Finance and Economics</i>, 6(2): 113-26. The study examines the impact of changes in monetary policy on Bangladesh's economy. Specifically, we examine the impact of domestic and foreign monetary shocks on Bangladesh's major economic aggregates. In the context of a global economy such as Bangladesh, the conduct of monetary policy becomes increasingly more difficult as globalization proceeds. It becomes important to examine the impact of changes in relevant foreign variables, such as the money supply, when formulating domestic monetary policy. The empirical results of our analysis show that innovations to the foreign money supply have significant impacts on Bangladesh's real exchange rate and, at long time horizons, Bangladesh's price level. However, the foreign money supply does not have an impact on Bangladesh's money supply or output. Our results also indicate that innovations to Bangladesh's money supply have significant impacts on Bangladesh's price level and output. That is, even in this small, open, economy, monetary policy can be used to alter domestic variables.
2009	H27	Munro, John. 2009. <i>Warfare, Liquidity Crises, and Coinage Debasements in Burgundian Flanders, 1384-1482: Monetary or Fiscal Remedies?</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. Coinage debasements were a prevalent and generally very harmful feature of most economies in late-medieval western Europe, and most certainly in Burgundian Flanders (1384-1482). Flanders also experienced several economic recessions or contractions from three related sources: warfare; the so-called 'bullion famines', with liquidity crises; and the irredeemable decline of its former mainstay, the woolen textile industries. Since many of my previous publications dealt with the Flemish cloth industry, this paper focuses on the other two major economic problems, of which warfare was the most important factor. The question posed therefore is simply this: did the Burgundian dukes undertake coinage debasements principally as a monetary or as a fiscal policy? In this paper, I contend that warfare was indeed, directly and indirectly, a primary cause of those monetary scarcities, especially in reducing the income velocity of money and thus in increasing hoarding--in my view, far more important than any supposed balance of payments deficits and 'bullion outflows to the East'.
2009	H27	Munro, John. 2009. <i>Coinage and Monetary Policies in Burgundian Flanders during the late-medieval 'Bullion Famines', 1384-1482</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. This paper seeks to answer two questions: were the coinage debasements in Burgundian Flanders (1384-1482) undertaken principally as monetary or fiscal policies; and were they beneficial or harmful? In a recent monograph, Sargent and Velde (Big Problem of Small Change: 2002) contend that monetary objectives governed almost all medieval, early-modern debasements, especially to remedy the chronic shortages of petty coins. My thesis is that the Burgundian rulers of Flanders, in competition with neighboring princes, undertook their debasements primarily as aggressive fiscal policies, specifically to finance warfare. Their goal was to increase their seigniorage revenues, the tax imposed on bullion brought to their mints, by two means: by increasing the tax rate itself, and by enticing an increased influx of bullion into their mints, both by the debasement techniques themselves and by auxiliary bullionist policies. This study further demonstrates that the inflationary consequences of debasements were always less than those predicted by mathematical formulae--possibly because those debasements failed to counteract the prevailing forces of monetary contraction and deflation. Note that this is an extensively revised and shortened version of an earlier working paper (no. 355), correcting some errors in that paper (concerning Spanish coinage): with the same tables, but with a new set of graphs
2009	H60	Hinds, Manuel. 2009. "The Poisoned Pool: Commentary." <i>International Finance</i>, 12(2): 269-89.
2009	K40 P14	CV: Miletkov, Mihail, and M. Babajide Wintoki. 2009. "Legal Institutions, Democracy and Financial Sector Development." In <i>Corporate Governance and Firm Performance</i>, ed. Mark Hirschey, Kose John and Anil K. Makhija, 171-96. Advances in Financial Economics, vol. 13. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald, JAI.
2009	L72	CV: Burdekin, Richard C. K., and Marc D. Weidenmier. 2009. "The Development of "Non-traditional" Open Market Operations: Lessons from FDR's Silver Purchase Program." In <i>The Origins and Development of Financial Markets and Institutions: From the Seventeenth Century to the Present</i>, ed. Jeremy Atack and Larry Neal, 319-44. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	L81	CV: Yates, Tony. 2009. "The Welfare Cost of Inflation in the Presence of Inside Money: Commentary." In <i>Monetary Policy in Low-Inflation Economies</i>, ed. David E. Altig and Ed Nosal, 21-28. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	M14	Robertson, James. 2009. "Changing the Scoring System for the Game of Economic Life." In <i>Ethical Prospects: Economy, Society and Environment</i>, ed. Laszlo Zsolnai, 193-208. Associate Editors: Zsolt Boda and Laszlo Fekete. New York: Springer.
2009	O50	THE SAME AS F37 Cordero, Jose Antonio. 2009. The IMF's Stand-by Arrangements and the Economic Downturn in Eastern Europe: The Cases of Hungary, Latvia, and Ukraine. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	O50	Cordero, Jose Antonio. 2009. <i>Costa Rica During the Global Recession: Fiscal Stimulus with Tight Monetary Policy</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper shows that, in spite of a reasonably sized fiscal stimulus package, Costa Rica's economy continues on a downward path, partly because fiscal policy is being offset by a tightening of monetary policy. The paper notes that the International Monetary Fund has insisted that Costa Rica's monetary

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		policy remain tight due to worries over inflation targets and a perceived risk of a balance of payments crisis. However, the author notes that the IMF could help prevent a balance of payments crisis through the provision of a credit line of foreign currency, as it has done, for example, in Mexico - a vastly larger economy. The paper also examines the government's macroeconomic policies in recent years, prior to the world recession, to see what alternative policies might have done better.
2009	O52	THE SAME AS F37 CV ; Cordero, Jose Antonio. 2009. <i>The IMF's Stand-by Arrangements and the Economic Downturn in Eastern Europe: The Cases of Hungary, Latvia, and Ukraine</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	P14	THE SAME AS K40 CV ; Miletkov, Mihail, and M. Babajide Wintoki. 2009. "Legal Institutions, Democracy and Financial Sector Development." In <i>Corporate Governance and Firm Performance</i> , ed. Mark Hirschev, Kose John and Anil K. Makhija, 171-96. Advances in Financial Economics, vol. 13. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald, JAI.
2010		
2010	C83	CV ; Hoover, Kevin D., Selva Demiralp, and Stephen J. Perez. 2010. <i>Empirical Identification of the Vector Autoregression: The Causes and Effects of U.S. M2</i> . Duke University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 10-03. The M2 monetary aggregate is monitored by the Federal Reserve, using a broad brush theoretical analysis and an informal empirical analysis. This paper illustrates empirical identification of an eleven-variable system, in which M2 and the factors that the Fed regards as causes and effects are captured in a vector autoregression. Taking account of cointegration, the methodology combines recent developments in graph-theoretical causal search algorithms with a general-to-specific search algorithm to identify a fully specified structural vector autoregression (SVAR). The SVAR is used to examine the causes and effects of M2 in a variety of ways. We conclude that, while the Fed has rightly identified a number of special factors that influence M2 and while M2 detectably affects other important variables, there is 1) little support for the core quantity-theoretic approach to M2 used by the Fed; and 2) M2 is a trivial linkage in the transmission mechanism from monetary policy to real output and inflation.
2010	D43	CV ; Head, Allen, Lucy Liu, Guido Menzio, and Randall Wright. 2010. <i>Equilibrium Price Dispersion and Rigidity: A New Monetarist Approach</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. Why do some sellers set prices in nominal terms that do not respond to changes in the aggregate price level? In many models, prices are sticky by assumption. Here it is a result. We use search theory, with two consequences: prices are set in dollars since money is the medium of exchange; and equilibrium implies a nondegenerate price distribution. When money increases, some sellers keep prices constant, earning less per unit but making it up on volume, so profit is unaffected. The model is consistent with the micro data. But, in contrast with other sticky-price models, money is neutral.
2010	F55	CV ; De Grauwe, Paul. 2010. "Improving the Governance of the Eurosystem." In <i>Global Governance in a Plural World</i> , ed. Simona Beretta and Roberto Zoboli, 167-88. Milan: Vita e Pensiero.
2010	F55	CV ; Colombo, Emilio. 2010. "Improving the Governance of the Eurosystem: Discussion." In <i>Global Governance in a Plural World</i> , ed. Simona Beretta and Roberto Zoboli, 231-34. Milan: Vita e Pensiero.
2010	F55	CV ; Santini, Andrea. 2010. "Improving the Governance of the Eurosystem: Discussion." In <i>Global Governance in a Plural World</i> , ed. Simona Beretta and Roberto Zoboli, 235-37. Milan: Vita e Pensiero.
2010	G17	CV ; Puaah, Chin-Hong, Muzafar Shah Habibullah, and Venus Khim-Sen Liew. 2010. "Is Money Neutral in Stock Market? The Case of Malaysia." <i>Economics Bulletin</i> , 30(3): 1852-61. The objective of this study is to examine whether the notion of monetary neutrality holds in Malaysian stock market. Our findings indicate that there is considerable evidence against the long-run neutrality (LRN) of money in Malaysian stock market. The important implication is that the stock market is inefficient with respect to money supply. Agents might have the opportunity to gain excess profit from the stock market using the information on changes in the stock of money to predict the movements in stock indexes.
2010	L61	CV ; Paul, Ron. 2010. "What the Price of Gold Is Telling Us." In <i>The Golden Rule: Safe Strategies of Sage Investors</i> . Jim Gibbons, 215-28. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2010	P13	CV ; Stefanelli, Valeria. 2010. "The Cooperative Banking System in Portugal: The Case of Credito Agricola Mutuo Group." In <i>Cooperative Banking in Europe: Case Studies</i> , ed. Vittorio Boscia, Alessandro Carretta and Paola Schwizer, 7-22. Palgrave Macmillan Studies in Banking and Financial Institutions. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2011		
2011	B20 C25	CV ; Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Is There Room for Bulls, Bears, and States in the Circuit?." <i>Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive</i> . This paper takes off from Jan Kregel's paper "Shylock and Hamlet, or Are There Bulls and Bears in the Circuit?" (1986), which aimed to remedy shortcomings in most expositions of the "circuit approach." While some "circuitists" have rejected John Maynard Keynes's liquidity preference theory, Kregel argued that such rejection leaves the relation between money and capital asset prices, and thus investment theory, hanging. This paper extends Kregel's analysis to an examination of the role that banks play in the circuit, and argues that banks should be modeled as active rather than passive players. This also requires an extension of the circuit theory of money, along the lines of the credit and state money approaches of modern Chartalists who follow A. Mitchell Innes. Further, we need to take Charles Goodhart's argument about default seriously: agents in the circuit are heterogeneous credit risks. The paper concludes with links to the work of French circuitist Alain Parguez.
2011	B26	CV ; Labye, Agnes. 2011. "La crise financiere actuelle: Une application du modele de Minsky? (The Current Financial Crisis: An Application of Minsky Model? With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Economie Financiere</i> , 0(102): 263-84. The currently observed turmoil in financial markets, which is believed to have been ignited by the collapse of the American subprime mortgage market, has recently brought to prominence the ideas of Hyman Minsky, member of the post-Keynesian school of economics. Many commentators are of the view that Minsky's framework of thinking accurately anticipated the current financial crisis. The key mechanism that pushes the economy towards a crisis is the accumulation of debt during the period of prosperity. So, the economy becomes more and more fragile. Financial innovations and deregulation in a context of globalisation are responsible of this situation. It's an important point of his analysis. It's an aspect of the "financial instability hypothesis" (FIH). Another aspect of FIH is that during good times, banks and other intermediaries try to lure investors to buy debt by means of sophisticated innovations. So the major role of financial intermediaries in a process of crisis is showed. Definitely, it's possible to show that the current crisis is an application of Minsky's model.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	B59	Ramskogler, Paul. 2011. "Credit Money, Collateral and the Solvency of Banks: A Post Keynesian Analysis of Credit Market Failures." <i>Review of Political Economy</i> , 23(1): 69-79. The discussion on endogenous money has led to a rich understanding of banking. The determination of creditworthiness though remains a black box in Post Keynesian economics. After a critique of the New Keynesian banking literature this paper argues that creditworthiness to a large extent is endogenous to the monetary economy and the credit system. It is argued that a solvency multiplier exists that affects the willingness of banks to grant credit. The multiplier works via the valuation of collateral goods. It can accelerate the growth but also the contraction of credit and explains both endogenous financial crises and credit rationing.
2011	C25	THE SAME AS B20 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Is There Room for Bulls, Bears, and States in the Circuit?." Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	C58	Jung, Hosung, and Dongcheol Kim. 2011. "Innovations in the Future Money Growth and the Cross-Section of Stock Returns in Korea." <i>Asia-Pacific Journal of Financial Studies</i> , 40(5): 683-709. This paper proposes revisions in the expectation of future money growth as a macroeconomic state variable in the perspective of Merton's (Econometrica, 41, 1973, 867) intertemporal capital asset pricing model, and examines whether the factor related with innovations in the expectation of future money growth is priced on stock returns in the Korean stock market after controlling for the market factor, Fama and French's SMB and HML, and the momentum factor. In both the cross-sectional regression tests and the generalized method of moments tests, regardless of the inclusion of the well-known priced factors, we find that the future money growth factor is significantly priced, even after controlling for the other macroeconomic factors. The significance of the future money growth factor becomes stronger in the period after the Asian foreign currency crisis than before the crisis.
2011	C58	Caginalp, G., and M. Desantis. 2011. "Stock Price Dynamics: Nonlinear Trend, Volume, Volatility, Resistance and Money Supply." <i>Quantitative Finance</i> , 11(6): 849-61. We present a methodology to study a data set of 119,260 daily closed-end fund prices using mixed-effects regressions with the objective of understanding price dynamics. There is strong statistical support that relative price change depends significantly on (i) the recent trend in a nonlinear manner, (ii) recent changes in valuation, (iii) recent changes in money supply (M2), (iv) longer-term trend, (v) recent volume changes, and (vi) proximity to a recent high price. The dependence on the volatility is more subtle, as short-term volatility has a positive influence, while the longer term is negative. The cubic nonlinearity in the weighted price trend shows that a percentage daily gain of up to 2.78% tends to yield higher prices, but larger gains lead to lower prices. Thus, the nonlinearity of price trend establishes an empirical and quantitative basis for both underreaction and overreaction within one large data set, facilitating an understanding of these competing motivations in markets. Increasing money supply is found to have a significant positive effect on stock price, while proximity to recent high prices has a negative effect. The data set consists of daily prices during the period 26 October 1998 to 30 January 2008.
2011	C58	Hsing, Yu, Antoinette S. Phillips, and Carl Phillips. 2011. "Stock Prices and Aggregate Economic Variables: The Case of Brazil." <i>International Research Journal of Applied Finance</i> , 2(5): 490-98. Applying the EGARCH model and using a quarterly sample for Brazil during 1997. Q1-2010. Q2, this paper finds that the Brazilian Bovespa stock index is positively associated with industrial production, the ratio of M2 money supply to GDP and the U.S. stock market index and negatively impacted by the lending rate, the depreciation of the Brazilian real, the Brazilian inflation rate, and the U.S. federal funds rate. There are several policy implications. Both the domestic and U.S. monetary policies would affect the Brazilian stock market performance. The contagion effect from the U.S. stock market to the Brazilian stock market is significant. Currency depreciation may help the export sector but would hurt the stock market.
2011	D02	Nasir, A. B. M. 2011. "Nexus between Inflation Rates and Institutional Rigidities in Bangladesh: An Overlooked Aspect for the Cause of Inflation." <i>Journal of Developing Areas</i> , 45(1): 339-58. In this study, we argue that institutional rigidities contribute to the inflation rates in Bangladesh. Using annual data covering the period 1982-2005 and incorporating three new measures of institutional rigidities, we estimate an inflation model by ARDL and OLS techniques. The results do confirm our prediction that higher degree of institutional rigidities leads to higher inflation rate in Bangladesh. Evidence also suggests that inflation is unlikely to be "monetary phenomenon" in Bangladesh. The results are reliable and robust to the inclusion of alternative measures of institution, money supply, real economic activities, and estimation techniques.
2011	F10	Furceri, Davide, Stephanie Guichard, and Elena Rusticelli. 2011. <i>Episodes of Large Capital Inflows and the Likelihood of Banking and Currency Crises and Sudden Stops</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 865. This paper provides an empirical investigation of the relationship between surges in capital inflows and the probability of subsequent banking, currency and balance-of-payment crises. Using a panel of developed and emerging economies from 1970 to 2007, it is shown that a large capital inflow episode increases substantially the probability of having a banking or a currency crisis in the two following years. The effect is especially large for the case of balance-of-payment crises. The paper also finds that the effect of large capital inflows is different depending on the type of flows characterising the episode. In particular, large capital inflows that are debt-driven significantly increase the probability of banking, currency and balance of payment crises, whereas if inflows are driven by equity portfolio investment or FDI there is a negligible effect. This means that structural reforms that modify the composition of capital flows towards a lower share of debt are likely to reduce the financial vulnerabilities to large capital inflows. At the same time, however, structural reforms may also increase the overall size of capital flows.
2011	F16 H22 J43	Munro, John. 2011. <i>From Gutsherrschaft to Grundherrschaft: Demographic, Monetary, and Fiscal Factors in the Late-Medieval Decline of English Manorial Desmesne Agriculture</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. This study on the late-medieval decline of English manorial demesne agriculture is based on the Germanic paradigm of Gutsherrschaft and Grundherrschaft, which historians have utilized to explain the transformation of feudal agriculture, east of the Elbe River, from the 15th to the 18th centuries. The former is a manorial regime in which the lord derived his incomes primarily from the commercial exploitation of his demesne lands, using the compulsory labour services of servile tenants. The latter is a manorial regime in which the lord derived his incomes instead primarily from cash rents paid by largely free peasants. In East Elbia, the early-modern shift was from Grundherrschaft to Gutsherrschaft. Late medieval manorial England experienced a reverse shift: from Gutsherrschaft to Grundherrschaft. To explain this transformation, this paper employs a supplementary monetary and fiscal model to prove that the standard Ricardian demographic model is insufficient to explain these changes. My monetary model, based on my prior publications on the deflationary consequences of the first late-medieval bullion famine, from ca. 1375 to ca. 1420, demonstrates that all agrarian prices fell (in nominal terms), while the Ricardian model stipulates that the price fall was limited to grains, and further that the consequent rise in living standards would have led to rising livestock product and other agrarian prices. It also demonstrates that the rise in real wages (agrarian) was partly the result of deflation combined with institutional wage stickiness. My fiscal model demonstrates that the imposition of heavy fixed (specific and not ad valorem) taxes on exports of English wools, by so seriously injuring the chief consumers, the woollen draperies in the Low Countries, quickly led to sharply falling wool sales and (real) wool prices. With such a damaging price-cost scissors, English landlords

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		found that the continued commercial exploitation of their demesnes based on grains and wool was no longer profitable, while leasing those lands to free peasants (abolishing most vestiges of serfdom) was very profitable, since the leasehold tenants had to pay rents whose real value rose during the era of this deflation (ca 1375 to ca. 1420).
2011	F44	CV: Claessens, Stijn, M. Ayhan Kose, and Marco E. Terrones. 2011. "Financial Cycles: What? How? When?." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2010</i> , ed. Richard H. Clarida and Francesco Giavazzi, 303-43. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	F44	CV: Cecchetti, Stephen G. 2011. "Financial Cycles: What? How? When? Comment." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2010</i> , ed. Richard H. Clarida and Francesco Giavazzi, 345-50. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	F44	CV: Frankel, Jeffrey A. 2011. "Financial Cycles: What? How? When? Comment." In <i>NBER International Seminar on Macroeconomics 2010</i> , ed. Richard H. Clarida and Francesco Giavazzi, 351-55. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press; distributed by Chicago Distribution Center.
2011	H10 H40 H44	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. In this paper I first provide an overview of alternative approaches to money, contrasting the orthodox approach, in which money is neutral, at least in the long run; and the Marx-Weblen-Keynes approach, or the monetary theory of production. I then focus in more detail on two main categories: the orthodox approach that views money as an efficiency-enhancing innovation of markets, and the Chartalist approach that defines money as a creature of the state. As the state's "creature," money should be seen as a public monopoly. I then move on to the implications of viewing money as a public monopoly and link that view back to Keynes, arguing that extending Keynes along these lines would bring his theory up to date.
2011	H22	THE SAME AS F16 Munro, John. 2011. <i>From Gutsherrschaft to Grundherrschaft: Demographic, Monetary, and Fiscal Factors in the Late-Medieval Decline of English Manorial Desmesne Agriculture</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers.
2011	H40	THE SAME AS H10 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive
2011	H44	THE SAME AS H10 Wray
2011	J15	CV: Courchane, Marsha J., and Peter M. Zorn. 2011. "A Changing Credit Environment and Its Impact on Low-Income and Minority Borrowers and Communities." In <i>Moving Forward: The Future of Consumer Credit and Mortgage Finance</i> , ed. Nicolas P. Retsinas and Eric S. Belsky, 86-117. James A. Johnson Metro Series. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; Cambridge: Harvard University Joint Center for Housing Studies.
2011	J43	THE SAME AS F16 Munro, John. 2011. <i>From Gutsherrschaft to Grundherrschaft: Demographic, Monetary, and Fiscal Factors in the Late-Medieval Decline of English Manorial Desmesne Agriculture</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers.
2011	N53	Allen, Martin. 2011. "Silver Production and the Money Supply in England and Wales, 1086-c. 1500." <i>Economic History Review</i> , 64(1): 114-31. The contribution of English and Welsh lead mines to the silver supplies of mints between Domesday Book and the end of the fifteenth century is assessed in this article, comparing evidence for the size of silver production with mint output data. It is shown that the proposal that northern Pennine mines were the principal source of the silver in the late twelfth-century English currency is untenable. Welsh mines supplied limited amounts of silver to local mints around 1200. Devon silver made a significant but not predominant contribution to mint output at times of bullion scarcity in the 1290s and the mid-fifteenth century. Imported silver was usually a greater source of the metal in the English currency than locally mined silver, and gold coins constituted most of England's money supply from the mid-fourteenth century onwards.
2011	Z12	Hasan, Zubair. 2011. "Money Creation and Control from an Islamic Perspective." <i>Review of Islamic Economics</i> , 15(1): 93-111. This paper discusses some familiar aspects of monetary economics from an unfamiliar angle. It argues that it is not right to regard legal tender money and bank credit as of different genus: they work in tandem to the same ends in an economy, conventional, or Islamic. Also, it does not matter what serves as money--solid gold or flimsy paper--for the purpose of keeping its value stable. Money is just an instrument: it was never nor can ever be classed as Islamic or non-Islamic. What it does, good or bad, depends on how we use it. Money does not generate crises; its mismanagement does. It follows that the refuge the world is searching today from recurring financial crises does not lie in money substance: history testifies that national economies could not remain turmoil-free during the centuries that gold held sway over the monetary scene. The paper concludes that it is the human factor that has been the source of good or evil for mankind including money matters. And the quality of human factor true religion can alone improve: morality without faith is rudderless.
2012		
2012	C55	Liou, Shuw-Miin, Jin-Lung Lin, and Chun-Neng Peng. 2012. "Using High Frequency Data to Model Moving Holiday Effects: An Empirical Investigation of Taiwanese Monetary Aggregates." <i>Taiwan Economic Forecast and Policy</i> , 43(1): 171-92.
2012	E02	Dubois, Robert. 2012. "The European Central Bank and Why Things Are the Way They Are: A Historic Monetary Policy Pivot Point and Moment of (Relative) Clarity". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. Not since the Great Depression have monetary policy matters and institutions weighed so heavily in commercial, financial, and political arenas. Apart from the eurozone crisis and global monetary policy issues, for nearly two years all else has counted for little more than noise on a relative risk basis. In major developed economies, a hypermature secular decline in interest rates is pancaking against a hard, roughly zero lower-rate bound (i.e., barring imposition of rather extreme policies such as a tax on cash holdings, which could conceivably drive rates deeply negative). Relentlessly mounting aggregate debt loads are rendering monetary- and fiscal policy-impaired governments and segments of society insolvent and struggling to escape liquidity quicksands and stubbornly low or negative growth and employment trends. At the center of the current crisis is the European Monetary Union (EMU)-a monetary union lacking fiscal and political integration. Such partial integration limits policy alternatives relative to either full federal integration of member-states or no integration at all. As we have witnessed since spring 2008, this operationally constrained middle ground progressively magnifies economic divergence and political and social discord across member-states. Given the scale and scope of the eurozone crisis, policy and actions taken (or not taken) by the European Central Bank (ECB) meaningfully impact markets large and small, and ripple with force through every major monetary policy domain. History, for the moment, has rendered the ECB the world's most important monetary policy pivot point. Since November 2011, the ECB has

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		taken on an arguably activist liquidity-provider role relative to private banks (and, in some important measure, indirectly to sovereigns) while maintaining its long-held post as rhetorical promoter of staunch fiscal discipline relative to sovereignty-enclosed "peripheral" states lacking full monetary and fiscal integration. In December 2011, the ECB made clear its intention to inject massive liquidity when faced with crises of scale in future. Already demonstratively disposed toward easing due to conditions on their respective domestic fronts, other major central banks have mobilized since the third quarter of 2011. The collective global central banking policy posture has thus become more homogenized, synchronized, and directionally clear than at any time since early 2009.
2012	F65 Q53	CV: Gugenheim, Pierre. 2012. "Towards a Social and Environmental Economy." In <i>Crisis, Innovation and Sustainable Development: The Ecological Opportunity</i> , ed. Blandine Laperche, Nadine Levratto and Dimitri Uzunidis, 233-42. Science, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	H76	CV: Gropp, Reint, John Karl Scholz, and Michelle J. White. 2012. "Personal Bankruptcy and Credit Supply and Demand." In <i>Economics of Bankruptcy. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Edward R. Morrison, 662-96. Elgar Research Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 34. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	K22	CV: Binswanger, Hans Christoph. 2012. "Growth Imperative and Money Creation--A New Outlook on Growth Dynamics." In <i>Balanced Growth: Finding Strategies for Sustainable Development</i> , ed. Giulia Mennillo, Thomas Schlenzig and Elmar Friedrich, 3-9. Management for Professionals series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	L32	CV: Zhang, Liqing, and Xiaofen Tan. 2012. "China's Financial Sector Development: Understanding the Past and Shaping the Future." In <i>A New Economic Growth Engine for China: Escaping the Middle-Income Trap by Not Doing More of the Same</i> , ed. Wing Thyee Woo, Ming Lu, Jeffrey D. Sachs and Zhao Chen, 141-54. London: Imperial College Press; Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2012	L71 L73	Azar, Samih Antoine. 2012. "Commodity Prices and the US Money Supply in the Long Run." <i>International Journal of Trade and Global Markets</i> , 5(3-4): 316-35. Theoretically commodity prices are expected to overshoot the money supply in the short run but to vary with unit proportionality in the long run. This follows from the observation that consumer prices are sticky and that commodity prices, set in auction markets are fully flexible. There is empirical evidence in the literature that commodity indexes are indeed anchored in the long run to the money supply with unit proportionality. However there is a dearth of research on the long-run behaviour of individual commodities with respect to the money supply. This paper fills this gap in the literature. When 48 individual commodity series and six commodity indexes series are studied over the monthly period 1980/2011, there is fairly strong evidence for unit proportionality to money supply. Individual regressions and panel regressions are both supportive of unit proportionality. The preconception that commodity prices move haphazardly is hence rejected.
2012	Q53	THE SAME AS F65 CV: Gugenheim, Pierre. 2012. "Towards a Social and Environmental Economy." In <i>Crisis, Innovation and Sustainable Development: The Ecological Opportunity</i> , ed. Blandine Laperche, Nadine Levratto and Dimitri Uzunidis, 233-42. Science, Innovation, Technology and Entrepreneurship series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	R30	Xu, Xiaoqing Eleanor, and Tao Chen. 2012. "The Effect of Monetary Policy on Real Estate Price Growth in China." <i>Pacific-Basin Finance Journal</i> , 20(1): 62-77. Using quarterly data from 1998:Q1 to 2009:Q4 and monthly data from July 2005 to February 2010, this paper examines the impact of key monetary policy variables, including long-term benchmark bank loan rate, money supply growth, and mortgage credit policy indicator, on the real estate price growth dynamics in China. Empirical results consistently demonstrate that expansionary monetary policy tends to accelerate the subsequent home price growth, while restrictive monetary policy tends to decelerate the subsequent home price growth. These results suggest that Chinese monetary policy actions are the key driving forces behind the change of real estate price growth in China. We also show that hot money flow does not have a significant impact on the change of home price growth after controlling for the money supply growth. Finally, a bullish stock market tends to accelerate subsequent home price growth.
2013		
2013	A14 R28 R38	CV: Jaffee, Dwight, and John M. Quigley. 2013. "The Future of the Government-Sponsored Enterprises: The Role for Government in the US Mortgage Market." In <i>Housing and the Financial Crisis</i> , ed. Edward L. Glaeser and Todd Sinai, 361-417. National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	C31	La Cava, Gianni. 2013. <i>Inventory Investment in Australia and the Global Financial Crisis</i> . Reserve Bank of Australia, RBA Research Discussion Papers. A sharp decline in inventory investment was an important contributor to the economic slowdown in Australia in 2008/09. I identify the extent to which this was due to a tightening in short-term credit constraints. In an experimental design setting, I identify the causal effect of short-term credit constraints on inventory investment by exploiting variation in the debt maturity structure of Australian companies just prior to the global financial crisis. I show that the companies that were forced to refinance or repay a relatively large share of debt in 2008/09 reduced inventory investment by significantly more than companies that were due to refinance or repay their debt at some other time. A case study on the Australian motor vehicle industry supports the hypothesis that a decline in the availability of short-term credit significantly hampered corporate investment in inventories in 2008/09.
2013	D22	CV: Pawlowska, Malgorzata, and Jerzy Marzec. 2013. "Trade Credit and Bank Credit Substitution Hypothesis: Case of the Polish Companies." In <i>States, Banks and the Financing of the Economy: Monetary Policy and Regulatory Perspectives</i> , ed. Morten Balling, Ernest Gnan and Patricia Jackson, 77-111. SUERF Study 2013/3. Brussels: Larcier.
2013	D73	Manliev, Georgi. 2013. "Public Choice Theory: Critical Analysis of the Process of Making Collective Fiscal Decisions. (In Bulgarian. With English summary.)" <i>Economic Studies</i> , 22(1): 143-74. The paper presents the views of Buchanan on making collective fiscal decisions in conditions of simple majority, of the usefulness function of the politicians, bureaucrats and lobbies and the myopia in the behavior of the electors. He draws the conclusion that the fiscal decisions are ineffective, because they do not take into consideration the preferences of the electors. For overcoming this effect (defined by Arrow as theorem of impossibility of the society to reach effective collective decisions), Buchanan suggests introducing constitutional rights, which would make the public choice more effective. According to him, there are three different possible constitutions (on taxing, fiscal redistribution and money supply), or one Constitution, which includes tax, fiscal and monetary rules. To some or other degree, many countries have adopted fiscal and monetary rules in their Constitutions. After the crisis in 2008-2011, adopting fiscal rules is already considered an inevitable decision for achieving fiscal discipline and stability in the development of the different European countries and the Eurozone.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	D86	CV: Stiglitz, Joseph E. 2013. "Short-Term Contracts as a Monitoring Device." In <i>Selected Works of Joseph E. Stiglitz. Volume II: Information and Economic Analysis: Applications to Capital, Labor, and Product Markets</i> . Joseph E. Stiglitz, 273-90. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	D86	CV: Stiglitz, Joseph E. 2013. "Credit Rationing and Collateral." In <i>Selected Works of Joseph E. Stiglitz. Volume II: Information and Economic Analysis: Applications to Capital, Labor, and Product Markets</i> . Joseph E. Stiglitz, 159-77. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	D86	CV: Stiglitz, Joseph E. 2013. "Incentive Effects of Termination: Applications to the Credit and Labor Markets." In <i>Selected Works of Joseph E. Stiglitz. Volume II: Information and Economic Analysis: Applications to Capital, Labor, and Product Markets</i> . Joseph E. Stiglitz, 141-58. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	D86	Dequech, David. 2013. "Is Money a Convention and/or a Creature of the State? The Convention of Acceptability, the State, Contracts, and Taxes." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 36(2): 251-73. This article begins by presenting the idea of money as a convention, first in the economics of conventions and then in post Keynesian economics, also examining whether and how one can reconcile money as a convention with Keynes's essential properties of money. The article then considers the view of money as a creature of the state, in two versions, which connect money to contracts or to taxes, respectively. Finally, it further explores the monetary foundations of a market economy, the conventional foundation of money, and the role of the state. Acknowledging that money is ultimately or fundamentally a convention requires recognizing limits to the state's ability to impose its money on the private agents. At the same time, the state is usually in a much better position than any private agent to influence the process through which the convention of acceptability of money emerges and is reproduced. A stronger proposition is that without state money there would be no stable money in a market economy. Both the fundamental conventionality of money and the essential role of the state can be thus emphasized.
2013	F38	Wu, Chia-Wei, and Tien-Wang Tsaur. 2013. "Tobin Tax Effects under Currency Substitution: Real Exchange Rate Dynamics and Stability. (In Chinese. With English summary)." <i>Academia Economic Papers</i> , 41(4): 559-96. This paper extends the model of Tsaur (2011) to include a Tobin tax. It proposes to examine how the real exchange rate will be affected by an increase in the Tobin tax, and investigate how the monetary expansion and the Tobin tax coordinate to maintain the real exchange rate stability. The major findings are as follows: (1) In the long run, the rise of the Tobin tax rate would cause the real exchange rate to decrease, output to increase, and real foreign currency balances to decrease, but whether the real balances increase or decrease depends on the magnitude between the currency substitution elasticities. (2) In the short run, the magnitude of foreign inflation rates is crucial in influencing the behavior of real exchange rates, (i.e., real exchange rates may overshoot, undershoot or misjump around their equilibrium values) while the magnitude of the effect of the Tobin tax on the stock of foreign currency and other structure parameters in the model are key elements to determine the degree of real exchange rate movements. (3) The range of an increase in the rate of the Tobin tax should be smaller than monetary expansion in order to maintain real exchange rate stability. It is shown that if the degree of currency substitution is higher, the range of an increase in the rate of the Tobin tax should be bigger; if the cost elasticity of holding foreign currency is higher, the range of an increase in the rate of the Tobin tax should be smaller.
2013	F38	Gandhi, Dheeraj, and I. C. Kashyap. 2013. "A Journey from FERA to FEMA and Its Impact on FOREX." <i>International Journal of Research in Commerce, Economics and Management</i> , 3(7): 10-14. This research topic is undertaken in order to understand provisions laid by FERA (Foreign Exchange Regulation Act) and the difficulty or problems faced by the individuals in abiding the provisions and also the problems faced by the government to raise foreign investment in the country. It was due to the stringent and aggressive provisions of FERA, that the need for introduction of FEMA (Foreign Exchange Management Act) was felt. After liberalization when the global markets were opened for trading and investing provisions of FERA was acting like obstacles in raising foreign currency. FEMA was introduced with the view to simplify provisions and encourage foreign investment in the country. This research paper focuses on introduction of FEMA which had a positive impact on foreign exchange (FOREX) as well as on money supply, Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and Foreign Institutional Investors (FIIs).
2013	G02	CV: Nesvetailova, Anastasia. 2013. "Beyond the Political Economy of Hyman Minsky: What Financial Innovation Means Today." In <i>Financial Crisis, Labour Markets and Institutions</i> , ed. Sebastiano Fadda and Pasquale Tridico, 60-78. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	G38	CV: Capponi, Agostino. 2013. "Pricing and Mitigation of Counterparty Credit Exposures." In <i>Handbook on Systemic Risk</i> , ed. Jean-Pierre Fouque and Joseph A. Langsam, 485-511. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2013	H25	CV: Besley, Timothy, Neil Meads, and Paolo Surico. 2013. "Risk Heterogeneity and Credit Supply: Evidence from the Mortgage Market." In <i>NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2012</i> , ed. Daron Acemoglu, Jonathan Parker and Michael Woodford, 375-419. Number 27. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	H25	CV: Peydro, Jose-Luis. 2013. "Risk Heterogeneity and Credit Supply: Evidence from the Mortgage Market: Comment." In <i>NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2012</i> , ed. Daron Acemoglu, Jonathan Parker and Michael Woodford, 420-28. Number 27. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	H25	CV: Salanie, Bernard. 2013. "Risk Heterogeneity and Credit Supply: Evidence from the Mortgage Market: Comment." In <i>NBER Macroeconomics Annual 2012</i> , ed. Daron Acemoglu, Jonathan Parker and Michael Woodford, 429-36. Number 27. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	H77	Saiag, Hadrien. 2013. "Le trueque argentin ou la question du federalisme monetaire (1995-2002). (Considering Monetary Federalism from the Argentinian Trueque [1995-2002]. With English summary)." <i>Revue Francaise de Socio-economie</i> , 0(2): 69-89. This paper presents a reflection on monetary federalism from the history of the Argentinian complementary currencies (trueque). The first national trueque system (RGT, 1995-2000) is analyzed as a form of monetary federalism. It is characterized by the decentralization of money-issuing and the uniqueness of the unit of account. This model has been challenged by two systems based on the centralization of money-issuing (RGT, 2001-2002 and RTZO, 2000-2002). The crisis that threatened the trueque in 2002 reveals ethical and political implications of the question of money-issuing.
2013	J63	CV: Stiglitz, Joseph E. 2013. "Incentive Effects of Termination: Applications to the Credit and Labor Markets." In <i>Selected Works of Joseph E. Stiglitz. Volume II: Information and Economic Analysis: Applications to Capital, Labor, and Product Markets</i> . Joseph E. Stiglitz, 141-58. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	L22	CV: Jeon, Bang Nam, and Ji Wu. 2013. "Foreign Banks, Monetary Policy, and Crises: Evidence from Bank-Level Panel Data in Asia." In <i>Global Banking, Financial Markets and Crises</i> , ed. Bang Nam Jeon and Maria Pia Olivero, 91-113. International Finance Review series, vol. 14. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	L22	CV: Galindo, Arturo J., Alejandro Izquierdo, and Liliana Rojas-Suarez. 2013. "Financial Integration and Foreign Banks in Latin America: How Do They Impact the Transmission of External Financial Shocks?." In <i>Global Banking, Financial Markets and Crises</i> , ed. Bang Nam Jeon and Maria Pia Olivero, 305-39. International Finance Review series, vol. 14. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2013	M31	Naqvi, Mona, and James Southgate. 2013. "Banknotes, Local Currencies and Central Bank Objectives." <i>Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin</i>, 53(4): 317-25. A few towns and cities in the United Kingdom have set up local currency schemes to promote local sustainability. The schemes issue paper instruments with some similar design features to banknotes. This article explains how these instruments differ from banknotes. The size, structure, and backing arrangements of existing schemes mean that local currencies are unlikely to pose a risk to the Bank's monetary and financial stability objectives. Nonetheless, consumers should be aware that local currency instruments do not benefit from the same level of consumer protection as banknotes.
2013	M41	Khaskheli, G. H., Aqeel Ahmed, and Kalim Hyder. 2013. "The Behavior and Determinants of the Currency Deposit Ratio in Pakistan." <i>State Bank of Pakistan Research Bulletin</i>, 9(1): 82-101.
2013	M42	CV: Andersson, Martin, Uldis Cerps, and Martin Noreus. 2013. "The Case for Analytical Supervision: A Swedish Perspective." In <i>Financial Supervision in the 21st Century</i> , ed. A. Joanne Kellermann, Jakob de Haan and Femke de Vries, 33-46. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	N01	CV: Kleer, Richard. 2013. "Wennerlind's Casualties of Credit: The History of Fiduciary Money: A Work in Progress." In <i>Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology: A Research Annual</i> , ed. Jeff E. Biddle and Ross B. Emmett, 207-16. Research in the History of Economic Thought and Methodology series, volume 31-A. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2013	O21	CV: Vidal, Gregorio, and Wesley C. Marshall. 2013. "Financial Flows and Mexico's Disintegrated Spaces of Production." In <i>Monetary Economies of Production: Banking and Financial Circuits and the Role of the State: Essays in Honour of Alain Parguez</i> . Alain Parguez, 160-78. Edited by Louis-Philippe Rochon and Mario Seccareccia. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	O32	Chu, Angus C., and Ching-Chong Lai. 2013. "Money and the Welfare Cost of Inflation in an R&D Growth Model." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i>, 45(1): 233-49. This study analyzes the effects of inflation on R&D and innovation-driven growth. In the theoretical section, we incorporate money demand into a quality-ladder model with elastic labor supply and derive the following result. If the elasticity of substitution between consumption and the real money balance is less (greater) than unity, then R&D and the growth rate of output would be decreasing (increasing) in the growth rate of money supply. Quantitatively, decreasing inflation in the U.S. to achieve price stability improves social welfare, and the welfare gain is equivalent to at least 0.5% of annual consumption. In the empirical section, we use cross-country data to establish a negative and statistically significant relationship between inflation and R&D.
2013	P28	Ratti, Ronald A., and Joaquin L. Vespignani. 2013. "Liquidity and Crude Oil Prices: China's Influence over 1996-2011." <i>Economic Modelling</i>, 33(0): 517-25. Movement in China's money supply is shown to drive the movement in world money supply over the last fifteen years. Structural shocks to G3 (U.S., Eurozone, and Japan) real M2 and to China's real M2 are both large over 1996:1-2011:12. The cumulative impact of real G3 M2 shocks on real oil prices is small and statistically insignificant. In contrast, the cumulative impact of China's real M2 on the real price of crude oil is large and statistically significant. Following a sharp fall in real oil price in the last half of 2008, the cumulative impact of China's real M2 on the real price of crude oil is particularly substantial in the recovery of oil price during 2009 from a low of \$41.68 for January 2009. The analysis sheds light on the causes of movement in oil prices over the last fifteen years and in assessing the relative importance of China in the upsurge of the real price of crude oil.
2013	Q54	Rozenberg, Julie, Stephane Hallegatte, Baptiste Perrissin-Fabert, and Jean-Charles Hourcade. 2013. "Funding Low-Carbon Investments in the Absence of a Carbon Tax." <i>Climate Policy</i>, 13(1): 134-41. Introducing a carbon tax is difficult, partly because it suggests that current generations have to make sacrifices for the benefit of future generations. However, the climate change externality could be corrected without such a sacrifice. It is possible to set a carbon value, and use it to create 'carbon certificates' that can be accepted as part of commercial banks' legal reserves. These certificates can be distributed to low-carbon projects, and be exchanged by investors against concessional loans, reducing capital costs for low-carbon projects. As the issuance of carbon certificates would increase the quantity of money, it will either lead to accelerated inflation or induce the Central Bank to raise interest rates. Low-carbon projects will thus have access to cheaper loans at the expense of either 'regular' investors (in case of higher interest rates) or of lenders and depositors (in case of accelerated inflation). Within this scheme, mitigation expenditures are compensated by a reduction in regular investments, so that immediate consumption is maintained. It uses future generation wealth to pay for a hedge against climate change. This framework is not as efficient as a carbon tax but is politically easier to implement and represents an interesting step in the trajectory towards a low-carbon economy.
2013	R28	THE SAME AS A14 CV: Jaffee, Dwight, and John M. Quigley. 2013. "The Future of the Government-Sponsored Enterprises: The Role for Government in the US Mortgage Market." In <i>Housing and the Financial Crisis</i> , ed. Edward L. Glaeser and Todd Sinai, 361-417. National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	R38	THE SAME AS A14 CV: Jaffee, Dwight, and John M. Quigley. 2013. "The Future of the Government-Sponsored Enterprises: The Role for Government in the US Mortgage Market." In <i>Housing and the Financial Crisis</i> , ed. Edward L. Glaeser and Todd Sinai, 361-417. National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	Z13	CV: McCauley, Robert N. 2013. "The Japanese Boom and Bust: "Lean" and "Clean" Lessons." In <i>The Handbook of the Political Economy of Financial Crises</i> , ed. Martin H. Wolfson and Gerald A. Epstein, 578-601. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.

Table E51.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)*
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D10	Household Behavior: General
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D62	Externalities
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F22	International Migration
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F39	International Finance: Other
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economics
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	Regional Development Planning and Policy
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E51: Balance of Links

278	Links in 2005
115	New links in 2006-2013
429	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E51 is equal to 3.93 AS.

Общий объем раздела E51 — 3,93 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E51.E.

E52 Monetary Policy ¹

Table E52.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	24	64	40	2.67	0.07	0.08	General Economics and Teaching
B	202	451	249	2.23	0.58	0.54	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	466	1,154	688	2.48	1.35	1.38	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	494	1,225	731	2.48	1.43	1.47	Microeconomics
E	22,494	52,503	30,009	2.33	65.14	62.79	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	4,493	9,085	4,592	2.02	13.01	10.87	International Economics
G	1,546	5,918	4,372	3.83	4.48	7.08	Financial Economics
H	316	1,020	704	3.23	0.92	1.22	Public Economics
I	25	87	62	3.48	0.07	0.10	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	206	477	271	2.32	0.60	0.57	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	11	30	19	2.73	0.03	0.04	Law and Economics
L	215	606	391	2.82	0.62	0.72	Industrial Organization
M	10	39	29	3.9	0.03	0.05	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	438	955	517	2.18	1.27	1.14	Economic History
O	2,439	7,337	4,898	3.01	7.06	8.77	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	983	1,942	959	1.98	2.85	2.32	Economic Systems
Q	74	313	239	4.23	0.21	0.37	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	94	376	282	4	0.27	0.45	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	3	32	29	10.67	0.01	0.04	Other Special Topics
S	34,533	83,614	49,081	2.42	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E52.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	16	40	24	2.5	0.05	0.05	General Economics
A2	8	24	16	3	0.02	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	24	64	40	2.67	0.07	0.08	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	37	54	17	1.46	0.11	0.06	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	80	160	80	2	0.23	0.19	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	53	150	97	2.83	0.15	0.18	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	15	29	14	1.93	0.04	0.03	Economic Methodology
B5	17	58	41	3.41	0.05	0.07	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	202	451	249	2.23	0.58	0.54	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.00	General
C1	16	73	57	4.56	0.05	0.09	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	54	126	72	2.33	0.16	0.15	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	91	215	124	2.36	0.26	0.26	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	35	59	24	1.69	0.10	0.07	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	203	494	291	2.43	0.59	0.59	Econometric Modeling
C6	35	97	62	2.77	0.10	0.12	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	13	48	35	3.69	0.04	0.06	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	14	26	12	1.86	0.04	0.03	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	2	12	10	6	0.01	0.01	Design of Experiments
C	466	1,154	688	2.48	1.35	1.38	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	4	17	13	4.25	0.01	0.02	General
D1	17	80	63	4.71	0.05	0.10	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	13	26	13	2	0.04	0.03	Production and Organizations
D3	20	49	29	2.45	0.06	0.06	Distribution
D4	25	44	19	1.76	0.07	0.05	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	33	67	34	2.03	0.10	0.08	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	9	23	14	2.56	0.03	0.03	Welfare Economics
D7	134	290	156	2.16	0.39	0.35	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	237	621	384	2.62	0.69	0.74	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	Intertemporal Choice
D	494	1,225	731	2.48	1.43	1.47	Microeconomics
E0	23	53	30	2.3	0.07	0.06	General
E1	442	1,139	697	2.58	1.28	1.36	General Aggregative Models
E2	825	2,630	1805	3.19	2.39	3.15	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	3,793	8,908	5,115	2.35	10.98	10.65	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	2,456	6,656	4,200	2.71	7.11	7.96	Money and Interest Rates
E5	12,764	28,656	15892	2.25	36.96	34.27	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	2,191	4,461	2,270	2.04	6.34	5.34	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	22,494	52,503	30,009	2.33	65.14	62.79	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	80	121	41	1.51	0.23	0.14	General
F1	127	393	266	3.09	0.37	0.47	Trade
F2	84	222	138	2.64	0.24	0.27	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	3,089	6,270	3,181	2.03	8.95	7.50	International Finance
F4	1,110	2,007	897	1.81	3.21	2.40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	2	53	51	26.5	0.01	0.06	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	1	19	18	19	0.00	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	4,493	9,085	4,592	2.02	13.01	10.87	International Economics
G0	3	1,052	1,049	350.67	0.01	1.26	General
G1	501	1,524	1,023	3.04	1.45	1.82	General Financial Markets
G2	925	2,972	2,047	3.21	2.68	3.55	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	117	370	253	3.16	0.34	0.44	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	1,546	5,918	4,372	3.83	4.48	7.08	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	10	38	28	3.8	0.03	0.05	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	35	111	76	3.17	0.10	0.13	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	10	15	5	1.5	0.03	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	5	13	8	2.6	0.01	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	44	111	67	2.52	0.13	0.13	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	186	682	496	3.67	0.54	0.82	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	19	31	12	1.63	0.06	0.04	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	7	19	12	2.71	0.02	0.02	Miscellaneous Issues
H	316	1,020	704	3.23	0.92	1.22	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	1	23	22	23	0.00	0.03	Health
I2	4	8	4	2	0.01	0.01	Education and Research Institutions
I3	20	56	36	2.8	0.06	0.07	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	25	87	62	3.48	0.07	0.10	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	3	28	25	9.33	0.01	0.03	General
J1	17	41	24	2.41	0.05	0.05	Demographic Economics
J2	35	82	47	2.34	0.10	0.10	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	29	71	42	2.45	0.08	0.08	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	12	27	15	2.25	0.03	0.03	Particular Labor Markets
J5	62	123	61	1.98	0.18	0.15	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	47	102	55	2.17	0.14	0.12	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	1	2	1	2	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	206	477	271	2.32	0.60	0.57	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	5	13	8	2.6	0.01	0.02	Basic Areas of Law
K2	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Regulation and Business Law
K3	1	5	4	5	0.00	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	11	30	19	2.73	0.03	0.04	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	63	151	88	2.4	0.18	0.18	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	36	121	85	3.36	0.10	0.14	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	24	42	18	1.75	0.07	0.05	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	4	5	1	1.25	0.01	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	31	168	137	5.42	0.09	0.20	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	26	60	34	2.31	0.08	0.07	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	3	13	10	4.33	0.01	0.02	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	19	36	17	1.89	0.06	0.04	Industry Studies: Services
L9	9	10	1	1.11	0.03	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	215	606	391	2.82	0.62	0.72	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	3	10	7	3.33	0.01	0.01	Business Administration
M2	1	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	1	3	2	3	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	4	23	19	5.75	0.01	0.03	Accounting and Auditing
M5	1	2	1	2	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	10	39	29	3.9	0.03	0.05	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	1	3	2	3	0.00	0.00	General
N1	257	538	281	2.09	0.74	0.64	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	134	317	183	2.37	0.39	0.38	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	4	7	3	1.75	0.01	0.01	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	35	79	44	2.26	0.10	0.09	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	1	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	1	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	438	955	517	2.18	1.27	1.14	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	1,030	3,340	2,310	3.24	2.98	3.99	Economic Development
O2	1,028	3,173	2,145	3.09	2.98	3.79	Development Planning and Policy
O3	39	84	45	2.15	0.11	0.10	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	254	579	325	2.28	0.74	0.69	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	88	161	73	1.83	0.25	0.19	Economywide Country Studies
O	2,439	7,337	4,898	3.01	7.06	8.77	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	41	87	46	2.12	0.12	0.10	Capitalist Systems
P2	476	958	482	2.01	1.38	1.15	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	450	841	391	1.87	1.30	1.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	13	50	37	3.85	0.04	0.06	Other Economic Systems
P5	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	983	1,942	959	1.98	2.85	2.32	Economic Systems
Q0	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.01	General
Q1	24	71	47	2.96	0.07	0.08	Agriculture
Q2	7	10	3	1.43	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	6	30	24	5	0.02	0.04	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	36	177	141	4.92	0.10	0.21	Energy
Q5	1	14	13	14	0.00	0.02	Environmental Economics
Q	74	313	239	4.23	0.21	0.37	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	43	100	57	2.33	0.12	0.12	General Regional Economics
R2	16	51	35	3.19	0.05	0.06	Household Analysis
R3	34	219	185	6.44	0.10	0.26	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	1	6	5	6	0.00	0.01	Regional Government Analysis
R	94	376	282	4	0.27	0.45	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	3	32	29	10.67	0.01	0.04	Other Special Topics
S	34,533	83,614	49,081	2.42	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E52.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	11	27	16	2.45	0.03	0.03	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	1	3	2	3	0	0	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	4	5	1	1.25	0.01	0.01	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A21	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	7	21	14	3	0.02	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B11	5	6	1	1.2	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	13	21	8	1.62	0.04	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	16	17	1	1.06	0.05	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	1	4	3	4	0	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B19	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	70	142	72	2.03	0.2	0.17	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	1	1	0	1	0	0	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	1	2	1	2	0	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	4	9	5	2.25	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	51	147	96	2.88	0.15	0.18	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	15	28	13	1.87	0.04	0.03	Economic Methodology
B51	5	8	3	1.6	0.01	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	3	13	10	4.33	0.01	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	9	32	23	3.56	0.03	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C00	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C10	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	8	41	33	5.13	0.02	0.05	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Estimation: General
C14	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C22	32	79	47	2.47	0.09	0.09	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	18	31	13	1.72	0.05	0.04	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	1	3	2	3	0	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C30	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	1	2	1	2	0	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	79	172	93	2.18	0.23	0.21	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	8	29	21	3.63	0.02	0.03	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C39	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	1	1	0	1	0	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C43	29	50	21	1.72	0.08	0.06	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	1	1	0	1	0	0	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	4	5	1	1.25	0.01	0.01	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	9	13	4	1.44	0.03	0.02	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	69	202	133	2.93	0.2	0.24	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	36	82	46	2.28	0.1	0.1	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	89	170	81	1.91	0.26	0.2	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	1	2	1	2	0	0	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	18	38	20	2.11	0.05	0.05	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	5	22	17	4.4	0.01	0.03	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	5	28	23	5.6	0.01	0.03	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C67	1	1	0	1	0	0	Input-Output Models
C68	5	6	1	1.2	0.01	0.01	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C70	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Cooperative Games
C72	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.01	Noncooperative Games
C73	5	12	7	2.4	0.01	0.01	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.02	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C80	1	1	0	1	0	0	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C82	13	19	6	1.46	0.04	0.02	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C90	1	3	2	3	0	0	Design of Experiments: General
C92	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D02	4	15	11	3.75	0.01	0.02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D11	3	8	5	2.67	0.01	0.01	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	4	19	15	4.75	0.01	0.02	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	8	47	39	5.88	0.02	0.06	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	1	2	1	2	0	0	Consumer Protection
D19	1	1	0	1	0	0	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D21	5	6	1	1.2	0.01	0.01	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	2	4	2	2	0.01	0	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	6	13	7	2.17	0.02	0.02	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	20	49	29	2.45	0.06	0.06	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	1	2	1	2	0	0	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	18	29	11	1.61	0.05	0.03	Auctions
D46	1	1	0	1	0	0	Value Theory
D50	5	9	4	1.8	0.01	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	8	12	4	1.5	0.02	0.01	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	7	13	6	1.86	0.02	0.02	Incomplete Markets
D53	1	8	7	8	0	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	2	4	2	2	0.01	0	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	10	21	11	2.1	0.03	0.03	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	1	4	3	4	0	0	Welfare Economics: General
D61	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.01	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	5	7	2	1.4	0.01	0.01	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	1	0	1	0	0	Altruism; Philanthropy
D71	6	10	4	1.67	0.02	0.01	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	111	231	120	2.08	0.32	0.28	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	4	10	6	2.5	0.01	0.01	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	12	30	18	2.5	0.03	0.04	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	4	13	9	3.25	0.01	0.02	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D81	21	48	27	2.29	0.06	0.06	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	37	112	75	3.03	0.11	0.13	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	63	183	120	2.9	0.18	0.22	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	112	257	145	2.29	0.32	0.31	Expectations; Speculations
D90	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Intertemporal Choice: General
E00	15	31	16	2.07	0.04	0.04	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	8	15	7	1.88	0.02	0.02	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	34	56	22	1.65	0.1	0.07	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	8	9	1	1.13	0.02	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	175	585	410	3.34	0.51	0.7	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	116	316	200	2.72	0.34	0.38	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	108	170	62	1.57	0.31	0.2	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	1	1	0	1	0	0	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	11	27	16	2.45	0.03	0.03	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	79	198	119	2.51	0.23	0.24	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	111	247	136	2.23	0.32	0.3	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	186	1,307	1,121	7.03	0.54	1.56	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	421	805	384	1.91	1.22	0.96	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	8	18	10	2.25	0.02	0.02	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	6	21	15	3.5	0.02	0.03	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	35	89	54	2.54	0.1	0.11	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	2,873	6,161	3,288	2.14	8.32	7.37	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	769	2,445	1,676	3.18	2.23	2.92	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	115	212	97	1.84	0.33	0.25	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	1	1	0	1	0	0	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	86	187	101	2.17	0.25	0.22	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	231	431	200	1.87	0.67	0.52	Demand for Money
E42	440	731	291	1.66	1.27	0.87	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	1161	3,117	1,956	2.68	3.36	3.73	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	499	2,117	1,618	4.24	1.44	2.53	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	38	72	34	1.89	0.11	0.09	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	1	1	0	1	0	0	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	69	147	78	2.13	0.2	0.18	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	550	1,114	564	2.03	1.59	1.33	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	9,987	21,821	11,834	2.18	28.92	26.1	Monetary Policy
E58	2,157	5,572	3,415	2.58	6.25	6.66	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	1	2	1	2	0	0	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	63	143	80	2.27	0.18	0.17	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	242	424	182	1.75	0.7	0.51	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	1,135	2,454	1,319	2.16	3.29	2.93	Fiscal Policy
E63	476	888	412	1.87	1.38	1.06	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	25	45	20	1.8	0.07	0.05	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	175	354	179	2.02	0.51	0.42	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	75	153	78	2.04	0.22	0.18	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	5	14	9	2.8	0.01	0.02	Global Outlook
F02	75	106	31	1.41	0.22	0.13	International Economic Order
F10	3	16	13	5.33	0.01	0.02	Trade: General
F11	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	31	62	31	2	0.09	0.07	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F14	37	180	143	4.86	0.11	0.22	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	39	108	69	2.77	0.11	0.13	Economic Integration
F16	13	17	4	1.31	0.04	0.02	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F20	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	59	129	70	2.19	0.17	0.15	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	International Migration
F23	21	69	48	3.29	0.06	0.08	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	84	165	81	1.96	0.24	0.2	International Finance: General
F31	1,163	2,441	1,278	2.1	3.37	2.92	Foreign Exchange
F32	307	660	353	2.15	0.89	0.79	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	828	1717	889	2.07	2.4	2.05	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	69	194	125	2.81	0.2	0.23	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	3	15	12	5	0.01	0.02	Foreign Aid
F36	630	1,036	406	1.64	1.82	1.24	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	5	38	33	7.6	0.01	0.05	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F40	10	32	22	3.2	0.03	0.04	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	476	921	445	1.93	1.38	1.1	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	579	833	254	1.44	1.68	1	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	24	79	55	3.29	0.07	0.09	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	1	109	108	109	0	0.13	International Business Cycles
F47	20	33	13	1.65	0.06	0.04	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F50	1	9	8	9	0	0.01	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F55	1	39	38	39	0	0.05	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	1	4	3	4	0	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
G00	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Financial Economics: General
G01	1	1,046	1,045	1046	0	1.25	Financial Crises
G10	59	136	77	2.31	0.17	0.16	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	18	58	40	3.22	0.05	0.07	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	208	600	392	2.88	0.6	0.72	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	38	88	50	2.32	0.11	0.11	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	65	245	180	3.77	0.19	0.29	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	81	309	228	3.81	0.23	0.37	International Financial Markets
G18	32	80	48	2.5	0.09	0.1	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	70	151	81	2.16	0.2	0.18	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	639	1,885	1,246	2.95	1.85	2.25	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	5	12	7	2.4	0.01	0.01	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	10	39	29	3.9	0.03	0.05	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	3	23	20	7.67	0.01	0.03	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	198	862	664	4.35	0.57	1.03	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	22	37	15	1.68	0.06	0.04	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	31	70	39	2.26	0.09	0.08	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	37	190	153	5.14	0.11	0.23	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	1	12	11	12	0	0.01	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	19	42	23	2.21	0.06	0.05	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	4	10	6	2.5	0.01	0.01	Payout Policy
G38	3	9	6	3	0.01	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H10	1	2	1	2	0	0	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	9	33	24	3.67	0.03	0.04	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	9	25	16	2.78	0.03	0.03	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	11	24	13	2.18	0.03	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	3	9	6	3	0.01	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	7	20	13	2.86	0.02	0.02	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	3	18	15	6	0.01	0.02	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	Tax Evasion
H30	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H31	4	6	2	1.5	0.01	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H41	5	9	4	1.8	0.01	0.01	Public Goods
H50	23	57	34	2.48	0.07	0.07	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H54	3	15	12	5	0.01	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	14	23	9	1.64	0.04	0.03	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	4	10	6	2.5	0.01	0.01	National Security and War
H60	17	35	18	2.06	0.05	0.04	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	18	102	84	5.67	0.05	0.12	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	51	151	100	2.96	0.15	0.18	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	100	391	291	3.91	0.29	0.47	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	1	1	0	1	0	0	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	1	3	2	3	0	0	State and Local Borrowing
H77	12	17	5	1.42	0.03	0.02	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H87	7	17	10	2.43	0.02	0.02	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I18	1	10	9	10	0	0.01	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Analysis of Education
I28	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Education: Government Policy
I30	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	4	8	4	2	0.01	0.01	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	5	18	13	3.6	0.01	0.02	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	10	24	14	2.4	0.03	0.03	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J00	1	1	0	1	0	0	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J08	2	27	25	13.5	0.01	0.03	Labor Economics Policies
J11	7	17	10	2.43	0.02	0.02	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J13	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	5	8	3	1.6	0.01	0.01	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J20	1	3	2	3	0	0	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	8	12	4	1.5	0.02	0.01	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	6	14	8	2.33	0.02	0.02	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	1	11	10	11	0	0.01	Labor Demand
J24	14	37	23	2.64	0.04	0.04	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	4	7	3	1.75	0.01	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	16	52	36	3.25	0.05	0.06	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	1	1	0	1	0	0	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	8	11	3	1.38	0.02	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J40	1	3	2	3	0	0	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	11	23	12	2.09	0.03	0.03	Labor Contracts
J50	7	16	9	2.29	0.02	0.02	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	29	64	35	2.21	0.08	0.08	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	22	36	14	1.64	0.06	0.04	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J58	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J60	5	8	3	1.6	0.01	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.01	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	1	1	0	1	0	0	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	3	8	5	2.67	0.01	0.01	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	23	51	28	2.22	0.07	0.06	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	4	12	8	3	0.01	0.01	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J68	9	11	2	1.22	0.03	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J80	1	2	1	2	0	0	Labor Standards: General
K10	3	10	7	3.33	0.01	0.01	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K13	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K22	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Business and Securities Law
K31	1	3	2	3	0	0	Labor Law
K42	2	4	2	2	0.01	0	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	1	2	1	2	0	0	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	25	82	57	3.28	0.07	0.1	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	1	4	3	4	0	0	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	8	20	12	2.5	0.02	0.02	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	4	6	2	1.5	0.01	0.01	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	24	37	13	1.54	0.07	0.04	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	1	1	0	1	0	0	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L22	1	1	0	1	0	0	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	1	2	1	2	0	0	Organization of Production
L24	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	30	102	72	3.4	0.09	0.12	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L32	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	23	34	11	1.48	0.07	0.04	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L43	1	1	0	1	0	0	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L51	20	147	127	7.35	0.06	0.18	Economics of Regulation
L52	11	20	9	1.82	0.03	0.02	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	24	45	21	1.88	0.07	0.05	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L63	1	1	0	1	0	0	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L67	1	1	0	1	0	0	Other Consumer Nondurables
L70	1	2	1	2	0	0	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L74	1	2	1	2	0	0	Construction
L80	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L86	12	12	0	1	0.03	0.01	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L96	4	4	0	1	0.01	0	Telecommunications
L97	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Utilities: General
L98	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M13	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	New Firms; Startups
M21	1	1	0	1	0	0	Business Economics
M37	1	2	1	2	0	0	Advertising
M41	4	14	10	3.5	0.01	0.02	Accounting
M51	1	1	0	1	0	0	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
N00	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: General
N10	43	84	41	1.95	0.12	0.1	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	20	45	25	2.25	0.06	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	86	204	118	2.37	0.25	0.24	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	29	61	32	2.1	0.08	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	62	105	43	1.69	0.18	0.13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	9	18	9	2	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	7	18	11	2.57	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	1	3	2	3	0	0	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	22	57	35	2.59	0.06	0.07	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	17	40	23	2.35	0.05	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N22	30	89	59	2.97	0.09	0.11	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	21	49	28	2.33	0.06	0.06	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	31	59	28	1.9	0.09	0.07	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	10	13	3	1.3	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N32	1	3	2	3	0	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N40	1	3	2	3	0	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	6	15	9	2.5	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	7	16	9	2.29	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	4	13	9	3.25	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	14	23	9	1.64	0.04	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N60	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N66	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N70	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N73	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N80	1	1	0	1	0	0	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N94	1	1	0	1	0	0	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
O10	14	30	16	2.14	0.04	0.04	Economic Development: General
O11	377	1,531	1,154	4.06	1.09	1.83	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	4	36	32	9	0.01	0.04	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	6	25	19	4.17	0.02	0.03	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	15	36	21	2.4	0.04	0.04	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	275	849	574	3.09	0.8	1.02	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	17	69	52	4.06	0.05	0.08	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	2	25	23	12.5	0.01	0.03	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	319	734	415	2.3	0.92	0.88	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	21	28	7	1.33	0.06	0.03	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	8	31	23	3.88	0.02	0.04	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	813	2,626	1,813	3.23	2.35	3.14	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	186	485	299	2.61	0.54	0.58	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	7	19	12	2.71	0.02	0.02	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.01	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	22	43	21	1.95	0.06	0.05	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O38	6	9	3	1.5	0.02	0.01	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	10	29	19	2.9	0.03	0.03	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	20	65	45	3.25	0.06	0.08	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	54	83	29	1.54	0.16	0.1	Monetary Growth Models

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O47	170	391	221	2.3	0.49	0.47	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O51	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	27	55	28	2.04	0.08	0.07	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	37	44	7	1.19	0.11	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	9	20	11	2.22	0.03	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	10	24	14	2.4	0.03	0.03	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Capitalist Enterprises
P16	36	72	36	2	0.1	0.09	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	1	2	1	2	0	0	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	8	9	1	1.13	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	54	75	21	1.39	0.16	0.09	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	11	13	2	1.18	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	381	806	425	2.12	1.1	0.96	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	1	11	10	11	0	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	1	10	9	10	0	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	18	24	6	1.33	0.05	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P30	9	9	0	1	0.03	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	13	17	4	1.31	0.04	0.02	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	1	2	1	2	0	0	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	243	433	190	1.78	0.7	0.52	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	133	289	156	2.17	0.39	0.35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	48	87	39	1.81	0.14	0.1	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P37	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P43	5	25	20	5	0.01	0.03	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	7	22	15	3.14	0.02	0.03	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P47	1	1	0	1	0	0	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P51	1	2	1	2	0	0	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	2	4	2	2	0.01	0	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q10	1	2	1	2	0	0	Agriculture: General
Q11	14	46	32	3.29	0.04	0.06	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	1	2	1	2	0	0	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	1	2	1	2	0	0	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	1	3	2	3	0	0	Agricultural Finance
Q15	1	1	0	1	0	0	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q17	1	9	8	9	0	0.01	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	4	5	1	1.25	0.01	0.01	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	1	1	0	1	0	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q23	2	4	2	2	0.01	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	1	1	0	1	0	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q28	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q33	4	17	13	4.25	0.01	0.02	Resource Booms
Q38	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	1	4	3	4	0	0	Energy: General
Q41	13	77	64	5.92	0.04	0.09	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	17	87	70	5.12	0.05	0.1	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	5	7	2	1.4	0.01	0.01	Energy: Government Policy
Q58	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	27	58	31	2.15	0.08	0.07	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
R12	13	36	23	2.77	0.04	0.04	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	1	1	0	1	0	0	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R15	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R21	9	35	26	3.89	0.03	0.04	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	1	1	0	1	0	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	6	13	7	2.17	0.02	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	5	22	17	4.4	0.01	0.03	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	23	176	153	7.65	0.07	0.21	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	1	9	8	9	0	0.01	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R50	1	1	0	1	0	0	Regional Government Analysis: General
Z00	1	1	0	1	0	0	Other Special Topics: General
Z13	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.01	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	34,533	83,275	48,742	2.41	100	99.6	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E52.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	3	0	General Economics: General
A14	2	0	Sociology of Economics
A20	1	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A23	1	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A33	1	0	Handbooks
B10	1	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B15	3	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B21	1	0	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B26	1	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B40	1	0	Economic Methodology: General
B50	5	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
C01	1	0	Econometrics
C18	1	0	Methodological Issues: General
C19	1	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	1	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C34	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C41	1	0	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C46	2	0	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C54	6	0.01	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C58	21	0.03	Financial Econometrics
C83	6	0.01	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C91	4	0	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
D01	1	0	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D04	1	0	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	2	0	Household Behavior: General
D13	1	0	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D22	3	0	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D62	1	0	Externalities
D70	3	0	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D85	3	0	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	5	0.01	Economics of Contract: Theory

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D91	6	0.01	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E02	7	0.01	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	2	0	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
F00	1	0	International Economics: General
F24	9	0.01	Remittances
F38	3	0	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	1	0	International Finance: Other
F53	1	0	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	2	0	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	2	0	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F62	7	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F65	8	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G17	8	0.01	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
H12	3	0	Crisis Management
H27	6	0.01	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	1	0	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H40	1	0	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H43	2	0	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	1	0	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H51	4	0	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	1	0	National Government Expenditures and Education
H57	1	0	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H68	3	0	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H83	2	0	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I10	5	0.01	Health: General
I11	2	0	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	6	0.01	Health Production
I20	4	0	Education and Research Institutions: General
J18	1	0	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J42	1	0	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J70	1	0	Labor Discrimination: General
K14	1	0	Criminal Law
K20	1	0	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	1	0	Antitrust Law
K33	1	0	International Law
K34	1	0	Tax Law
K40	1	0	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
L21	2	0	Business Objectives of the Firm
L26	8	0.01	Entrepreneurship
L31	1	0	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L53	1	0	Enterprise Policy
L61	10	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L66	3	0	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L72	2	0	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L82	2	0	Entertainment; Media
L85	2	0	Real Estate Services
L89	2	0	Industry Studies: Services: Other
M10	1	0	Business Administration: General
M12	1	0	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M15	1	0	IT Management
M31	1	0	Marketing
M40	2	0	Accounting and Auditing: General
M48	7	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M52	1	0	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N01	2	0	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N30	1	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N56	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N63	1	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N83	1	0	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
O25	3	0	Industrial Policy

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O34	1	0	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O43	10	0.01	Institutions and Growth
O44	1	0	Environment and Growth
O50	12	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
P10	3	0	Capitalist Systems: General
P13	2	0	Cooperative Enterprises
P28	2	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P36	1	0	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P42	1	0	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P48	1	0	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q01	6	0.01	Sustainable Development
Q02	5	0.01	Global Commodity Markets
Q16	1	0	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q21	1	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q30	3	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	4	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	2	0	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q37	1	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q42	1	0	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	1	0	Energy Forecasting
Q54	6	0.01	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	1	0	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R20	1	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R28	1	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R53	1	0	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	4	0	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z12	20	0.02	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	345	0.4	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

C58(21), Z12(20), O50(12), L61(10), O43(10), F24(9), F65(8), G17(8), L26(8), E02(7), F62(7), M48(7), C54(6), C83(6), D91(6), H27(6), I12(6), Q01(6), Q54(6), B50(5), D86(5), I10(5), Q02(5), C91(4), H51(4), I20(4), Q31(4), R58(4), A10(3), B15(3), D22(3), D70(3), D85(3), F38(3), H12(3), H68(3), L66(3), O25(3), P10(3), Q30(3), A14(2), C46(2), D10(2), E16(2), F54(2), F59(2), H43(2), H83(2), I11(2), L21(2), L72(2), L82(2), L85(2), L89(2), M40(2), N01(2), P13(2), P28(2), Q32(2), A20(1), A23(1), A33(1), B10(1), B21(1), B26(1), B40(1), C01(1), C18(1), C19(1), C21(1), C34(1), C35(1), C36(1), C38(1), C41(1), D01(1), D04(1), D13(1), D62(1), F00(1), F39(1), F53(1), H29(1), H40(1), H44(1), H52(1), H57(1), J18(1), J42(1), J70(1), K14(1), K20(1), K21(1), K33(1), K34(1), K40(1), L31(1), L53(1), M10(1), M12(1), M15(1), M31(1), M52(1), N30(1), N56(1), N63(1), N83(1), O34(1), O44(1), P36(1), P42(1), P48(1), Q16(1), Q21(1), Q37(1), Q42(1), Q47(1), Q56(1), R20(1), R28(1), R53(1).

Table E52.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
A20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D70	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	3
F24	1	0	1	1	3	1	1	1	9
F59	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
L26	1	1	1	0	0	1	3	1	8
L89	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
M48	2	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	7
P10	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	3
P42	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q01	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	2	6
Q32	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
Q56	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
Z12	1	2	1	4	3	4	0	5	20
B10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B50	0	1	1	1	1	0	0	1	5
C35	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D86	0	1	0	0	1	2	1	0	5
F00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F65	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	6	8
H43	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
H51	0	2	0	1	1	0	0	0	4
L53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M15	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O43	0	1	0	0	1	3	2	3	10
R58	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	1	4
A14	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
B40	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
G17	0	0	1	2	0	2	1	2	8
I20	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2	4
J18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K40	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L61	0	0	3	0	0	1	2	4	10
L66	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
N63	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q31	0	0	1	0	2	0	0	1	4
Q54	0	0	1	0	0	2	3	0	6
C19	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C54	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	6
E02	0	0	0	1	1	2	2	1	7
F53	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F62	0	0	0	2	0	0	3	2	7
H27	0	0	0	2	1	0	3	0	6
H52	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
K33	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L21	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
L72	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
N01	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
O25	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
O50	0	0	0	4	3	1	3	1	12
Q30	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	3
A10	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
B26	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C34	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C46	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
C58	0	0	0	0	4	7	7	3	21
C83	0	0	0	0	3	1	2	0	6
D85	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
D91	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3	6

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H83	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
I11	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
J42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J70	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L85	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
M12	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
B15	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
C01	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C91	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	4
D10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
D62	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H68	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
I10	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5
I12	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	6
K21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M52	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Q47	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
F54	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
K14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
N56	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
P36	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q02	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
R20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
A33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
B21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
N30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q37	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	13	12	13	14	16	22	14	19	123

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E52.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	A20	CV: Fontana, Giuseppe. 2006. "Telling Better Stories in Macroeconomic Textbooks: Monetary Policy, Endogenous Money and Aggregate Demand." In <i>Complexity, Endogenous Money and Macroeconomic Theory: Essays in Honour of Basil J. Moore</i> , ed. Mark Setterfield, 353-67. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass: Elgar.
2006	D02	de Rato, Rodrigo. 2006. "Building Better Institutions." <i>Cato Journal</i> , 26(2): 215-22.
2006	D70	CV: Buchanan, James M., Richard E. Wagner, and John Burton. 2006. "The Consequences of Mr Keynes: An Analysis of the Misuse of Economic Theory for Political Profiteering, with Proposals for Constitutional Disciplines." In <i>The Road to Economic Freedom. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Philip Booth and John Meadowcroft, 221-32. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar in association with the Institute of Economic Affairs.
2006	F24	Diss: Cruz Zuniga, Martha. 2006. Three Essays on International Transmission and Monetary Policy in Emerging Countries. PhD diss. Western Michigan University. This dissertation investigates two aspects of foreign shocks that affect emerging countries: U.S. monetary shocks and workers' remittances. My attention in particular centers on the macroeconomic impact of these foreign shocks. More specifically, in the first essay (chapter 2) I analyze the international transmission of U.S. monetary policy to emerging economies distinguishing between a direct transmission process and an augmented international transmission. In the augmented transmission mechanism, U.S. shocks may impact leading countries in different regions, and those countries' reactions then affect smaller countries. In the second essay (chapter 3) I investigate the effects of monetary policy on stock market returns of emerging countries, distinguishing between the impact of domestic monetary policy and the impact of U.S. monetary actions, the latter is designed to capture the international transmission to stock markets. Finally, in the last essay (chapter 4), I evaluate the impact of workers' remittances on money in developing countries under a framework where the monetary approach to the balance of payments and currency substitution are used. The empirical analysis in chapters 2 and 3 is conducted using a sample of countries from Asia and Latin America. Results are extracted from impulse responses derived from vector error correction (VEC) models. The estimation in chapter 4 relies on panel data and three-stage least squares regressions for a sample of Latin American countries with strong remittance presence. The results presented in this dissertation indicate that emerging economies are impacted by U.S. monetary actions and by workers' remittances. Emerging economies seem to benefit from contractionary monetary policy actions originated in the United States because output in emerging economies shows a positive response. In addition, some evidence of the significance of U.S. monetary actions on stock markets in emerging economies is found. In these countries, stock markets receive a significant influence from domestic and foreign monetary policy actions. In particular, increases in interest rates, which correspond to contractionary monetary policy, reduce stock market returns. With respect to workers' remittances, they exert a negative impact on the money demand in developing economies, which suggests that remittances can be a factor that may accelerate the currency substitution process in these countries.
2006	F59	Vernengo, Matias. 2006. <i>The Political Economy of Monetary Institutions in Brazil: The Limits of the Inflation Targeting Strategy, 1999-2005.</i> University of Utah, Department of Economics, Working Paper Series, Department of Economics, University of Utah. The paper provides a critical analysis of the literature on monetary policy institutions. It presents a critique of the dominant notion of central bank independence, based on the literature on time-inconsistency of monetary policy. An alternative view that emphasizes the role of distributive conflict in establishing monetary policy regimes is developed and used to analyze the Brazilian inflation targeting regime implemented in 1999. The analysis suggests that financial or rentier's interests benefit from the current monetary regime, while manufacturing and worker's interests bear the costs.
2006	L26	Choi, Young Rok, and Phillip H. Phan. 2006. "The Influences of Economic and Technology Policy on the Dynamics of New Firm Formation." <i>Small Business Economics</i> , 26(5): 493-503. This study attempts to reveal how macroeconomic and technology policies that encompass the opportunity and individual drivers of entrepreneurship explain the dynamics of new firm formation in a country. To do so we rely on the Schumpeterian, industrial organization, and labor economics traditions of entrepreneurship, and performed an exploratory test with longitudinal U.S. data from 1968 to 1993. The results of this study suggest that R&D investments, patents, economic concentration, pro-competition policy, and labor mobility are important areas in which government policy can influence the intensity of new firm formation.
2006	L89	Ercolani, Marco G., and Jayasri Dutta. 2006. <i>The Euro-changeover and Euro-inflation: Evidence from Eurostat's HICP.</i> Department of Economics, University of Birmingham, Discussion Papers. Though anecdotal evidence suggests that retail price inflation increased temporarily in January 2002 when Euro notes and coins were introduced, the evidence from official statistics largely refutes this. We test for the presence of a sudden temporary increase in inflation for Euro-changeover countries. We use

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the countries that did not join the Euro: Denmark, Sweden and the UK; as a control group. Though the results are sensitive to the estimation method, we do uncover weak evidence of a minor increase in aggregate inflation in January 2002 for the countries that did join the Euro. Similar tests for the Restaurant sector find a strong Euro-changeover effect on temporary inflation. Summary tests for 129 other price sub-categories are also discussed.
2006	M48	CV: Lowe, Philip, and Glenn Stevens. 2006. "Procyclical Financial Behavior: What Can Be Done?." In <i>Procyclicality of Financial Systems in Asia</i> , ed. Stefan Gerlach and Paul Gruenwald, 137-60. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	M48	CV: Gudmundsson, Mar. 2006. "Comments on "Procyclical Financial Behavior: What Can Be Done?."." In <i>Procyclicality of Financial Systems in Asia</i> , ed. Stefan Gerlach and Paul Gruenwald, 161-67. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	P10	Booth, Philip, and John Meadowcroft, eds. 2006. <i>The Road to Economic Freedom. 2 vols., An Elgar Reference Collection.</i> Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. In association with the Institute of Economic Affairs. Thirty-eight previously published papers explore the market economy. Papers focus on monetary policy and price stability; unemployment; the economics of government; government regulation and the size of government; the power of language and ideas; and socialism.
2006	P42 Z12	Ahmed, Habib. 2006. "Money and Exchange Rate in an Islamic Economy." <i>Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance</i> , 2(1): 43-58. The paper discusses the nature of money in an Islamic economy and determines its value (exchange rate). The determinants of the demand for and the supply of money from an Islamic perspective are first discussed. Money supply in an Islamic economy is backed by claims on assets, gold, and foreign currency. A monetarist model of an exchange rate determination from an Islamic viewpoint is then outlined. The model indicates that as long as the money supply increases in the same proportion as the increase in money demand, the exchange rate will be stable. The paper shows that transactions based on Islamic principles have some inherent features of exchange rate stability. Policy implications for stable exchange rate are also pointed out. The establishment of Islamic institutions and financial instruments, however, are preconditions to the development of an international environment that will enable economies to pursue exchange rate policies in accordance to Shariah principles.
2006	Q01 Q56	CV: O'Hara, Phillip Anthony. 2006. "A New Neoliberal Social Structure of Accumulation for Sustainable Global Growth and Development?." In <i>Alternative Theories of the State</i> , ed. Steven Pressman, 91-112. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	Q32	CV: Strand, Jon, and B. Gabriela Mundaca. 2006. "Impacts of Macroeconomic Policies on the Environment, Natural Resources, and Welfare in Developing Countries." In <i>Economic Development and Environmental Sustainability: New Policy Options</i> , ed. Ramon Lopez and Michael A. Toman, 90-121. Initiative for Policy Dialogue Series. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	Q56	THE SAME AS Q01 CV: O'Hara, Phillip Anthony. 2006. "A New Neoliberal Social Structure of Accumulation for Sustainable Global Growth and Development?."
2006	Z12	THE SAME AS P42 Ahmed, Habib. 2006. "Money and Exchange Rate in an Islamic Economy." <i>Journal of Islamic Economics and Finance</i> , 2(1): 43-58.
2007		
2007	B10	O'Brien, D. P. 2007. <i>The Development of Monetary Economics: A Modern Perspective on Monetary Controversies</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Examines monetary controversies to provide a historical perspective on modern understanding of monetary policy. Discusses Jean Bodin's analysis of inflation; John Law--money and trade considered; the rate of interest--John Locke and his critics; the currency and banking controversy; monetary base control; the lender of last resort concept; Walter Bagehot and stabilization; Thomas Joplin's model--a formal statement; and stability with an inbuilt cycle.
2007	B50	Hein, Eckhard, and Achim Truger, eds. 2007. <i>Money, Distribution and Economic Policy: Alternatives to Orthodox Macroeconomics</i> , New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Eleven papers explore alternative approaches to macroeconomics and economic policy analysis, developing a critical view of modern orthodoxy. Papers discuss the Cambridge approach to economics; heterodox economics--a common challenge to mainstream economics; elements of a monetary theory of production; the monetary circuit approach--a stock-flow consistent model; what drives profits--an income-spending model; wages and aggregate demand--an empirical investigation for France; new institutions for a new economic policy; structural reforms and macroeconomic policy--the example of Germany; theories of fiscal policies and fiscal policies in the European Monetary Union; the link between fiscal and monetary policy--lessons for Germany from Japan; and monetary policy, macroeconomic policy mix, and economic performance in the Euro area.
2007	C35	Basu, Deepankar, and Robert M. de Jong. 2007. "Dynamic Multinomial Ordered Choice with an Application to the Estimation of Monetary Policy Rules." <i>Studies in Nonlinear Dynamics and Econometrics</i> , 11(4): . We present a novel specification of a dynamic multinomial ordered choice model, where the latent variable is a function of strictly stationary exogenous variables and lags of the choice variable. We prove that such a model with weakly dependent errors will have a strictly stationary solution which is L-2 near epoch dependent. We also derive consistency and asymptotic normality of the maximum likelihood estimator for a probit specification of the model. We illustrate a possible application of the model by estimating a discrete version of a robust "difference" monetary policy rule for the period 1990:2006 at a monthly frequency.
2007	D86	Coenen, Gunter, Andrew T. Levin, and Kai Christoffel. 2007. "Identifying the Influences of Nominal and Real Rigidities in Aggregate Price-Setting Behavior." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i> , 54(8): 2439-66. We formulate a generalized price-setting framework that incorporates staggered contracts of multiple durations and that enables us to directly identify the influences of nominal vs. real rigidities. We estimate this framework using macroeconomic data for Germany (1975-1998) and for the U.S. (1983-2003). In each case, we find that the data are well-characterized by nominal contracts with an average duration of about two to three quarters. We also find that new contracts exhibit very low sensitivity to marginal cost, corresponding to a relatively high degree of real rigidity. Finally, our results indicate that backward-looking price-setting behavior (such as indexation to lagged inflation) is not needed in explaining the aggregate data, at least in an environment with a stable monetary policy regime and a transparent and credible inflation objective.
2007	F00	Christiano, Lawrence, Roberto Motto, and Massimo Rostagno. 2007. <i>Shocks, Structures or Monetary Policies? The Euro Area and US After 2001</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13521. The US Federal Reserve cut interest rates more vigorously in the recent recession than the European Central Bank did. By comparison with the Fed, the ECB followed a more measured course of action. We use an estimated dynamic general equilibrium model with financial frictions to show that comparisons based on such simple metrics as the variance of policy rates are misleading. We find that--because there is

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		greater inertia in the ECB's policy rule--the ECB's policy actions actually had a greater stabilizing effect than did those of the Fed. As a consequence, a potentially severe recession turned out to be only a slowdown, and inflation never departed from levels consistent with the ECB's quantitative definition of price stability. Other factors that account for the different economic outcomes in the Euro Area and US include differences in shocks and differences in the degree of wage and price flexibility.
2007	F65	Majid, Muhd-Zulhibri Abdul. 2007. "The Dynamic Interaction between Interest Rate and Exchange Rate in Asian Crisis Countries: Further Empirical Evidence." <i>Global Journal of Finance and Economics</i> , 4(2): 93-105. This paper aims at contributing to this key policy debate by providing new empirical evidence on the dynamic interaction of the exchange rate and interest rate in countries affected by Asian currency crisis. Our empirical results are consistent with the conventional view in the sense that monetary policy tightening leads to a nominal exchange rate appreciation during tranquil periods. However, they also provide support to the revisionist view in that tightening of monetary policy that occurred during the Asian financial crisis was excessive. By going beyond what was required to offset increasing risk premia, tighter monetary policy appears to have contributed to the collapse of the exchange rates when they came under speculative attack.
2007	H43	Temin, Peter. 2007. "The Rate of Time Preference in the United States Government." <i>American Economist</i> , 51(2): 8-15. I use Samuelson's Nonsubstitution Theorem (1961) to argue that government policies in the United States traditionally reflected a low discount rate. The government's discount rate appears to have risen sharply in the last generation, showing the usefulness of Samuelson's theorem and the difficulties facing the United States in the future.
2007	H51	Malpass, David. 2007. "Monetary Policy and the Growing Fiscal Imbalance." <i>Cato Journal</i> , 27(2): 219-30. The federal government has made commitments to increase entitlement spending rapidly in coming decades. In particular, Medicare expenditures are scheduled to balloon. My expectation is that these commitments will be met for many years by the current unfunded, pay-as-you-go system rather than being pre-funded, a preferable approach, with marketable investments. The 2005 discussion of personal accounts for Social Security didn't make much progress, nor is any marketable funding expected for the Medicare liability. Based on this assumption of a continuation of business-as-usual in Washington, this article focuses on the coming acceleration in outlay growth, in the context of rapidly growing unfunded entitlement liabilities, will affect monetary policy.
2007	H51	Gokhale, Jagadeesh. 2007. "Is the Fed Facilitating an Unpleasant Fiscal Arithmetic?" <i>Cato Journal</i> , 27(2): 237-59. Is the United States headed for an unprecedented economic disaster? The fact that prominent economists are posing that question says something about what they may be expecting. For example, in the St. Louis Fed's Review, Kotlikoff (2006) argues that the United States is headed for bankruptcy. Federal expenditure commitments on account of massive government entitlement programs are growing larger and becoming less reversible. The traditional perspective on how significant inconsistencies between outstanding government liabilities and the government's future expected budget balances are resolved suggests that higher inflation could be the mechanism by which those two items are realigned with each other.
2007	L53	CV: Lindley, Robert M. 2007. "Creating the 'Neo-Lisbon' Economy." In <i>Social Pacts, Employment and Growth: A Reappraisal of Ezio Tarantelli's Thought</i> , ed. Nicola Acocella and Riccardo Leoni, 273-88. AIEL Series in Labour Economics. Heidelberg and New York: Springer, Physica-Verlag.
2007	M15	Diss: Lu, Min. 2007. Essays on International Economics and Industrial Organization. PhD diss. University of British Columbia. This dissertation addresses two issues in international economics and one issue in industrial organization. The first two chapters use sticky-price intertemporal optimizing models with incomplete financial markets to analyze the dynamics of the current account after technology shocks and the effects of the optimal monetary policy on current account movements. The third chapter models the upgrade behavior of existing software users and new software users under two market structures. The first chapter studies a small open economy with two sectors. In a perfect foresight, rational expectation general equilibrium model, with sticky prices in the non-traded goods sector, the evolution of the current account following a positive technology shock is efficient even without time consistent optimal monetary policy. The second chapter extends the general equilibrium model to a two-country economy and analyzes the effects of the optimal monetary policy on current account dynamics. The welfare gain for home households from the individual optimal expansionary monetary policy mainly comes from the home country's terms of trade improvement when most firms price the export prices in buyer currency. The third chapter finds that, for the new software version, the software vendor should offer a price discount to existing users and charge a higher price to new users if software users are sufficiently heterogeneous. For the old software version, a price discount should be applied to existing users with a higher price to new users if the price of the coexisting new version is high.
2007	O43	Creel, Jerome, Eloi Laurent, and Jacques Le Cacheux. 2007. "Politiques et performances macroeconomiques de la zone euro: Institutions, Incitations, Strategies. (Macroeconomic Policies and Performance in the Euro Area: Institutions, Incentives, Strategies. With English summary.)." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i> , 0(102): 249-81. Economic performance has been feeble in the Euro area since the monetary union process was put in motion in the early 1990s. While the cause for this under-performance remains subject to debate, we argue in this paper that the rules and institutions governing the Euro area are clearly not conducive to high coordinated growth policies. Because monetary authorities are too much concerned with price stability, the pro-cyclical bias of fiscal policies is reinforced and member states are even more pressured to pursue social disinflation policies by the misalignment of the exchange rate of the Euro. A more balanced interpretation of the European treaties should remedy the current predicament and foster macroeconomic policies oriented toward high sustainable growth and the preservation of social justice.
2007	R58	McVittie, Eric, and J. Kim Swales. 2007. "'Constrained Discretion' in UK Monetary and Regional Policy." <i>Regional Studies</i> , 41(2): 267-80. H. M. Treasury claims that the notion of 'constrained discretion', which directs the effective operation of UK monetary policy, applies equally to other delegated and devolved policies, such as the use of Regional Development Agencies in the delivery of English regional policy. A 'transaction cost politics' perspective is used to argue that the delegation of responsibility for monetary stabilization raises principal agent issues quite different to those encountered in the delegation of the responsibility for regional regeneration. In particular, the effectiveness and transparency that characterize present-day monetary policy cannot be expected in regional policy. Further, the institutional arrangements that accompany the operation of Regional Development Agencies in England should be critically reviewed.
2007	R58	Spiller, Cristina Nardi. 2007. "Economia dualistica, dinamica economica e strategie operative nel pensiero di Giuseppe Di Nardi. (Di Nardi's Thought about Italian Dualism, Economic Dynamics and Economic Strategies. With English summary.)." <i>Rassegna Economica</i> , 70(1): 129-44. The Italian post-war problems are explained in terms of structural malfunctions namely the disparity between technologically progressive, competitive, export-oriented industries on the one hand, and backward, inefficient, traditional industrial and service sectors on the other; between a rapid growth of private consumption and a very inadequate level of collective consumption; between shortages of skilled workers in some areas and the persistence of large-scale under-utilisation of labour resources in others, between excessive urbanisation and congestion, and the abandonment of rural regions. All these factors can explain the gap between the North and the South, which is well known as "the Italian problem". Di Nardi, an eminent

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		professor and in particular a man of the South, analyses this peculiar situation and emphasises the role of technological combinations and in particular the quality of the different inputs. In his view, the human capital is basic. Differences in levels of education and training in political and social outlook and behaviour patterns can explain the gap. The author stresses the importance of state intervention thanks to budgetary and monetary policy and underlines the industrialization in the South as a fundamental means to solve the problem: an opinion not shared by all.
2008		
2008	A14	Evanoff, Douglas D., Philip F. Bartholomew, Robert DeYoung, Cosmin Lucaci, and Ronnie J. Phillips. 2008. "Bank Structure Conference Impact Study." <i>Journal of Financial Services Research</i>, 34(2-3): 99-121. The first Conference on Bank Structure and Competition was held at the Federal Reserve Bank of Chicago in 1963. Since that time, the Conference has served to stimulate and disseminate policy relevant research on issues affecting the financial services industry and as a forum for debating the relevant policy issues of the day. We evaluate the impact of the Conference on public policy and the banking and finance literature. We provide a qualitative argument that the Conference has helped promote policy change by showing that major financial reforms were typically discussed years earlier at the Conference. We then analyze data from the Social Science Citation Index and find that the Conference has had a strong and systematic impact on the banking and finance literature.
2008	B40	CV: King, John E. 2008. "Heterodox Macroeconomics: What, Exactly, Are We Against?." In <i>Keynes and Macroeconomics after 70 Years: Critical Assessments of The General Theory</i>, ed. L. Randall Wray and Mathew Forstater, 3-19. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	F38	Ferreira Gabriel, Luciano, and Jose Luis da Costa Oreiro. 2008. "Fluxos de capitais, fragilidade externa e regimes cambiais--Uma revisao teorica. (Capital Flows, External Fragility and Currency Regimes: A Theoretical Review. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i>, 28(2): 331-57. The major integration and deregulation of the international financial markets increased the degree of interdependence and risk of incompatibility between the financial and monetary policy adopted by different countries. The consequences of these facts are the financial instability and the currency crisis. In this article we develop arguments advocating that independent of the currency regime adopted the national policy makers should take into account, between other factors, the major capital mobility and the integrations of markets. One of the corollaries of our analyses is that countries should pursue policies that reduces the degree of short-term capital volatile by the adoption of capital controls or though measures of prudential supervision.
2008	G17	Almeida, Caio, and Jose Vicente. 2008. "The Role of No-Arbitrage on Forecasting: Lessons from a Parametric Term Structure Model." <i>Journal of Banking and Finance</i>, 32(12): 2695-2705. Parametric term structure models have been successfully applied to numerous problems in fixed income markets, including pricing, hedging, managing risk, as well as to the study of monetary policy implications. In turn, dynamic term structure models, equipped with stronger economic structure, have been mainly adopted to price derivatives and explain empirical stylized facts. In this paper, we combine flavors of those two classes of models to test whether no-arbitrage affects forecasting. We construct cross-sectional (allowing arbitrages) and arbitrage-free versions of a parametric polynomial model to analyze how well they predict out-of-sample interest rates. Based on US Treasury yield data, we find that no-arbitrage restrictions significantly improve forecasts. Arbitrage-free versions achieve overall smaller biases and root mean square errors for most maturities and forecasting horizons. Furthermore, a decomposition of forecasts into forward-rates and holding return premia indicates that the superior performance of no-arbitrage versions is due to a better identification of bond risk premium.
2008	I20	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2008. <i>OECD Economic Surveys: Norway 2008</i>, Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Reviews the economic situation and policies of Norway. Includes a table that presents basic statistics of Norway, including the land, people, production, government, foreign trade, and currency. Discusses maintaining prosperity while dealing with overheating and labor supply constraints; macroeconomic policies for a soft landing; the labor market--supply constraints and immigration; and making the best of Norwegian schools.
2008	J18	Floyd, David. 2008. "Have "European Politics" and EU Policy Making Replaced the Politics of Member State Countries?" <i>International Journal of Social Economics</i>, 35(5-6): 338-43. The purpose of this paper is to illustrate the ways in which the European Union (EU) is influencing policy making in EU member states. It covers the historical development of the UK, France and Germany. There is evidence to suggest politics and economic policy making in these countries are now similar particularly in the areas of adopting anti inflationist strategies and opening up markets. However, some differences remain particularly regarding the flexibility of labour markets in the various member states. Te paper draws on the various components of integration theory and incorporates also a business history approach. The main findings indicate that the EU is gradually having more influence over member states, newer areas of development include social policy, immigration and an increasing neoliberalist approach towards opening new markets. However, countries are still given some flexibility, for example, there are still a number of countries not yet willing to join the Euro currency. The paper illustrates the important role of the EU in formulating policy for member states in today's increasingly competitive business environment. Business needs to be fully aware of these implications in order to become more successful while operating in the expanding European market.
2008	K20	International Monetary Fund. 2008. <i>Current Developments in Monetary and Financial Law. Volume 5</i>, Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund. Twenty-one papers, based on presentations from the International Monetary Fund's tenth biennial seminar for legal advisers of central banks of member countries held in 2006, explore the legal instruments available to central banks, supervisors, international institutions, and others to promote a better understanding of financial stability. Papers discuss legal developments in the IMF; central bank law; financial stability; the rationale for regulation of derivatives and hedge funds; financial disclosure, liability of supervisors, and legal risk in financial markets; anti-money laundering--terrorist financing and financial stability; governance, deposit insurance, and market discipline; and payments, settlement, and securities infrastructure.
2008	K40	Hayo, Bernd, and Stefan Voigt. 2008. "Inflation, Central Bank Independence, and the Legal System." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i>, 164(4): 751-77. We argue that a higher degree of de facto independence of the legal system from other government branches as well as strong public trust in the working of the legal system may reduce the average inflation rate of countries through two channels: by lowering transaction costs in the economy and by strengthening de facto central bank independence. In the empirical section of the paper, we present evidence in favour of both channels after controlling for other influences in a sample containing both developed and less-developed countries.
2008	L61	CV: Rosenberg, Irma. 2008. "Monetary Policy and Commodity and Energy Prices." In <i>Commodities, Energy and Finance</i>, ed. Ernest Gnan and Mar Gudmundsson, 129-31. SUERF Studies 2008/2. Vienna: Societe Universitaire Europeenne de Recherches Financieres; Vienna: Austrian Society for Bank Research.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	L61	CV: Smets, Frank. 2008. "How Should Monetary Policy Take Commodity and Energy Prices into Account?." In <i>Commodities, Energy and Finance</i> , ed. Ernest Gnan and Mar Gudmundsson, 135-44. SUERF Studies 2008/2. Vienna: Societe Universitaire Europeenne de Recherches Financieres; Vienna: Austrian Society for Bank Research.
2008	L61	Hammoudeh, Shawkat, and Yuan Yuan. 2008. "Metal Volatility in Presence of Oil and Interest Rate Shocks." <i>Energy Economics</i> , 30(2): 606-20. This study uses three "two factor" volatility models of the GARCH family to examine the volatility behavior of three strategic commodities: gold, silver and copper, in the presence of crude oil and interest rate shocks. The results of the standard GARCH models suggest that gold and silver have almost the same volatility persistence which is greater than that of copper. The CGARCH estimates indicate that the (short-run) transitory component of volatility converges to zero much faster for copper than for gold and silver in this sequence. However, the permanent volatility component demonstrates equally strong persistence in the long-run for all three metals. The EGARCH results suggest that the leverage effect is present and significant for copper only, implying that gold and silver can be good investment in anticipation of bad times. Past oil shock does not impact all three metals similarly. Monetary policy and to lesser extent the oil shocks have calming effects on precious metals but not on copper if the T bill rate is used. Crises such as the 2003 Iraq war heighten metal volatility. These results have implications for derivatives valuations, using gold as a reserve asset, risk analysis, and for the commodity-exporting countries and commodity-producing firms.
2008	L66 Q54	Baskaya, Yusuf Soner, Tugrul Gurgur, and Fethi Ogunc. 2008. "Kuresel Isinma, Kuresellesme ve Gıda Krizi--Turkiye'de Islenmis Gıda Fiyatları Uzerine Ampirik Bir Calisma. (Global Warming, Globalization and Food Crisis--An Empirical Study on Processed Food Prices in Turkey. With English summary.)." <i>Central Bank Review</i> , 8(2): 1-32. For central banks, whose primary objective is to maintain low and sustainable inflation, understanding the determinants of food prices and their sensitivity to monetary policy is crucial for measuring the effectiveness of policy actions. This study empirically analyzes the determinants of the processed food inflation in Turkey. The findings point out that the recent acceleration in the processed food inflation mostly stems from supply side shocks triggered by domestic drought and the upsurge in the international food prices. The emergence of a steep difference between the level of temperature and the seasonal averages gives rise to an increase in the processed food inflation, whereas moderate rise in the temperatures above the seasonal averages slows down the food inflation. The study indicates that the import prices mostly affect the domestic processed food prices through the processed intermediate food products rather than consumption goods. Exchange rate pass-through to processed food prices is faster than the import price pass-through and its effect is mostly felt within the first three months of a change in the exchange rate. The effect of total demand conditions is found to be relatively weak in the sample period considered in this study.
2008	N63	Pascual Domenech, Pere, and Carles Sudria Triay. 2008. "Industrializacion, desarrollo financiero y oferta monetaria en Barcelona a mediados del siglo XIX. (Industrialization, Financial Development and Money Supply: Barcelona in the Mid-Nineteenth Century. With English summary.)." <i>Investigaciones de Historia Economica</i> , 0(12): 45-77. The article deals with the need, inherent in any process of industrialization, to increase money supply in order to avoid deflationary tensions. We examine the case of a major financial and commercial centre: Barcelona in the mid-nineteenth century. The paper specifies the volume of different types of fiat money in circulation (bank notes, "validated" cheques, internal pay orders, short-term bonds . . .) and their characteristics as means of payment. The aim of the study is to show that, in a context of "free banking" without legal tender of the paper money, there was an automatic process towards a balance between supply and demand for money and that any possible oversupply was eliminated through a "crowding out" effect. In such systems, money-supply growth seems not to have significant effects on prices, but instead, sudden contractions of money supply did have intense upward impacts on interest rate.
2008	Q31	Lopez Urruchi, Paula, Juan Carlos Berganza, and Enrique Alberola. 2008. "Commodities, Inflation and Monetary Policy: A Global Perspective." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i> , 0(0): 95-110.
2008	Q54	THE SAME AS L66 Baskaya, Yusuf Soner, Tugrul Gurgur, and Fethi Ogunc. 2008. "Kuresel Isinma, Kuresellesme ve Gıda Krizi--Turkiye'de Islenmis Gıda Fiyatları Uzerine Ampirik Bir Calisma. (Global Warming, Globalization and Food Crisis--An Empirical Study on Processed Food Prices in Turkey. With English summary.)." <i>Central Bank Review</i> , 8(2): 1-32.
2009		
2009	C19	BOUEZMARNI, Taoufik, Jeroen ROMBOUTS, and Abderrahim TAAMOUTI. 2009. <i>A nonparametric copula based test for conditional independence with applications to Granger causality.</i> Universite catholique de Louvain, Center for Operations Research and Econometrics (CORE), CORE Discussion Papers: 2009041.
2009	C54	CV: Basu, Dipak R., and Alexis Lazaridis. 2009. "Time Varying Responses of Output to Monetary and Fiscal Policy." In <i>Economic Models: Methods, Theory and Applications</i> , ed. Dipak Basu, 43-66. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2009	E02	Pedersen, Lasse Heje. 2009. <i>When Everyone Runs for the Exit.</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15297. The dangers of shouting "fire" in a crowded theater are well understood, but the dangers of rushing to the exit in the financial markets are more complex. Yet, the two events share several features, and I analyze why people crowd into theaters and trades, why they run, what determines the risk, whether to return to the theater or trade when the dust settles, and how much to pay for assets (or tickets) in light of this risk. These theoretical considerations shed light on the recent global liquidity crisis and, in particular, the quant event of 2007.
2009	F53	Hemerijck, Anton, Ben Knapen, and Ellen van Doorne, eds. 2009. <i>Aftershocks: Economic Crisis and Institutional Choice.</i> Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press. Twenty-five chapters explore the institutional impact, dimensions, and consequences of the global economic crisis of 2007. Papers discuss diagnosing the crisis; exploring domestic policy space under low growth; the culture of discontent that has emerged in the wake of the hegemony of neoliberal doctrines over the past quarter-century; the economic crisis, its challenges to policy repertoires, and the architecture of international organizations; and realigning Europe.
2009	F62	Younus, Sayera, and Mark Wheeler. 2009. "The Impact of Monetary Policy Changes in a Global Economy: Evidence from Bangladesh." <i>Global Journal of Finance and Economics</i> , 6(2): 113-26. The study examines the impact of changes in monetary policy on Bangladesh's economy. Specifically, we examine the impact of domestic and foreign monetary shocks on Bangladesh's major economic aggregates. In the context of a global economy such as Bangladesh, the conduct of monetary policy becomes increasingly more difficult as globalization proceeds. It becomes important to examine the impact of changes in relevant foreign variables, such as the money supply, when formulating domestic monetary policy. The empirical results of our analysis show that innovations to the foreign money supply have significant impacts on Bangladesh's real exchange rate and, at long time horizons, Bangladesh's price level. However, the foreign money supply does not have an impact on Bangladesh's money supply or output.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Our results also indicate that innovations to Bangladesh's money supply have significant impacts on Bangladesh's price level and output. That is, even in this small, open, economy, monetary policy can be used to alter domestic variables.
2009	F62	Bandoi, Anca, Dorel Berceanu, and Dana Danculescu. 2009. "Price Stability and Financial Stability in the Context of EUROSISTAM's Monetary Policy." <i>European Research Studies</i>, 12(4): 19-36. In this article we propose to review some aspects of the relationship between price stability and financial stability in the current economic context. It is acknowledged that monetary policy of the EUROSISTAM still has as the main objective price stability, this being one of the most important ways of supporting sustainable economic growth. Although there are many theoretical approaches of the price stability concept all converging towards the idea of measuring and control of permanent inflation. Financial stability can be seen in the broad sense as the situation in which the financial system may ensure the efficient allocation of savings to investment opportunities and may face the shock without major disruptions. Viewed from this perspective the increased complementarity between price stability and financial stability is associated with economic globalization and, in particular, eliminating impediments to the free movement of capital flows. On the other hand the financial stability may be defined as a situation characterized by the absence of banking crises and by the existence of a certain level of price stability of the assets, including interest rates.
2009	H27	Munro, John. 2009. <i>Warfare, Liquidity Crises, and Coinage Debasements in Burgundian Flanders, 1384-1482: Monetary or Fiscal Remedies?</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. Coinage debasements were a prevalent and generally very harmful feature of most economies in late-medieval western Europe, and most certainly in Burgundian Flanders (1384-1482). Flanders also experienced several economic recessions or contractions from three related sources: warfare; the so-called 'bullion famines', with liquidity crises; and the irredeemable decline of its former mainstay, the woollen textile industries. Since many of my previous publications dealt with the Flemish cloth industry, this paper focuses on the other two major economic problems, of which warfare was the most important factor. The question posed therefore is simply this: did the Burgundian dukes undertake coinage debasements principally as a monetary or as a fiscal policy? In this paper, I contend that warfare was indeed, directly and indirectly, a primary cause of those monetary scarcities, especially in reducing the income velocity of money and thus in increasing hoarding--in my view, far more important than any supposed balance of payments deficits and 'bullion outflows to the East'.
2009	H27	Munro, John. 2009. <i>Coinage and Monetary Policies in Burgundian Flanders during the late-medieval 'Bullion Famines', 1384-1482</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. This paper seeks to answer two questions: were the coinage debasements in Burgundian Flanders (1384-1482) undertaken principally as monetary or fiscal policies; and were they beneficial or harmful? In a recent monograph, Sargent and Velde (Big Problem of Small Change: 2002) contend that monetary objectives governed almost all medieval, early-modern debasements, especially to remedy the chronic shortages of petty coins. My thesis is that the Burgundian rulers of Flanders, in competition with neighboring princes, undertook their debasements primarily as aggressive fiscal policies, specifically to finance warfare. Their goal was to increase their seigniorage revenues, the tax imposed on bullion brought to their mints, by two means: by increasing the tax rate itself, and by enticing an increased influx of bullion into their mints, both by the debasement techniques themselves and by auxiliary bullionist policies. This study further demonstrates that the inflationary consequences of debasements were always less than those predicted by mathematical formulae--possibly because those debasements failed to counteract the prevailing forces of monetary contraction and deflation. Note that this is an extensively revised and shortened version of an earlier working paper (no. 355), correcting some errors in that paper (concerning Spanish coinage): with the same tables, but with a new set of graphs
2009	H52	de Michelis, Andrea. 2009. <i>Iceland: Challenging Times for Monetary and Fiscal Policies</i>. OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 726. Monetary and fiscal policies face huge challenges: the banking sector has collapsed; the economy is in the midst of a deep recession; the exchange rate has plunged; capital flows have been frozen; inflation is elevated; public debt has risen; source of revenues have disappeared; social needs have increased; and the unemployment insurance fund has been nearly depleted. Against this difficult background, this paper discusses what policy makers should do in order to restore balance in the Icelandic economy and lay out the foundations for a sustainable recovery. The key recommendations are to seek entry in the euro area and implement the fiscal consolidation measures necessary to comply with the IMF programme.
2009	J42	Mattesini, Fabrizio, and Lorenza Rossi. 2009. "Optimal Monetary Policy in Economies with Dual Labor Markets." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i>, 33(7): 1469-89. We present a dynamic stochastic general equilibrium (DSGE) New Keynesian model with indivisible labor and a dual labor market: a Walrasian one where wages are fully flexible and a unionized one characterized by real wage rigidity. We show that the negative effect of a productivity shock on inflation and the positive effect of a cost-push shock are crucially determined by the proportion of firms that belong to the unionized sector. The larger this number, the larger are these effects. Consequently, the larger the union coverage, the larger should be the optimal response of the nominal interest rate to exogenous productivity and cost-push shocks. The optimal inflation and output gap volatility increases as the number of the unionized firms in the economy increases.
2009	K33	Herrera-Bernal, Ximena. 2009. "Impuestos sobre ganancias extraordinarias (windfall taxes) y medidas provisionales: Cuatro casos recientes. (Windfall Taxes and Provisional Measures: Four Recent Decisions. With English summary.)." <i>International Law: Revista Colombiana de Derecho Internacional</i>, 0(15): 125-54. The article looks at four recent decisions granting provisional measures requested by the Claimants in four investment arbitrations, namely the decisions of the ICSID tribunals in the City Oriente v. Ecuador and Petroecuador case, the Perenco vs. Ecuador and Petroecuador, Burlington v. Ecuador and Petroecuador case, and the decisions in the SC case of Sergei Paushok v. Mongolia. In describing these decisions the article looks at the tension between the State's right to implement its monetary policy and the powers of an arbitral tribunal to impose restrictions to its enforcement via provisional measures pending the resolution of the dispute on its merits.
2009	L21	de Oliveira, Fernando N. 2009. "Effects of Monetary Policy on Firms in Brazil: An Empirical Analysis of the Balance Sheet Channel." <i>Brazilian Review of Econometrics</i>, 29(2): 171-204. This paper investigates the transmission mechanism of monetary policy in Brazil. It is an empirical analysis of the effects of monetary policy on the behavior of firms in Brazil. We build an original database composed of financial statements of 291 public firms and of 4,735 private firms. We use the balance sheet theory to investigate how firms respond to monetary contractions. Our results show that small firms are more sensitive to monetary contractions than large firms.
2009	L72	CV: Burdekin, Richard C. K., and Marc D. Weidenmier. 2009. "The Development of "Non-traditional" Open Market Operations: Lessons from FDR's Silver Purchase Program." In <i>The Origins and Development of Financial Markets and Institutions: From the Seventeenth Century to the Present</i>, ed. Jeremy Atack and Larry Neal, 319-44. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	N01	Hsieh, Chang-Tai. 2009. "When the North Last Headed South: Revisiting the 1930s: Comment." <i>Brookings Papers on Economic Activity</i>, 0(0): 273-75.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	N01	2009. "When the North Last Headed South: Revisiting the 1930s: General Discussion." <i>Brookings Papers on Economic Activity</i> , 0(0): 276.
2006	O25	Levy-Orlik, Noemi. 2009. "Protectionism and Industrialization: A Critical Assessment of the Latin American Industrialization Period." <i>Revista de Economia Política/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 29(4): 436-53. Protectionist policies were considered one of the pivotal features of the import industrialization process in Latin America. In this paper the effects of protectionist policies are assessed in terms of the principal macroeconomic variables, productive structure and external trade composition; also, ECLAC's perspective on the import substitution process is discussed. The main conclusions are that regional protectionist policies were spontaneous, and their effects were limited due to the generalized protection that took place and the government's commitment to price stability.
2009	O50	Cordero, Jose Antonio. 2009. <i>The IMF's Stand-by Arrangements and the Economic Downturn in Eastern Europe: The Cases of Hungary, Latvia, and Ukraine</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at three countries that have been hard-hit by the world economic recession, and have turned to the IMF for assistance: Hungary, Latvia, and Ukraine. In all of these countries, it would appear that there were more sensible responses to the crisis that would reduce the loss of employment and output, cuts in social services, and political instability that have resulted from the downturn. Instead, the governments' responses to the downturn as well as IMF conditions for assistance have caused additional harm.
2009	O50	Cordero, Jose Antonio. 2009. <i>Costa Rica During the Global Recession: Fiscal Stimulus with Tight Monetary Policy</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper shows that, in spite of a reasonably sized fiscal stimulus package, Costa Rica's economy continues on a downward path, partly because fiscal policy is being offset by a tightening of monetary policy. The paper notes that the International Monetary Fund has insisted that Costa Rica's monetary policy remain tight due to worries over inflation targets and a perceived risk of a balance of payments crisis. However, the author notes that the IMF could help prevent a balance of payments crisis through the provision of a credit line of foreign currency, as it has done, for example, in Mexico - a vastly larger economy. The paper also examines the government's macroeconomic policies in recent years, prior to the world recession, to see what alternative policies might have done better.
2009	O50	Weisbrot, Mark. 2009. <i>CEPR Responds to the IMF's Reply and Defense of Its Policies During the World Recession</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper is part of a discussion between CEPR and the International Monetary Fund (IMF) regarding CEPR's paper, "IMF-Supported Macroeconomic Policies and the World Recession: A Look at Forty-One Borrowing Countries." An IMF representative presented a response to that paper at an October 15, 2009 event in Washington D.C., in remarks and a power point presentation. The earlier CEPR paper examined IMF agreements with 41 countries during the current global recession and found that 31 of the 41 countries had implemented pro-cyclical policies--for example cutting spending or tightening monetary policy--that would be expected to exacerbate an economic downturn. This new discussion paper responds to the IMF's defense of its policies.
2009	O50	Weisbrot, Mark, Rebecca Ray, Jake Johnston, and Jose Antonio Cordero. 2009. <i>IMF-Supported Macroeconomic Policies and the World Recession: A Look at Forty-One Borrowing Countries</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper finds that 31 of 41 of countries with current International Monetary Fund (IMF) agreements have been subjected to pro-cyclical macroeconomic policies that, during the current global recession, would be expected to have exacerbated economic slowdowns.
2009	Q30	Frey, Laure, and Benoit Mojon. 2009. "Le dollar et l'inflation mondiale. (Dollar and World Inflation. With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Economie Financiere</i> , 0(94): 81-106. The relations between the world inflation and the dollar are analysed through the monetary policies and the price variations of the raw materials. According to the authors, the American monetary policy is not directly responsible for the correlation of the worldwide inflation. These correlations result rather from the effects of different monetary policies in different areas. On the other hand, being the main reserve and trade currency, the dollar may have furthered the strong rise of the price of the raw materials during these last years.
2010		
2010	A10	Lechthaler, Wolfgang, Christian Merkl, and Dennis Snower. 2010. <i>Monetary Persistence and the Labor Market: A New Perspective</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2935. In this paper we propose a novel way to model the labor market in the context of a New-Keynesian general equilibrium model, incorporating labor market frictions in the form of hiring and firing costs. We show that such a model is able to replicate many important stylized facts of the business cycle. The reactions to monetary and real shocks become much more sluggish. Job creation and job destruction are negatively correlated. And the volatility of unemployment is much larger than in the standard search and matching model.
2010	A10	Uhlig, Harald. 2010. <i>Economics and Reality</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16416. This paper is a non-technical and somewhat philosophical essay, that seeks to investigate the relationship between economics and reality. More precisely, it asks how reality in the form empirical evidence does or does not influence economic thinking and theory. In particular, which role do calibration, statistical inference, and structural change play? What is the current state of affairs, what are the successes and failures, what are the challenges? I shall tackle these questions moving from general to specific. For the general perspective, I examine the following four points of view. First, economics is a science. Second, economics is an art. Third, economics is a competition. Forth, economics politics. I then examine four specific cases for illustration and debate. First, is there a Phillips curve? Second, are prices sticky? Third, does contractionary monetary policy lead to a contraction in output? Forth, what causes business cycles? The general points as well as the specific cases each have their own implication for the central question at hand. Armed with this list of implications, I shall then attempt to draw a summary conclusion and provide an overall answer.
2010	B26	Corsi, Marcella, and Giulio Guarini. 2010. "Le cause reali delle crisi finanziarie: L'approccio di Paolo Sylos Labini. (With English summary.)." <i>Studi e Note di Economia</i> , 15(3): 389-412. In his "Le prospettive dell'economia mondiale" ("Prospects for the world economy") of 2003 Paolo Sylos Labini analyses the real and financial factors of the American economy and expresses pessimistic forebodings on the future economic trends in the USA and other parts of the world which, in the light of the events occurring as from 2007, can now be seen to have been justified. The aim of this paper is to provide his ideas with a place in the present debate on the American financial crisis and, to this end, the paper is divided into three parts. At first, we delineate the approach taken by Paolo Sylos Labini in examining the links between the financial system and economic system, highlighting the Classical, Schumpeterian, and Keynesian elements contained in it. We then turn the focus on the four key elements of financial crisis according to Sylos Labini: income distribution, innovation, market forms, and debt sustainability. Finally, we recall some

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		considerations by Sylos Labini on the three themes central to the present debate on the American crisis, namely the rate of interest in monetary policy, the role of the managers, and expectations.
2010	C34 D85	Bhattacharjee, Arnab, and Sean Holly. 2010. <i>Understanding Interactions in Social Networks and Committees</i>. Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. While much of the literature on cross section dependence has focused mainly on estimation of the regression coefficients in the underlying model, estimation and inferences on the magnitude and strength of spill-overs and interactions has been largely ignored. At the same time, such inferences are important in many applications, not least because they have structural interpretations and provide useful interpretation and structural explanation for the strength of any interactions. In this paper we propose GMM methods designed to uncover underlying (hidden) interactions in social networks and committees. Special attention is paid to the interval censored regression model. Our methods are applied to a study of committee decision making within the Bank of England's monetary policy committee.
2010	C36	Enders, Walter, Kyung So Im, Junsoo Lee, and Mark C. Strazicich. 2010. "IV Threshold Cointegration Tests and the Taylor Rule." <i>Economic Modelling</i>, 27(6): 1463-72. The usual cointegration tests often entail nuisance parameters that hinder precise inference. This problem is even more pronounced in a nonlinear threshold framework when stationary covariates are included. In this paper, we propose new threshold cointegration tests based on instrumental variables estimation. The newly suggested IV threshold cointegration tests have standard distributions that do not depend on any stationary covariates. These desirable properties allow us to formally test for threshold cointegration in a nonlinear Taylor rule. We perform this analysis using real-time U.S. data for several sample periods from 1970 to 2005. In contrast to the linear model, we find strong evidence of cointegration in a nonlinear Taylor rule with threshold effects. Overall, we find that the Federal Reserve is far more policy active when inflation is high than when inflation is low. In addition, we reaffirm the notion that the response to counteract high inflation was weakest in the 1970s and strongest in the Greenspan era.
2010	C46	Hannsgen, Greg. 2010. <i>Infinite-variance, Alpha-stable Shocks in Monetary SVAR</i>. Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. The process of constructing impulse-response functions (IRFs) and forecast-error variance decompositions (FEVDs) for a structural vector autoregression (SVAR) usually involves a factorization of an estimate of the error-term variance-covariance matrix V . Examining residuals from a monetary VAR, this paper finds evidence suggesting that all of the variances in V are infinite. Specifically, this study estimates alpha-stable distributions for the reduced-form error terms. The ML estimates of the residuals' characteristic exponents "alpha" range from 1.5504 to 1.7734, with the Gaussian case lying outside 95 percent asymptotic confidence intervals for all six equations of the VAR. Variance-stabilized P-P plots show that the estimated distributions fit the residuals well. Results for subsamples are varied, while GARCH(1,1) filtering yields standardized shocks that are also all likely to be non-Gaussian alpha stable. When one or more error terms have infinite variance, V cannot be factored. Moreover, by Proposition 1, the reduced-form DGP cannot be transformed, using the required nonsingular matrix, into an appropriate system of structural equations with orthogonal, or even finite-variance, shocks. This result holds with arbitrary sets of identifying restrictions, including even the null set. Hence, with one or more infinite-variance error terms, structural interpretation of the reduced-form VAR within the standard SVAR model is impossible.
2010	C58	Raghavan, Mala, Jonathan Dark, and Elizabeth Ann Maharaj. 2010. "Impact of Capital Control Measures on the Malaysian Stock Market: A Multiresolution Analysis." <i>International Journal of Managerial Finance</i>, 6(2): 116-27. The purpose of this paper is to examine the extent to which the capital control measures implemented by the Malaysian central bank in late 1998 had an influence on segmenting the Malaysian equity market from other major equity markets. The S&P 500, the Nikkei 225 Index, the STI Index and the KLSE Composite Index are considered. The discrete wavelet transform technique--"Haar" is employed to decompose the series into various time scales during the pre- and post-capital control periods in Malaysia. The decomposed series are then used to estimate the interdependence between KLSE Composite Index with the other three markets at various time scales. The empirical findings support three conclusions. First, in the pre-capital control period, Singapore is the most influential market followed by the US across all time scales in transmitting news into Malaysia. Second, after the imposition of capital controls, the spillover effects from Singapore to Malaysia have declined substantially, suggesting a reduced integration between these two markets. Finally, in the post-capital control period, all three markets appear to be imparting a similar but moderate level of influence on the Malaysian market.
2010	C58	Jawadi, Fredj, Mohamed Hedi Aroui, and Duc Khuong Nguyen. 2010. "Global Financial Crisis, Liquidity Pressure in Stock Markets and Efficiency of Central Bank Interventions." <i>Applied Financial Economics</i>, 20(7-9): 669-80. In this article, we investigate the hypothesis of efficiency of central bank intervention policies within the current global financial crisis. We firstly discuss the major existing interventions of central banks around the world to improve liquidity, restore investor confidence and avoid a global credit crunch. We then evaluate the short-term efficiency of these policies in the context of the UK, the US and the French financial markets using different modelling techniques. On the one hand, the impulse response functions in a Structural Vector Autoregressive (SVAR) model are used to apprehend stock market reactions to central bank policies. On the other hand, since these reactions are likely to be of an asymmetric and nonlinear nature, a two-regime Smooth Transition Regression-Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity (STR-GARCH) model is estimated to explore the complexity and nonlinear responses of stock markets to exogenous shifts in monetary policy shocks. As expected, our findings show strong repercussions from interest rate changes on stock markets, indicating that investors keep a close eye on central bank intervention policies to make their trading decisions. The stock markets lead monetary markets, however, when central banks are slow to adjust their benchmark interest rates.
2010	C58	Laopodis, Nikiforos T. 2010. "Dynamic Linkages between Monetary Policy and the Stock Market." <i>Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting</i>, 35(3): 271-93. This paper examines the dynamic linkages between the federal funds rate and the stock market during the 1970-2004 period using the VAR methodology. We detected a disconnection between Fed actions and market responses in the 1990s relative to the 1970s and 1980s. Upon further analyses, we observed asymmetric effects of monetary policy actions on the stock market and that such actions were more turbulent during bear markets than bull markets. Overall, our results appear to suggest that there was consistent dynamic relationship between the conduct of monetary policy and the corresponding behavior by the stock market during the last three decades.
2010	C58	Lengwiler, Yvan, and Carlos Lenz. 2010. "Intelligible Factors for the Yield Curve." <i>Journal of Econometrics</i>, 157(2): 481-91. We construct a factor model of the yield curve and specify time series processes for these factors, so that the innovations are mutually orthogonal. At the same time, the factors are such that they assume clear, intuitive interpretations. The resulting "intelligible factors" should prove useful for investment professionals to discuss expectations about yield curves and the implied dynamics. Moreover, they allow us to distinguish announced changes of the monetary policy stance versus monetary policy surprises, which we find to be rare. We identify two such events, namely September 11, 2001, and the Fed reaction to the sub-prime crisis of 2007.
2010	C83	Ridhwan, Masagus M., Henri L. F. de Groot, and Peter Nijkamp. 2010. <i>The Impact of Monetary Policy on Economic Activity--Evidence from a Meta-Analysis</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 10-043/3. This paper presents the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		findings a meta-analysis identifying the causes of variation in the impact of monetary policies on economic development. The sample of observations included in our meta-analysis is drawn from primary studies that uniformly employ Vector Autoregressive (VAR) models. Our findings reveal that capital intensity, financial deepening, the inflation rate, and economic size are important in explaining the variation in outcomes across regions and over time. Differences in the type of models used in the primary studies also significantly contribute to the explanation of the variation in study outcomes.
2010	C83	Hoover, Kevin D., Selva Demiralp, and Stephen J. Perez. 2010. <i>Empirical Identification of the Vector Autoregression: The Causes and Effects of U.S. M2</i>. Duke University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 10-03. The M2 monetary aggregate is monitored by the Federal Reserve, using a broad brush theoretical analysis and an informal empirical analysis. This paper illustrates empirical identification of an eleven-variable system, in which M2 and the factors that the Fed regards as causes and effects are captured in a vector autoregression. Taking account of cointegration, the methodology combines recent developments in graph-theoretical causal search algorithms with a general-to-specific search algorithm to identify a fully specified structural vector autoregression (SVAR). The SVAR is used to examine the causes and effects of M2 in a variety of ways. We conclude that, while the Fed has rightly identified a number of special factors that influence M2 and while M2 detectably affects other important variables, there is 1) little support for the core quantity-theoretic approach to M2 used by the Fed; and 2) M2 is a trivial linkage in the transmission mechanism from monetary policy to real output and inflation.
2010	D85	THE SAME AS C34 Bhattacherjee, Arnab, and Sean Holly. 2010. <i>Understanding Interactions in Social Networks and Committees</i>. Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics.
2010	H83	Khademian, Anne M. 2010. "The Pracademic and the Fed: The Leadership of Chairman Benjamin Bernanke." <i>Public Administration Review</i>, 70(1): 142-50. When President Barack Obama nominated Ben Bernanke for a second term as chair of the Federal Reserve Board in August 2009, he emphasized Bernanke's "bold action and outside-the-box thinking" in preventing the recent financial collapse from turning into another Great Depression. While many saw this renomination as providing monetary policy stability and necessary institutional continuity during the crisis, Bernanke's "bold action" has generated robust criticism, mainly because Bernanke initiated fundamental reforms of traditional Fed practices. How has Bernanke's leadership style at the Fed evolved as the financial crisis of 2008-2009 has unfolded? Did his prior academic experience influence his decisions? What are the long-term implications of Bernanke's innovative strategies for the Federal Reserve as an independent, powerful, policy making institution, traditionally one that possesses tremendous financial and political autonomy?
2010	I11 L31	Ahmadi, Ali Mohammad, Mehdi Yousefi, and Somayeh Fazaeli. 2010. "Consumer Price Index Changes in Iran's Public and Health Sectors. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Quarterly Journal of the Economic Research</i>, 0(1): 99-111. One of the major macroeconomic objectives of the governments is to control the inflation rate. High inflation and its associate destructive impacts on public welfare are a concern of social and economic policymakers. Consequently, they aim to control the inflation rate. Inflation within the health sector is attributed to various factors including aging population, insurance problems such as imperfect coverage and maladministration, lower productivity of production factors mainly medical staff and equipment, technological variation in delivering medical services, population growth and the lack of symmetric information among the suppliers and the demanders of health services. The findings of this study show that the resulting inflation rate for the health sector is relatively higher than the overall CPI inflation in Iran. To achieve a better understanding of inflation process in the Iranian health sector, in addition to the above factors, other issues should be considered. They include the effects of technological development, the existence of a verity of formal and informal fees in the private sector, the role of non-governmental Organizations (NGO) in setting medical and paramedical fees.
2010	I11	Gupta, Rangan, and Cobus Vermeulen. 2010. "Private and Public Health Expenditures in an Endogenous Growth Model with Inflation Targeting." <i>Annals of Economics and Finance</i>, 11(1): 139-53. This paper develops a monetary endogenous growth overlapping generations model characterized by endogenous longevity and an inflation targeting monetary authority, and analyzes the growth dynamics that emerges from this framework. Besides the endogenous longevity which depends on the complementarity of private and public health expenditures, the growth process is endogenized by allowing for a productive role of government expenditure on infrastructure. Following the huge existing literature, money is introduced by assuming that banks are obligated to hold a fraction of the deposits as cash reserve requirements. Given this framework, we show that multiple equilibria emerges, with the low-growth (high-growth) equilibrium being unstable (stable) and locally determinate (locally indeterminate). In addition, we show that, under certain conditions, endogenous fluctuations and even chaos could emerge around the high-growth equilibrium.
2010	J70	Seguino, Stephanie, and James Heintz. 2010. <i>Contractionary Monetary Policy and the Dynamics of U.S. Race and Gender Stratification</i>. Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. This paper explores the distributional effects of contractionary monetary policy by race and gender in the U.S. from 1979-2008 using state-level panel data. We hypothesize that women and Blacks, as groups with less power and lower status in the social hierarchy, fare worse in the competition over jobs, resulting in a disproportionate rise in female and Black unemployment rates relative to White males. We also investigate the possibility that Blacks bear a greater burden of joblessness than females as Black population density rises. Results indicate the costs of fighting inflation are unevenly distributed amongst workers, weighing more heavily on Black females and Black males, followed by White females, and lastly, White males.
2010	L31	THE SAME AS I11 Ahmadi, Ali Mohammad, Mehdi Yousefi, and Somayeh Fazaeli. 2010. "Consumer Price Index Changes in Iran's Public and Health Sectors. (In Farsi. With English summary)." <i>Quarterly Journal of the Economic Research</i>, 0(1): 99-111.
2010	L85	Goukasian, Levon, and Mehdi Majbouri. 2010. "The Reaction of Real Estate-Related Industries to the Monetary Policy Actions." <i>Real Estate Economics</i>, 38(2): 355-98. We study the impact of changes in U.S. monetary policy on the equity returns of real estate-related industries. We find that, over the 1989-2005 sample period covered in our study, a hypothetical unexpected rate cut of 25 basis points (bps) is associated with an increase of about 170 bps in the value-weighted returns of real estate-related industries. We find that monetary policy impacts the stock prices in real estate-related industries through its impact on the future expected stock returns and not on real interest rates or expected future dividends. There is also some evidence of asymmetry in the responses of the industry returns to the monetary policy actions. A strong stock price response to reversals in the direction of the Federal Reserve's monetary policy is reported.
2010	M12	CV: Goodhart, C. A. E. 2010. "Banks and Public Sector Authorities: The International Financial Crisis and Policy Challenges in Asia-Pacific." In <i>The International Financial Crisis and Policy Challenges in Asia and the Pacific: Proceedings of the Wrap-Up Conference of the Asian Research Programme, Shanghai, 6-8 August 2009</i>. Bank for International Settlements, 307-17. BIS Papers, no. 52. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2010	Q21	Askari, Hossein, and Noureddine Krichene. 2010. "Monetary Policy and World Commodity Markets: 2000-2007." <i>PSL Quarterly Review</i>, 63(252-255): 143-75. Expansionary monetary policy in key industrial countries and a rapidly depreciating US dollar sent commodity prices soaring at unprecedented rates during 2003-2007. In contrast, consumer price indices in major OECD countries,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		a leading indicator for monetary policy, showed almost no inflation. This twin development is a puzzle as the evolution of consumer prices were not responsive to record low interest rates, double-digit commodity inflation, and a sharp depreciation of the dollar. A common trend, identified as a monetary shock, drives commodity prices. Policymakers face a policy dilemma: maintain expansionary monetary policy stance with persistent commodity price inflation, subsequent severe world recession, and financial disorder, or tighten monetary policy with subsequent sustained economic growth and financial and price stability.
2011		
2011	B15 H40 H44	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. In this paper I first provide an overview of alternative approaches to money, contrasting the orthodox approach, in which money is neutral, at least in the long run; and the Marx-Veblen-Keynes approach, or the monetary theory of production. I then focus in more detail on two main categories: the orthodox approach that views money as an efficiency-enhancing innovation of markets, and the Chartalist approach that defines money as a creature of the state. As the state's "creature," money should be seen as a public monopoly. I then move on to the implications of viewing money as a public monopoly and link that view back to Keynes, arguing that extending Keynes along these lines would bring his theory up to date.
2011	B15	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. <i>Money in Finance</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper begins by defining, and distinguishing between, money and finance, and addresses alternative ways of financing spending. We next examine the role played by financial institutions (e.g., banks) in the provision of finance. The role of government as both regulator of private institutions and provider of finance is also discussed, and related topics such as liquidity and saving are explored. We conclude with a look at some of the new innovations in finance, and at the global financial crisis, which could be blamed on excessive financialization of the economy.
2011	B15	Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "The Financial Crisis Viewed from the Perspective of the 'Social Costs' Theory". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper examines the causes and consequences of the current global financial crisis. It largely relies on the work of Hyman Minsky, although analyses by John Kenneth Galbraith and Thorstein Veblen of the causes of the 1930s collapse are used to show similarities between the two crises. K.W. Kapp's "social costs" theory is contrasted with the recently dominant "efficient markets" hypothesis to provide the context for analyzing the functioning of financial institutions. The paper argues that, rather than operating "efficiently," the financial sector has been imposing huge costs on the economy--costs that no one can deny in the aftermath of the economy's collapse. While orthodox approaches lead to the conclusion that money and finance should not matter much, the alternative tradition--from Veblen and Keynes to Galbraith and Minsky--provides the basis for developing an approach that puts money and finance front and center. Including the theory of social costs also generates policy recommendations more appropriate to an economy in which finance matters.
2011	C01	Reade, J. James. 2011. <i>Modelling Monetary and Fiscal Policy in the US: A Cointegration Approach</i> . Department of Economics, University of Birmingham, Discussion Papers. As governments and economists worldwide reflect on the unprecedented peacetime build-ups of government deficits and debts since 2008 and the Great Recession, the importance of fiscal and monetary policy interactions and their sustainability is key. This involves both thorough theoretical and careful econometric analysis. This paper provides the latter. We use multivariate cointegration methods to investigate monetary and fiscal interactions using the example of the United States since the early 1980s. Using survey data for inflation expectations, we find that monetary policymaking is heavily forward looking, and passive in the sense that it responds to policy rule. Fiscal policy is found to be active in that it does not respond to the fiscal policy rule discovered in the data. Entering into debates on the efficacy of fiscal policy, we find that in the long-term fiscal deficits are very harmful to growth, but in the short run fiscal stimuli can be effective in restoring the economy to equilibrium. The interactions between the two policy spheres appear somewhat limited in that neither policy tool enters the policy rule of the other policy sphere, but the more passive monetary policy does move in reaction to fiscal policy movements--the two policy spheres are complementary in that both respond in the same direction to revive and restrain the economy in downturns and boom times respectively.
2011	C18	Anderson, Heather M., Mardi Dungey, Denise R. Osborn, and Farshid Vahid. 2011. "Financial Integration and the Construction of Historical Financial Data for the Euro Area." <i>Economic Modelling</i> , 28(4): 1498-1509. Time series analysis for the Euro Area requires the availability of sufficiently long historical data series, but the appropriate construction methodology has received little attention. The benchmark dataset, developed by the European Central Bank for use in its Area Wide Model (AWM), is based on fixed-weight aggregation across countries with historically distinct monetary policies and financial markets of varying international importance. This paper proposes a new methodology for producing back-dated financial series for the Euro Area, that is based on the time-varying distance of periphery countries from core countries with respect to monetary integration. Historical decompositions of the residuals of vector autoregressive models of the Euro Area economy are then used to explore and compare the monetary policy implications of using the new methodology versus the use of AWM fixed weight series.
2011	C18	Angrist, Joshua D., and Guido M. Kuersteiner. 2011. "Causal Effects of Monetary Shocks: Semiparametric Conditional Independence Tests with a Multinomial Propensity Score." <i>Review of Economics and Statistics</i> , 93(3): 725-47. We develop semiparametric tests for conditional independence in time series models of causal effects. Our approach is motivated by empirical studies of monetary policy effects and is semiparametric in the sense that we model the process determining the distribution of treatment--the policy propensity score--but leave the model for outcomes unspecified. A conceptual innovation is that we adapt the cross-sectional potential outcomes framework to a time series setting. We also develop root-T consistent distribution-free inference methods for full conditional independence testing, appropriate for dependent data and allowing for first-step estimation of the (multinomial) propensity score.
2011	C38	Mumtaz, Haroon, Pawel Zabczyk, and Colin Ellis. 2011. <i>What lies beneath? A time-varying FAVAR model for the UK transmission mechanism</i> . European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1320. This paper uses a time-varying Factor Augmented VAR to investigate the evolving transmission of monetary policy and demand shocks in the UK. Simultaneous estimation of time-varying impulse responses of a large set of macroeconomic variables and disaggregated prices suggest that the response of inflation, money supply and asset prices to monetary policy and demand shocks has changed over the sample period. In particular, during the post-1992 inflation targeting period, monetary policy shocks started having a bigger impact on prices, a smaller impact on activity and began contributing more to overall volatility. In contrast, demand shocks had the largest impact on these variables before the 1990s. We also document changes in the response of disaggregated prices, with the median reaction to contractionary policy shocks becoming more negative and the distribution more dispersed post-1992.
2011	C41	Guo, Yingwen, and Sherry Z. F. Zhou. 2011. "Duration Analysis of Interest Rate Spells: Cross-National Study of Interest Rate Policy." <i>Hitotsubashi Journal of Economics</i> , 52(1): 1-11. A duration analysis is adopted in this study to investigate the determinants of the "interest rate spells" across ten countries (or area). Both parametric and nonparametric methods are employed

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		for the analysis. It is found that the length of "interest rate spells" is affected by both the rate of inflation and the rate of economic growth. In contrast, the influence of exchange and unemployment rates proved to be insignificant and the lagged interest rate is significant only for Denmark. The empirical results support the contention that central banks usually design their interest rate policies based on the Taylor Rule.
2011	C91	Assenza, Tiziana, Peter Heemeijer, Cars Hommes, and Domenica Massaro. 2011. <i>Individual Expectations and Aggregate Macro Behavior</i>. Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Working Papers. The way in which individual expectations shape aggregate macroeconomic variables is crucial for the transmission and effectiveness of monetary policy. We study the individual expectations formation process and the interaction with monetary policy, within a standard New Keynesian model, by means of laboratory experiments with human subjects. We find that a more aggressive monetary policy that sets the interest rate more than point for point in response to inflation stabilizes inflation in our experimental economies. We use a simple model of individual learning, with a performance-based evolutionary selection among heterogeneous forecasting heuristics, to explain coordination of individual expectations and aggregate macro behavior observed in the laboratory experiments. Three aggregate outcomes are observed: convergence to some equilibrium level, persistent oscillatory behaviour and oscillatory convergence. A simple heterogeneous expectations switching model fits individual learning as well as aggregate outcomes and outperforms homogeneous expectations benchmarks.
2011	C91	Pfafjar, D., and B. Zakelj. 2011. <i>Inflation Expectations and Monetary Policy Design: Evidence from the Laboratory (Replaces CentER DP 2009-007)</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2011-091. Using laboratory experiments within a New Keynesian macro framework, we explore the formation of inflation expectations and its interaction with monetary policy design. The central question in this paper is how to design monetary policy in the environment characterized by heterogeneous expectations. Rules that use actual rather than forecasted inflation produce lower inflation variability and alleviate expectational cycles. Degree of responsiveness to deviations of inflation from its target in the Taylor rule produces nonlinear effects on inflation variability. We also provide considerable support for the existence of heterogeneity of inflation expectations and show that a significant proportion of subjects are rational in our experiment. However, most subjects rather than using a single model they tend to switch between alternative models.
2011	D10	Anderson, Emily, Atsushi Inoue, and Barbara Rossi. 2011. <i>Heterogeneous consumers and fiscal policy shocks</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. This paper studies empirical facts regarding the effects of unexpected changes in aggregate macroeconomic fiscal policies on consumers that are allowed to differ depending on their individual characteristics. We use data from the Consumption Expenditure Survey (CEX) to estimate individual-level impulse responses as well as multipliers for government spending. The main empirical finding of this paper is that unexpected fiscal shocks have substantially different effects on consumers depending on their income and age levels. In particular, the wealthiest individuals tend to behave according to the predictions of standard RBC models, whereas the poorest individuals tend to behave according to standard IS-LM (non-Ricardian) models, most likely due to credit constraints. Furthermore, government spending policy shocks tend to decrease consumption inequality.
2011	D62	Chiu, Jonathan, and Miguel Molico. 2011. "Uncertainty, Inflation, and Welfare." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i>, 43(0): 487-512. This paper studies the welfare costs and the redistributive effects of inflation in the presence of idiosyncratic liquidity risk, in a microfounded search-theoretical monetary model. We calibrate the model to match the empirical aggregate money demand and the distribution of money holdings across households and study the effects of inflation under the implied degree of market incompleteness. We show that in the presence of imperfect insurance the estimated long-run welfare costs of inflation are on average 40% to 55% smaller compared to a complete markets, representative agent economy, and that inflation induces important redistributive effects across households.
2011	H29	Tambuwalla, Nilofer, Rohan Bennett, Abbas Rajabifard, Jude Wallace, and Ian Williamson. 2011. "On the Role of Government Land Information in Macroeconomic Policies." <i>Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy</i>, 29(6): 1087-1101. In many countries macroeconomic policy making and land administration operate independently. A review of the literature from both disciplines supports this view. The failure to include authoritative land information generated by a country's land administration system in macroeconomic policy making can result in suboptimal governmental fiscal and monetary decisions. This is demonstrated through two case studies of the Australian context, with a focus on managing land taxes and administering interest on debt financing. A simplified empirical model is derived from the study results. The model aims to articulate and promote the important role of government land information in policy and decision making. Practical implementation will require determination of the legal, institutional, and technical requirements of the model.
2011	H40	THE SAME AS B15 Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive.
2011	H44	THE SAME AS B15 Wray, L. Randall.
2011	H68	Galati, Gabriele, John Lewis, Steven Poelhekke, and Chen Zhou. 2011. <i>Have market views on the sustainability of fiscal burdens influenced monetary authorities' credibility?</i>. Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Working Papers. During the Great Crisis, most governments in industrial countries supported their domestic financial sector under stress and responded to strong declines in output growth with fiscal stimulus packages. Starting in 2010, attention focused on the sustainability of the resulting debt burdens. We conduct an empirical study to test whether in the United States, the euro area and the United Kingdom, views on the sustainability of fiscal burdens have influenced markets' assessment of central banks' commitment to price stability. Using a daily measure of inflation expectations extracted from nominal and indexed-linked government bonds, or inflation swaps, we test whether these react to alternative measures of fiscal burdens. These include rescue package announcements, credit default swap (CDS) spreads and changes in either the outlook or the credit rating of governments. We find no evidence of a significant effect of market participants' perceptions of fiscal burdens on long-term inflation expectations in the United States, the euro area and the United Kingdom. These results are broadly consistent with the view that long term inflation expectations have remained well anchored.
2011	I10 I12	Weisbrot, Mark, Rebecca Ray, Juan Montecino, and Sara Kozameh. 2011. <i>The Argentine Success Story and its Implications</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The Argentine economy has grown 94 percent for the years 2002-2011, using International Monetary Fund projections for the end of this year. This is the fastest growth in the Western Hemisphere for this period, and among the highest growth rates in the world. It also compares favorably to neighboring economies that are commonly seen as quite successful, such as Brazil, which has had less than half as much growth over the same period.
2011	I12	Weisbrot, Mark, and Rebecca Ray. 2011. <i>The Scorecard on Development, 1960-2010: Closing the Gap?</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper is the third installment in a series (the first and second

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		editions were in 2001 and 2005) that traces a long-term growth failure in most of the world's countries. This paper is the third installment in a series (the first and second editions were in 2001 and 2005) that traces a long-term growth failure in most of the world's countries.
2011	K21	Soliani, Riccardo. 2011. "Antonio Pesenti e la sua "Critica economica". (Antonio Pesenti and His "Critica Economica". With English summary.)." <i>Il Pensiero Economico Italiano</i>, 19(1): 117-37. Antonio Pesenti was a prominent Italian economist and politician of the twentieth century, strong opponent of Fascism and Minister and deputy of the Communist Party. In the present paper we deal with "Critica economica", the journal founded in 1946 and directed by him until 1956, when it merged with "Notizie economiche" and "Riforma agraria", giving birth to "Politica ed economia". The paper considers a group of several columns (Nostro paese), useful to understand his opinion on the economic and social situation of Italy in the European and Occidental context. Then we examine a few essays, relevant to explain his theoretical position on monetary policies and international monopolistic competition. Pesenti and other authors debated in the journal the Italian financial and anti-trust policy thoroughly. Two important projects of economic planning, never implemented, were proposed in Italy at the end of the forties and in the fifties: the Piano del lavoro (1949-1950), promoted by CGIL (the Italian Trade Union near the Socialist and Communist Parties), and the "Piano Vanoni" (1954), elaborated by minister Ezio Vanoni; "Critica economica" paid great attention to them. "Critica economica" was very interested in the Socialist world, and Pesenti looked at Socialism as the final stage of the dialectical evolution of Capitalism, not so far in the time. We have chosen to focus on one specific point: the lively controversy about the book Esperienze di economia pianificata by Cesare Dami, which witnesses the different theoretical insight of Pesenti, Dami and others scholars, and gives a few clues as to the atmosphere of that cultural and political community.
2011	M31	Guimaraes, Bernardo, and Kevin D. Sheedy. 2011. "Sales and Monetary Policy." <i>American Economic Review</i>, 101(2): 844-76. A striking fact about pricing is the prevalence of "sales": large temporary price cuts followed by prices returning to exactly their former levels. This paper builds a macroeconomic model with a rationale for sales based on firms facing customers with different price sensitivities. Even if firms can adjust sales without cost, monetary policy has large real effects owing to sales being strategic substitutes: a firm's incentive to have a sale is decreasing in the number of other firms having sales. Thus the flexibility seen in individual prices due to sales does not translate into flexibility of the aggregate price level.
2011	M52	CV: Signorino, Rodolfo. 2011. "Economics in the Mirror of the Financial Crisis." In <i>The Global Financial Crisis: What Have We Learnt?</i>, ed. Steven Kates, 182-203. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	O44	Reyes, Javier A., and W. Charles Sawyer. 2011. <i>Latin American Economic Development</i>, London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Addresses the economic problems of Latin America throughout its history, including why the continent can be considered to have underperformed, how the various economies function, and future prospects for the region. Discusses Latin America and the world economy; economic growth and Latin America; growth and the environment in Latin America; Latin American economic history; Latin America and primary commodities; import substitution in Latin America; Latin American trade policy; exchange rate policy; financing current account deficits; macroeconomic policy in Latin America; macroeconomic stability; and poverty and inequality.
2011	P28	Algieri, Bernardina. 2011. "The Dutch Disease: Evidences from Russia." <i>Economic Change and Restructuring</i>, 44(3): 243-77. The present study examines whether the Russian economy exhibits the symptoms of the Dutch Disease over the transition period begun in the early 1990s. Five warning signs have been detected, namely, a real exchange rate appreciation (1); a flourishing economic situation pushed by higher oil prices (2); a relative de-industrialisation (3); an export reduction in the non-booming-sector (4) and a real wage growth (5). The first three symptoms are estimated simultaneously in a VECM dimension. The results suggest the existence of three long-run cointegrating vectors, thus confirming the presence of the first three symptoms. Specifically, a 10% oil price shock leads to a real appreciation by 4%, a rise in GDP by 3%, and a decline in domestic manufacturing production vis-a-vis service production by another 3%. Finally, a number of manufacturing exports have been crowded out and real wages have recorded important increases. To a certain extent, this corroborates the presence of symptom 4 and 5. The paper concludes that the risk of the Dutch Disease exists, and two preventive thrusts of action could be undertaken to reduce its threat: namely to diversify the economy and to hold back the appreciation of the exchange rate through targeted fiscal and monetary policies. These instruments would render Russia less vulnerable to exogenous shocks.
2011	Q47	Barrell, Ray, Aurelie Delannoy, and Dawn Holland. 2011. "The Impact of High Oil Prices on the Economy." <i>National Institute Economic Review</i>, 0(217): F68-74.
2011	R28	O'Driscoll, Gerald P., Jr. 2011. "Money, Prices, and Bubbles." <i>Cato Journal</i>, 31(3): 441-59.
2012		
2012	C21	Areosa, Waldyr Dutra, Michael McAleer, and Marcelo C. Medeiros. 2011. "Moment-Based Estimation of Smooth Transition Regression Models with Endogenous Variables." <i>Journal of Econometrics</i>, 165(1): 100-111. Nonlinear regression models have been widely used in practice for a variety of time series and cross-section datasets. For purposes of analyzing univariate and multivariate time series data, in particular, smooth transition regression (STR) models have been shown to be very useful for representing and capturing asymmetric behavior. Most STR models have been applied to univariate processes, and have made a variety of assumptions, including stationary or cointegrated processes, uncorrelated, homoskedastic or conditionally heteroskedastic errors, and weakly exogenous regressors. Under the assumption of exogeneity, the standard method of estimation is nonlinear least squares. The primary purpose of this paper is to relax the assumption of weakly exogenous regressors and to discuss moment-based methods for estimating STR models. The paper analyzes the properties of the STR model with endogenous variables by providing a diagnostic test of linearity of the underlying process under endogeneity, developing an estimation procedure and a misspecification test for the STR model, presenting the results of Monte Carlo simulations to show the usefulness of the model and estimation method, and providing an empirical application for inflation rate targeting in Brazil. We show that STR models with endogenous variables can be specified and estimated by a straightforward application of existing results in the literature.
2012	D01	Rene, TAPSOBA. 2012. <i>Does Inflation Targeting Matter for Attracting Foreign Direct Investment into Developing Countries?</i> CERDI, Working Papers: 201203. This paper investigates the effect of Inflation Targeting (IT) on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Based on panel data of 53 developing countries over the period 1980-2007, this study is the first, to the best of the author's knowledge, to evaluate directly the effect of IT on FDI. Using a variety of propensity scores-matching methods which allow controlling for selfselection in policy adoption, it finds that the treatment effect of IT on FDI is positive, statistically significant and robust to a set of alternative specifications. In terms of policy recommendations, this finding therefore suggests that if well implemented, IT adoption can be a legitimate part of the policy toolkit available to policymakers in developing countries in their competition to attract more FDI.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	D22	Miwa, Yoshiro. 2012. "Are Japanese Firms Becoming More Independent from Their Banks?: Evidence from the Firm-Level Data of the "Corporate Enterprise Quarterly Statistics," 1994-2009." <i>Public Policy Review</i>, 8(4): 415-51. The Ministry of Finance's "Corporate Enterprise Quarterly Statistics" (Hojin kigyō tokeikiho) is the only statistical source of well-balanced information about the financing behavior of Japanese firms. Indeed, there are few comparable sources available anywhere in the world. Using this firm-level data set from 1994 to 2009, the author investigates the financing behavior of Japanese firms with over yen 10 million in paid-in capital. The conclusions contrast sharply with the conventional wisdom. Much of the research and policy discussions about Japanese finance begin from the premise that banks play a decisive role in firm behavior. This paper shows that firms have maintained a dependence on financial institutions well below the level that the conventional wisdom has claimed. Under the recent "zero-interest-rate, quantity easing" monetary policy, this "independence of the firms from the banks" has increased further. This tendency is clearest among the smaller firms. In turn, this first conclusion raises doubts about the plausibility of the basic premise of research and policy debate on financial issues, and leads us to question whether observers may not have confused a "crisis of financial institutions" with a "financial crisis". Investigation into firm financing behavior under the "financial crisis" from the end of 1997 to the beginning of 1999 does indeed suggest that it was a fiasco caused by the confusion of a "crisis of financial institutions" with a "financial crisis".
2012	E16	Andre, Francisco J., M. Alejandro Cardenete, and M. Carmen Lima. 2012. "Using a CGE Model to Identify the Policy Trade-Off between Unemployment and Inflation: The Efficient Phillips Curve." <i>Economic Systems Research</i>, 24(4): 349-69. This paper provides a new reading of a classical economic relation: the short-run Phillips curve. Our point is that, when dealing with inflation and unemployment, policy-making can be understood as a multicriteria decision-making problem. Hence, we use so-called multiobjective programming in connection with a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model to determine the combinations of policy instruments that provide efficient combinations of inflation and unemployment. This approach results in an alternative version of the Phillips curve labelled as efficient Phillips curve. Our aim is to present an application of CGE models to a new area of research that can be especially useful when addressing policy exercises with real data. We apply our methodological proposal within a particular regional economy, Andalusia, in the south of Spain. This tool can give some keys for policy advice and policy implementation in the fight against unemployment and inflation.
2012	E16	Sudo, Nao. 2012. "Sectoral Comovement, Monetary Policy Shocks, and Input-Output Structure." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i>, 44(6): 1225-44. The comovement of output across the sector producing nondurables (i.e., nondurable goods and services) and the sector producing durables is well established in the monetary business cycle literature. However, standard sticky-price models that incorporate sectoral heterogeneity in price stickiness (i.e., sticky nondurables prices and flexible durables prices) cannot generate this feature. We argue that an input-output (I-O) structure provides a solution to this problem. Here, we develop a two-sector model with an I-O structure, which is calibrated to the U.S. economy. In the model, each sector's output affects those of the others by acting as an intermediate input. This connection between the sectors provides a channel through which sectoral comovement is induced.
2012	F54	Grubb, Farley. 2012. <i>Chronic Specie Scarcity and Efficient Barter: The Problem of Maintaining an Outside Money Supply in British Colonial America</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18099. Colonial Americans complained that gold and silver coins (specie) were chronically scarce. These coins could be acquired only through importation. Given unrestricted trade in specie, market arbitrage should have eliminated chronic scarcity. A model of efficient barter and local inside money is developed to show how chronic specie scarcity in colonial America could prevail despite unrestricted specie-market arbitrage, thus justifying colonial complaints. The creation of inside fiat paper monies by colonial governments was a welfare-enhancing response to preexisting chronic specie scarcity, not the cause of that scarcity.
2012	H12	Drudi, Francesco, Alain Durre, and Francesco Paolo Mongelli. 2012. <i>The interplay of economic reforms and monetary policy: the case of the Euro area</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1467. The world has been struck by a mutating systemic financial crisis that is unprecedented in terms of financial losses and fiscal costs, geographic reach, and speed and synchronisation. The crisis from August 2007 to date can be divided into three main phases: the financial turmoil from August 2007 to the collapse of Lehman Brothers; the global financial crisis from September 2008 until spring 2010; and the euro area sovereign debt crisis from spring 2010 to the current period. While each phase has brought significant challenges, the current sovereign debt crisis has been the most critical stage for the euro area. It has brought unprecedented challenges for the monetary union and triggered extraordinary adjustments in both monetary policy and institutional arrangements at the euro area level. The purpose of this article is to outline the features of each crisis phase, to describe the actions taken by the European Central Bank (ECB) during each phase and to explain the rationale for such measures. It also discusses the need to strengthen further the economic union in order to guarantee the sustainability of the monetary union of the euro area. In this respect, it is argued that the recent institutional adjustments made at the EU level would have been necessary independently of the financial crisis.
2012	K14	Homburg, Stefan. 2012. "Der neue Kurs der Europäischen Zentralbank." <i>Wirtschaftsdienst</i>, 92(10): 673-77. In September 2012, the European Central Bank (ECB) announced its new "Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT)" programme, which entails unlimited purchases of member states' government bonds. Following an idea by George Soros, Goldman Sachs and Citigroup, the ECB intends to sterilise these purchases through the liabilities side of its balance sheet, i.e., through the issuance of ECB bonds. The article analyses this plan and argues that the ECB is introducing a second unlimited European Stability Mechanism (ESM). This clearly violates European law and is likely to be punishable under German criminal law.
2012	M10	Choi, J. Jay, and Heibatollah Sami, eds. 2012. <i>Transparency and Governance in a Global World</i>. International Finance Review series, vol. 13. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K.. Thirteen papers examine transparency as an essential concept in a global, open economy. Papers discuss a conceptual overview of corporate transparency from the global perspective; institutional ownership, internal control, and disclosure transparency; corporate transparency of business group firms in the absence of internal market benefits; influence of tax accounting on transparency; board transparency, CEO monitoring and firms' financial performance; symmetry in the sensitivity of executive bonus compensation to earnings and returns in high-technology firms; empirical evidence from India of the differences in corporate transparency between a multinational corporation's subsidiaries and domestic corporations; if investors value cash flow stability versus transparency in listed infrastructure funds; earnings management behavior under the recent economic downturn in Spain; the role of analysts' recommendation revisions in helping investors understand the valuation implications of announced earnings; whether broker anonymity hides informed traders; central bank and private sector's welfare under partial transparency versus publicity--a two-player monetary policy game; and a case study comparison of Argentina and Chile examining opacity in Latin America.
2012	M40	Bezemer, Dirk J. 2012. "Modelos contables y comprensión de la crisis financiera. (Understanding Financial Crisis through Accounting Models. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economía Institucional</i>, 14(26): 47-76. This paper presents evidence that macroeconomic accounting models helped to anticipate the credit crisis and economic recession, whereas equilibrium models, ubiquitous in mainstream policy and research, did not. This study traces the intellectual pedigree of the accounting approach as an

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		alternative to neo-classical economics, and the post-war rise and decline of flow-of-funds models in policy use. The paper includes contemporary case studies of both types of models, and considers why the accounting approach has remained outside mainstream economics. Finally, it provides constructive recommendations for revising financial stability evaluation methods, and advocates an "accounting of economics."
2012	N56	Romero, Carmen Astrid. 2012. "El efecto transmisión del tipo de cambio en Colombia durante los años de la industrialización. (The Effect of Exchange Rate Transmission in Colombia during the Years of Industrialization. With English summary.)." <i>Ensayos sobre Política Económica</i>, 30(67): 214-51. An intricate system of multiple exchange rates (SMER) allowed Colombia, in part, to achieve an exchange-rate based protection policy during its period of state-managed industrialization. This is confirmed by a transmission effect from the exchange rate to the prices of some imported goods as well as those for coffee, the main exporting good during the period of study. The first part of this paper studies the transmission from the exchange rate to the prices of a variety of imported products and raw materials used in manufacturing intermediate industrial goods along with some selected capital goods, using annual data from 1948 to 1974. In the second part, the transmission from the exchange rate to coffee export prices is verified using monthly data from January, 1932 to December, 1974. In the long run, the transmission effect from the exchange rate to the domestic coffee prices was 0.95. The transmission of international coffee price movements into the domestic price was complete. The coffee-related economic activity, actively influenced the decision about maintaining multiple exchange rates which provided a reliable exchange tool to effectively deal with fluctuations in the international price of coffee.
2012	O34	Liu, Lanbiao, and Jingjia Zhang. 2012. "The Investment Portfolio of China's Foreign Reserves--An Endogenous Perspective of Foreign Reserves Flow Cycle. (In Chinese. With English summary.)." <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i>, 47(4): 137-48. This article has established a Stackelberg and a Cournot game model, involving the central banks and financial markets of China and the US, as well as the real economic sector of China, in order to depict a cycle of the foreign investment of China's foreign exchange reserves through the perspective of the essential differences of China and the US. In addition, we have simulated the optimal investment portfolio of China's foreign reserves and its contribution to China's domestic economy. The results have shown that the risky assets investment of China's foreign exchange reserves on the US assets will affect the proportion of China's reserves which transform indirectly into the FDI to China from the US. However, the reaction of our central bank has been relatively slow. Therefore, in order to enable our central bank to gain profits, we suggest that it is necessary to bring down the CRR coefficient of our residents, and improve our financial market development as well.
2012	P13	Mainelli, Michael. 2012. "Short Monetary Systems: Take a Risk, Create Money." <i>Journal of Risk Finance</i>, 13(4): 280-84. Purpose--The purpose of this editorial is to examine fiat currencies and common tenders (trade-based money) from a risk perspective. The editorial encourages risk managers to consider the distributive benefits of a multiplicity of currencies and urges them to examine common tenders both old, such as the Swiss WIR, and novel, such as capacity exchange monies, as risk management tools. Design/methodology/approach--The editorial is based on research conducted for the City of London Corporation in 2011 into capacity, trade and credit which examined new architectures for commerce and money. Findings--The editorial links <i>Freiwirtschaft</i> movement ideas with some characteristics of common tenders. Further, it considers whether some simple regulatory approaches might make such common tenders more useful.
	P13	Gutierrez Fernandez, Milagros, and Ricardo Palomo Zurdo. 2012. "Los sistemas institucionales de protección como respuesta de la banca cooperativa española ante la crisis: Hacia la búsqueda de la eficiencia en su integración. (Institutional Protection Systems as an Answer to the Economic Crisis by Spanish Cooperative Banks: Seeking Efficiency in Concentration. With English summary.)." <i>CIRIEC-España, Revista de Economía Pública, Social y Cooperativa</i>, 0(76): 27-50. One of the main consequences of the economic and financial crisis that began in the summer of 2007 has been an acceleration of the restructuring processes in the Spanish banking system, which includes credit cooperatives. In view of this, the aim of this research is to analyse the decade before the concentration processes in this sector began, in order to study whether the rationale for the groups that have been set up was based on criteria of homogeneous performance (degree of efficiency) of the constituent entities. To this end, it examines the groups that existed beforehand. In other words, this article tries to study whether the groups that have been formed or projected have followed the recommendations of the Spanish Central Bank or, on the contrary, whether the choice between the different alternatives or processes has been made for different reasons.
2012	P36	Xu, Jianwei, Yang Ji, and Binkai Chen. 2012. "An Estimate of the Degree of Nominal Wage Rigidity in China. (In Chinese. With English summary.)." <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i>, 47(4): 64-76. This paper is the first one to study the degree of nominal wage rigidity in China using micro-data. Results find that the degree of wage rigidity is very low in China compared to that in the United States and some European countries. This suggests that if the adjustments in the Chinese labor market are flexible enough when facing economy fluctuations, then positive monetary policies will push up the price level instead of the aggregate output. The analysis is applied to many groups (e.g., by income and occupation) to assess how wage rigidities vary across groups. What's more, this paper provides a creative estimation of downward rigidity and upward rigidity. The results show an increasing downward rigidity since 2002, while the trend of upward rigidity is not pronounced.
2012	Q02	Tamakoshi, Go, and Shigeyuki Hamori. 2012. "Informational Roles of Commodity Prices for Monetary Policy: Evidence from the Euro Area." <i>Economics Bulletin</i>, 32(2): 1282-90. This paper examines the linear and nonlinear causal relationships between commodity price indices and macroeconomic variables such as the consumer price index (CPI) and the industrial production index (IP) in the Euro zone. We use monthly time series data from January 1999 to December 2011 and employ a solid nonparametric, nonlinear causality test by Diks and Panchenko (2006) as well as the linear Granger causality test using Lag Augmented Vector Autoregression (LA-VAR) approach. Main findings of the study include: (i) Oil price only linearly Granger-causes the CPI and hence can be seen as a better information variable for the general price level than non-energy commodity price. (ii) There is a significant one-way linear causality from commodity price to IP. (iii) A significant nonlinear relationship between CPI and IP is identified by the nonparametric causality test. Such results are relevant for monetary policy makers who wish to mitigate the possible future inflation by using commodity or oil price indices as information variables.
2012	Q02	De Gregorio, Jose. 2012. "Commodity Prices, Monetary Policy, and Inflation." <i>IMF Economic Review</i>, 60(4): 600-633. During the second half of the 2000s, the world experienced a rapid and substantial rise in commodity prices. This shock posed complex challenges for monetary policy, in particular because of the significant increase in food and energy prices, and the repercussions they had on aggregate inflation measures. This paper discusses the role of commodity price shocks (CPS) in monetary policy in the light of recent episodes of such shocks. It begins by discussing whether monetary policy should target core or headline inflation, and what should be the role of CPS in setting interest rates. It is argued that there are good reasons to focus on headline inflation, as most central banks actually do. Although core inflation provides a good indicator of underlying inflation pressures, the evolution of commodity prices should not be overlooked, because of pervasive second-round effects. This paper reviews the evidence on the rise of inflation across countries and reports that food inflation, more than energy inflation, has relevant propagation effects on core inflation. This finding is particularly important in emerging market economies, where the share of food in the consumer basket is significant. The evidence also shows that countries that had lower inflation during the run up of commodity prices before

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the global crisis had more inflation in the subsequent rise after the global crisis, suggesting that part of the precrisis inflationary success may have been because of repressed inflation. This paper also discusses other factors that may explain different inflationary performances across countries.
2012	R20	Luciani, Matteo. 2012. <i>Monetary Policy and the Housing Market: A Structural Factor Analysis</i>. ULB--Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Working Papers ECARES: ECARES 2012-035 . This paper studies the role of the Federal Reserve's policy in the recent boom and bust of the housing market, and in the ensuing recession. By estimating a Structural Dynamic Factor model on a panel of 109 US quarterly variables from 1982 to 2010, we find that, although the Federal Reserve's policy between 2002 and 2004 was slightly expansionary, its contribution to the recent housing cycle was negligible. We also show that a more restrictive policy would have smoothed the cycle but not prevented the recession. We thus find no role for the Federal Reserve in causing the recession.
2013		
2013	A23	Vegh, Carlos A. 2013. <i>Open Economy Macroeconomics in Developing Countries</i>, Cambridge and London: MIT Press . Presents a small open economy model and shows how it can be extended to answer many macroeconomic questions that arise in emerging markets and developing economies, particularly those regarding monetary, fiscal, and exchange rate issues. Discusses the basic intertemporal model; capital market imperfections; intertemporal prices; nontradable goods and relative prices; the basic monetary model; the monetary approach to the balance of payments; temporary policy; sticky prices; interest rate policy; optimal fiscal and monetary policy in the open economy; optimal exchange rate regimes; real anchors; stopping high inflation; capital inflows; dollarization; balance-of-payments crises; and financial crises.
2013	B21	Laidler, David. 2013. <i>Three Revolutions in Macroeconomics: Their Nature and Influence</i>. University of Western Ontario, Economic Policy Research Institute, University of Western Ontario, Economic Policy Research Institute Working Papers: 20134 . Harry Johnson's 1971 ideas about the factors affecting the success of the Keynesian Revolution and the Monetarist Counter-revolution are summarised and extended to the analysis of the Rational Expectations-New Classical (RE-NC) Revolution. It is then argued that, whereas Monetarism brought about a revival of the quantity theory of money from the limbo into which Keynesianism had pushed it, RE-NC modelling was responsible for that theory's most recent disappearance. This happened despite the fact that, initially, RE-NC economics appeared to be a mainly technical extension and refinement of Monetarism, rather than a radically new economic doctrine. Some implications of this story for today's macroeconomics are briefly discussed.
2013	D04	Krueger, Anne O. 2013. "Lessons from the Great Recession for Developing Countries." <i>Asian-Pacific Economic Literature</i>, 27(2): 14-24 . Many lessons can be taken from the Great Recession and the Euro crisis with respect to both pre-crisis and post-crisis policies. Appropriate measures can reduce the risk of crisis in individual countries, the severity of crises, and the magnitude of needed adjustments. These include an appropriate exchange rate policy (flexibility is highly desirable), ensuring the soundness of the financial system, not allowing expansion of credit at too high a rate, adopting structural fiscal budgeting policies, and avoiding dangerous sovereign debt build-up. On the crisis resolution side, the lesson that stands out is the desirability of decisive and credible action to address the causes of the crisis. The issues that arise when the banking and financial system is weakened in the run-up to crisis are extremely difficult, especially when sovereign debt is unsustainable. Therefore, while the important lesson is to avoid overly expansive credit build-up during good times, in the event of a crisis, it is important that the health of the banks be restored as quickly as possible and that a viable supervision and resolution framework be put in place.
2013	D13	Diss: Sun, Ling. 2013. <i>Essays on Money, Business Cycles and Household Formation</i>. PhD diss. University of Toronto . This dissertation consists of three independent essays in Macroeconomics. The first essay studies whether efficiency can be improved by introducing government-issued illiquid bonds to an economy where money is the only asset and essential. In contrast with perfectly liquid bonds, illiquid bonds can increase societal welfare in two ways: First, allocating consumption goods among heterogeneous agents more efficiently; second, stimulating consumption and output level by loosening the liquidity constraints of households. More importantly, since societal welfare is elevated persistently when the inflation rates range from a level slightly above Friedman Rule to an upper bound, this essay provides an insight into the essentiality of illiquid bonds. The second essay provides a novel propagation mechanism of productivity shocks to explain an empirical fact: The response curve of output to a positive productivity shock reaches its peak up to eight quarters after the shock. Using a micro-founded monetary search model and focusing on agents' decisions on establishing long-term trading relationships in the goods market, I show that when a positive shock takes place in the economy, marginal agents break down previous trading relationships and explore better matching opportunities. As a result, shortly after the shock, the average productivity level of transactions increases, but the total number of transactions decreases. The calibrated model shows that the latter effect dominates, resulting a slightly decrease of aggregate output after a positive productivity shock. The search friction, together with the monetary channel, gives rise to a delayed output response at the aggregate level. The third essay develops a general equilibrium theory of household formation--i.e., marriage--following Coase's theory of firm formation. Individuals in the model consume both market- and home-produced commodities, and home production is facilitated through marriage. Market frictions, including taxation, search and bargaining problems, increase marriage rates when home and market goods are substitutes. In particular, inflation, as a tax on market activity, makes household production and hence marriage more attractive, as long as singles use cash more than married individuals, which is supported by data. The prediction that inflation and other taxes affect household formation is also supported by evidence.
2013	F38	Diss: Ahn, Young Bin. 2013. <i>The Role of Anti-speculative Taxation in Asian Emerging Market Economies</i>. PhD diss. University at Buffalo . I analyze the effects of anti-speculative taxation on the short-term carry trade in Asian emerging market countries by building a simple welfare-based insurance model with a Tobin tax. This model provides the optimal level of international reserves with a Tobin tax in Asian emerging market economies and shows that a Tobin tax on the short-term carry trade improves the welfare of the economies. In addition, the model explains that a Tobin tax is the key solution for the puzzle of the excessive accumulation of international reserves in Asian emerging market economies. A Tobin tax is operating as a self-insurance tool from the severe damage of sudden stops of capital inflows during financial crises. I then empirically examine the effects of anti-speculative taxation on the short-term carry trade in Asian emerging market countries by calibrating the optimal level of international reserves with a Tobin tax. This simulation verifies the predictions of the theoretical framework. In addition, the result of plausible calibrations on the optimal level of foreign reserves with a Tobin tax in Asian emerging market economies is consistent with empirical instance of a Tobin tax observed in real world. Finally, I investigate the massive effects of US monetary policies on the Asian emerging market economies after the global financial crisis by employing the open economy model. I then empirically test the model by using the daily time-series data of 8 individual Asian emerging market countries over the 2007-2013 period and find that the global crisis switched the Granger-causality relationship between exchange rate change and the change in stock market index.
2013	F39	Aron, Janine, Kenneth Creamer, John Muellbauer, and Neil Rankin. 2013. <i>Exchange Rate Pass-Through to Consumer Prices in South Africa: Evidence from Micro-Data</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9735 . A sizeable literature

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		examines exchange rate pass-through to disaggregated import prices but very few micro-studies focus on consumer prices. This paper explores exchange rate pass-through to consumer prices in South Africa during 2002-2007, using a unique data set of highly disaggregated data at the product and outlet level. The paper adopts an empirical approach that allows pass-through to be calculated over various horizons, including controls for domestic and foreign costs. It studies how pass-through differs across types of consumption goods and services and draws some aggregate implications about pass-through, using actual weights from the CPI basket. The heterogeneity of pass-through for different food sub-components and the role of switches between import and export parity pricing of maize is investigated and found significant for five out of ten food sub-components. Overall pass-through to the almost 63 percent of the CPI covered is estimated at about 30 percent after two years, but is higher for food.
2013	G02	Proano, Christian R. 2013. "Monetary Policy Rules and Macroeconomic Stabilization in Small Open Economies under Behavioral FX Trading: Insights from Numerical Simulations." <i>Manchester School</i> , 81(6): 992-1011. In this paper the interaction between foreign exchange (FX) markets driven by trading based on behavioral forecasting rules and the macroeconomy of a small open economy is investigated. A special focus of the paper is set on the consequences of chartism or technical analysis for the stability at the macroeconomic level. Furthermore, the performance of alternative monetary policy rules concerning the overall stabilization of the economy is investigated through numerical analysis.
2013	H57	Diss: Cisternas Leyton, Gonzalo. 2013. Essays on Continuous-Time Games with Learning. PhD diss. Princeton University. This dissertation studies the impact of learning about unobserved payoff-relevant variables on economic decisions. In chapter 1 I study a labor market in which employers learn about a worker's unobserved skills by observing output. Skills evolve as a mean-reverting process with a trend that is potentially endogenous due to human capital accumulation. Output is additively separable in the worker's skills and in his hidden effort decision, and is also distorted by Brownian noise. Under general conditions, I show that there is an equilibrium in which effort is a deterministic function of time. This equilibrium is almost always inefficient. In chapter 2 I study a class of continuous-time games in which one long-run agent and a population of small players learn about a hidden state from a public signal that is subject to Brownian shocks. The long-run agent can influence the small players' beliefs by affecting the signal or by affecting the hidden state itself, in both cases in an additively separable way. The impact of the small players' beliefs on the long-run agent's payoff is nonlinear. At a general level, I derive necessary conditions for Markov Perfect Equilibria in the form of an ordinary differential equations. For a subclass of games with linear-quadratic structure, I obtain closed-form solutions for global incentives through solving a new type of partial differential equation. Applications to procurement and monetary policy in the context of partial information are developed. In chapter 3, joint with Yuliy Sannikov, a firm's earnings are driven by its stock of capital and by an underlying fundamental process. Earnings are not observable at the moment of investing in capital, thus making fundamentals unobserved. The manager learns about fundamentals by observing a signal which is distorted by Brownian noise. Investment is costly and subject to adjustment costs. We show that the sensitivity of investment to expected earnings increases as uncertainty decays over time if and only if earnings are a concave function of fundamentals. We also show that the firm's value is always below its corresponding value in the full-information benchmark.
2013	K34	Flores-Macias, Gustavo A., and Sarah E. Kreps. 2013. "Political Parties at War: A Study of American War Finance, 1789-2010." <i>American Political Science Review</i> , 107(4): 833-48. What determines when states adopt war taxes to finance the cost of conflict? We address this question with a study of war taxes in the United States between 1789 and 2010. Using logit estimation of the determinants of war taxes, an analysis of roll-call votes on war tax legislation, and a historical case study of the Civil War, we provide evidence that partisan fiscal differences account for whether the United States finances its conflicts through war taxes or opts for alternatives such as borrowing or expanding the money supply. Because the fiscal policies implemented to raise the revenues for war have considerable and often enduring redistributive impacts, war finance--in particular, war taxation--becomes a high-stakes political opportunity to advance the fiscal interests of core constituencies. Insofar as the alternatives to taxation shroud the actual costs of war, the findings have important implications for democratic accountability and the conduct of conflict.
2013	L82	CV: Lamla, Michael J., and Jan-Egbert Sturm. 2013. "Interest Rate Expectations in the Media and Central Bank Communication." In <i>Central Bank Communication, Decision Making, and Governance: Issues, Challenges, and Case Studies</i> , ed. Pierre L. Siklos and Jan-Egbert Sturm, 101-11. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2013	L82	CV: Berger, Helge, Michael Ehrmann, and Marcel Fratzscher. 2013. "Extreme Views Make News." In <i>Central Bank Communication, Decision Making, and Governance: Issues, Challenges, and Case Studies</i> , ed. Pierre L. Siklos and Jan-Egbert Sturm, 113-20. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2013	N30	Ormerod, P., B. Rosewell, and P. Phelps. 2013. "Inflation/Unemployment Regimes and the Instability of the Phillips Curve." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 45(10-12): 1519-31. Using the statistical technique of fuzzy clustering, regimes of inflation and unemployment are explored for the United States, the United Kingdom and Germany between 1871 and 2009. We identify for each country three distinct regimes in inflation/unemployment space. Similarities exist across countries in both the regimes and the timings of the transitions between regimes. However, the typical rates of inflation and unemployment experienced in the regimes are substantially different. Further, even within a given regime, the results from the cluster analysis reveal persistent fluctuations in the degree of attachment to that regime of inflation/unemployment observations over time. The economic implications of this are that, first, the inflation/unemployment relationship or Phillips curve experiences from time to time major shifts. Second, that it is also inherently unstable even in the short run. It is likely that the factors which govern the inflation/unemployment trade-off are so multi-dimensional that it is hard to identify periods of short-run Phillips curves which can be assigned to particular historical periods with any degree of accuracy or predictability. The analysis shows that reliance on a trade-off between inflation and unemployment for policy purposes is misplaced even in the short run.
2013	N83	Marin-Acena, Pablo, Elena Martinez-Ruiz, and Pilar Nogues-Marco. 2013. "The Bank of Spain: A National Financial Institution." <i>Journal of European Economic History</i> , 42(1): 11-45. This paper explains the process by which the Bank of Spain became a national bank, first by obtaining the monopoly of note issue in 1874 and then by extending its sphere of financial action by creating the country's only network of bank branches before 1900. The implementation of a "unified or national banknote" in 1884 and the creation of a system of free transfers for its clients were also decisive steps towards the Bank's transformation from a local Madrid-based institution into a Spanish national institution. The paper also argues that the transformation of the Bank of Spain into a genuine national financial institution contributed to the modernization of the Spanish administrative structure.
2013	P48	Tahir, Sayyid. 2013. "Fiscal and Monetary Policies in Islamic Economics: Contours of an Institutional Framework." <i>Islamic Economic Studies</i> , 21(2): 1-22. This paper summarizes salient features of the existing thinking on fiscal and monetary policies in the Islamic economics literature. It outlines institutional framework for these policies from the Islamic economics perspective. The nature and role of government, in the light of the Shariah principles, are revisited. The general goals for macroeconomic policies are discussed along with separate goals for each of the two policies. The argument is capped with a look at practical considerations in the actual working of both the policies. The following are the main points in the paper. (1) Roles of both the policies shall be complementary in the context of the overall objectives at the state level. (2) Thrust of both policies would be

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		different from that presently recognized. These conclusions are drawn in the context of the government's role being limited to prudent governance and the society's economic and distributional concerns being addressed as much as possible without adopting the budgetary channel.
2013	Q16 Q42	Conley, Dennis M. 2013. "Analysis for Strategic Planning Applied to Ethanol and Distillers' Grain." <i>International Food and Agribusiness Management Review</i> , 16(3): 37-53. While traditional economic analysis is a look back on past events and relationships, the motivation for strategic planning is to look forward. An example, based on the ethanol and distillers' grain industry, illustrates the kind of analysis that can be used for strategic planning by agribusiness firms and non-governmental organizations. It is expected that the current U.S. monetary policy of expanding the money supply, a Renewable Fuel Standard mandating 15 billion gallons of ethanol, and a growing export market for distillers' grains could potentially result in the future production of ethanol and distillers' grain that would be well above a normal trend. The corresponding derived demand for corn, relative to the normal increases in supply, would significantly affect the price levels for corn.
2013	Q37	Rabee Hamedani, Hasti, and Mehdi Pedram. 2013. "Oil Price Shock and Optimal Monetary Policy in a Model of Small Open Oil Exporting Economy--Case of Iran." <i>Journal of Money and Economy</i> , 8(3): 21-61. Oil price shocks are the main source of macroeconomic fluctuations in oil exporting countries. It is believed that appropriate monetary policy can help to stabilize these unwanted variations toward optimal allocations. A stochastic dynamic general equilibrium model featuring the properties of both cost push and wealth effect transmission channels is developed for the Iranian economy. In this context, it is possible to evaluate the role of monetary policy measures to accommodate supply side cost push effects and demand side wealth effect of oil price shock. This paper is intended to investigate the optimal monetary policy strategy for the economy of Iran and calibrated for its structural characteristics and patterns of external shocks. The comparative analysis of alternative monetary policies in terms of Ramsey, and optimal simple rules is performed based on key nominal and real variables variance reductions and the linear quadratic loss (LQ) function. Our findings show that domestic inflation targeting rule is the optimal monetary policy both in terms of stabilization performance and welfare costs. It must be mentioned that the addition of exchange rate to domestic inflation targeting rule has failed to improve the welfare measure and stabilization in comparison to domestic inflation targeting rule.
2013	Q42	THE SAME AS Q16 Conley, Dennis M. 2013. "Analysis for Strategic Planning Applied to Ethanol and Distillers' Grain." <i>International Food and Agribusiness Management Review</i> , 16(3): 37-53.
2013	R53	Blagun, I. S., and M. Y. Zaets. 2013. "Modelling the Influence of Monetary Instruments upon Region's Economy. (In Ukrainian. With English summary.)" <i>Actual Problems of Economics</i> , 140(2): 96-105. The article is based on the developed models of the monetary policy's influence upon a region's economy and confirms statistically the significant relationship between investment in fixed assets of a region, the required reserves, and the value added. Based on this, the dependence on interest rates is downward, and the one on aggregate demand is growing. It is also determined that changes within the monetary base are insensitive to changes in the refinancing rate, and the authors fail to find any time lag to obtain the meaningful relationship.

Table E52.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C02	Mathematical Methods
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets*
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C93	Field Experiments

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O22	Project Analysis
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
P00	Economic Systems: General
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E52: Balance of Links

417	Links in 2005
123	New links in 2006-2013
282	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E52 is equal to 5.35 AS.

Общий объем раздела E52 — 5,35 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E52.E.

E58 Central Banks and Their Policies ¹

Table E58.A Links according to Macro Categories

A	16	41	25	2.56	0.11	0.10	General Economics and Teaching
B	74	216	142	2.92	0.50	0.53	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	136	449	313	3.3	0.92	1.11	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	303	848	545	2.8	2.05	2.10	Microeconomics
E	9,779	25,446	15,667	2.6	66.27	63.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	1,622	3,654	2,032	2.25	10.99	9.05	International Economics
G	1,175	4,875	3,700	4.15	7.96	12.07	Financial Economics
H	115	456	341	3.97	0.78	1.13	Public Economics
I	0	35	35	N	0.00	0.09	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	70	155	85	2.21	0.47	0.38	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	26	60	34	2.31	0.18	0.15	Law and Economics
L	76	397	321	5.22	0.52	0.98	Industrial Organization
M	8	48	40	6	0.05	0.12	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	396	813	417	2.05	2.68	2.01	Economic History
O	578	1,974	1,396	3.42	3.92	4.89	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	354	730	376	2.06	2.40	1.81	Economic Systems
Q	6	48	42	8	0.04	0.12	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	19	106	87	5.58	0.13	0.26	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	4	24	20	6	0.03	0.06	Other Special Topics
S	14,757	40,375	25,618	2.74	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E58.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	9	20	11	2.22	0.06	0.05	General Economics
A2	7	20	13	2.86	0.05	0.05	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	16	41	25	2.56	0.11	0.10	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	22	29	7	1.32	0.15	0.07	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	18	58	40	3.22	0.12	0.14	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	25	93	68	3.72	0.17	0.23	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	5	8	3	1.6	0.03	0.02	Economic Methodology
B5	4	28	24	7	0.03	0.07	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	74	216	142	2.92	0.50	0.53	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	6	33	27	5.5	0.04	0.08	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	17	45	28	2.65	0.12	0.11	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	28	53	25	1.89	0.19	0.13	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	6	27	21	4.5	0.04	0.07	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	33	184	151	5.58	0.22	0.46	Econometric Modeling
C6	11	39	28	3.55	0.07	0.10	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	18	29	11	1.61	0.12	0.07	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	12	29	17	2.42	0.08	0.07	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	5	8	3	1.6	0.03	0.02	Design of Experiments
C	136	449	313	3.3	0.92	1.11	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	6	19	13	3.17	0.04	0.05	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	2	37	35	18.5	0.01	0.09	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	6	19	13	3.17	0.04	0.05	Production and Organizations
D3	3	13	10	4.33	0.02	0.03	Distribution
D4	23	46	23	2	0.16	0.11	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	13	34	21	2.62	0.09	0.08	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	4	23	19	5.75	0.03	0.06	Welfare Economics
D7	143	315	172	2.2	0.97	0.78	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	102	341	239	3.34	0.69	0.84	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	303	848	545	2.8	2.05	2.10	Microeconomics
E0	5	34	29	6.8	0.03	0.08	General
E1	87	339	252	3.9	0.59	0.84	General Aggregative Models
E2	159	696	537	4.38	1.08	1.72	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	1,084	3,191	2,107	2.94	7.35	7.90	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	807	3,119	2,312	3.86	5.47	7.73	Money and Interest Rates
E5	7,084	16,685	9,601	2.36	48.00	41.33	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	553	1382	829	2.5	3.75	3.42	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	9,779	25,446	15,667	2.6	66.27	63.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	42	60	18	1.43	0.28	0.15	General
F1	32	126	94	3.94	0.22	0.31	Trade
F2	21	109	88	5.19	0.14	0.27	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	1,291	2,793	1,502	2.16	8.75	6.92	International Finance
F4	233	474	241	2.03	1.58	1.17	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	2	83	81	41.5	0.01	0.21	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	1,622	3,654	2,032	2.25	10.99	9.05	International Economics
G0	5	805	800	161	0.03	1.99	General
G1	266	996	730	3.74	1.80	2.47	General Financial Markets
G2	865	2,805	1,940	3.24	5.86	6.95	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	39	269	230	6.9	0.26	0.67	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	1,175	4,875	3,700	4.15	7.96	12.07	Financial Economics
H0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	11	26	15	2.36	0.07	0.06	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	9	32	23	3.56	0.06	0.08	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	3	4	1	1.33	0.02	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	9	32	23	3.56	0.06	0.08	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	58	307	249	5.29	0.39	0.76	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	16	27	11	1.69	0.11	0.07	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	8	21	13	2.63	0.05	0.05	Miscellaneous Issues
H	115	456	341	3.97	0.78	1.13	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	17	17	N	0.00	0.04	Health
I2	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	16	16	N	0.00	0.04	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	0	35	35	N	0.00	0.09	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.03	General
J1	3	10	7	3.33	0.02	0.02	Demographic Economics
J2	5	11	6	2.2	0.03	0.03	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	11	19	8	1.73	0.07	0.05	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.02	Particular Labor Markets
J5	40	76	36	1.9	0.27	0.19	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	10	20	10	2	0.07	0.05	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	70	155	85	2.21	0.47	0.38	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K1	11	19	8	1.73	0.07	0.05	Basic Areas of Law
K2	6	19	13	3.17	0.04	0.05	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	9	18	9	2	0.06	0.04	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	26	60	34	2.31	0.18	0.15	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	12	45	33	3.75	0.08	0.11	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	2	31	29	15.5	0.01	0.08	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	13	29	16	2.23	0.09	0.07	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	35	248	213	7.09	0.24	0.61	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	4	15	11	3.75	0.03	0.04	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	7	12	5	1.71	0.05	0.03	Industry Studies: Services
L9	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	76	397	321	5.22	0.52	0.98	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.04	Business Administration
M2	4	4	0	1	0.03	0.01	Business Economics
M3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	1	21	20	21	0.01	0.05	Accounting and Auditing
M5	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Personnel Economics
M	8	48	40	6	0.05	0.12	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	199	396	197	1.99	1.35	0.98	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	186	375	189	2.02	1.26	0.93	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	9	27	18	3	0.06	0.07	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.02	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	396	813	417	2.05	2.68	2.01	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	323	1,024	701	3.17	2.19	2.54	Economic Development
O2	183	751	568	4.1	1.24	1.86	Development Planning and Policy
O3	6	19	13	3.17	0.04	0.05	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	50	134	84	2.68	0.34	0.33	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	16	46	30	2.88	0.11	0.11	Economywide Country Studies
O	578	1,974	1,396	3.42	3.92	4.89	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	19	41	22	2.16	0.13	0.10	Capitalist Systems
P2	157	323	166	2.06	1.06	0.80	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	165	337	172	2.04	1.12	0.83	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	9	24	15	2.67	0.06	0.06	Other Economic Systems
P5	4	5	1	1.25	0.03	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	354	730	376	2.06	2.40	1.81	Economic Systems
Q0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.02	Agriculture
Q2	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	4	27	23	6.75	0.03	0.07	Energy
Q5	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.02	Environmental Economics
Q	6	48	42	8	0.04	0.12	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	11	22	11	2	0.07	0.05	General Regional Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R2	2	17	15	8.5	0.01	0.04	Household Analysis
R3	4	63	59	15.75	0.03	0.16	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Regional Government Analysis
R	19	106	87	5.58	0.13	0.26	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	4	24	20	6	0.03	0.06	Other Special Topics
S	14,757	40,375	25,618	2.74	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E58.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	7	14	7	2	0.05	0.03	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A20	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	4	13	9	3.25	0.03	0.03	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B11	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	11	12	1	1.09	0.07	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	9	13	4	1.44	0.06	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B22	18	52	34	2.89	0.12	0.13	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B30	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	24	91	67	3.79	0.16	0.23	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic Methodology: General
B41	4	7	3	1.75	0.03	0.02	Economic Methodology
B51	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	3	17	14	5.67	0.02	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C10	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	3	18	15	6	0.02	0.04	Bayesian Analysis: General
C14	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C20	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C22	13	28	15	2.15	0.09	0.07	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C32	23	43	20	1.87	0.16	0.11	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	3	5	2	1.67	0.02	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C39	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C43	5	24	19	4.8	0.03	0.06	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	15	46	31	3.07	0.1	0.11	Model Construction and Estimation
C53	17	102	85	6	0.12	0.25	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C61	9	18	9	2	0.06	0.04	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C70	7	11	4	1.57	0.05	0.03	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	5	7	2	1.4	0.03	0.02	Noncooperative Games
C73	5	6	1	1.2	0.03	0.01	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C80	4	6	2	1.5	0.03	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C82	6	16	10	2.67	0.04	0.04	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C88	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C91	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	3	6	3	2	0.02	0.01	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
D00	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Microeconomics: General
D02	5	18	13	3.6	0.03	0.04	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D12	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.03	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D14	1	19	18	19	0.01	0.05	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D20	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Production and Organizations: General
D23	3	10	7	3.33	0.02	0.02	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	3	13	10	4.33	0.02	0.03	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D40	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D42	3	4	1	1.33	0.02	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	14	35	21	2.5	0.09	0.09	Auctions
D45	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Rationing; Licensing
D50	7	11	4	1.57	0.05	0.03	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	3	6	3	2	0.02	0.01	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	3	8	5	2.67	0.02	0.02	Incomplete Markets
D62	4	14	10	3.5	0.03	0.03	Externalities
D70	5	10	5	2	0.03	0.02	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	8	22	14	2.75	0.05	0.05	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	102	212	110	2.08	0.69	0.53	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	9	19	10	2.11	0.06	0.05	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	17	48	31	2.82	0.12	0.12	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	7	23	16	3.29	0.05	0.06	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	9	32	23	3.56	0.06	0.08	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	32	108	76	3.38	0.22	0.27	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	25	82	57	3.28	0.17	0.2	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	29	88	59	3.03	0.2	0.22	Expectations; Speculations
D92	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	3	8	5	2.67	0.02	0.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.02	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	8	20	12	2.5	0.05	0.05	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	38	190	152	5	0.26	0.47	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	15	64	49	4.27	0.1	0.16	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	24	59	35	2.46	0.16	0.15	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	5	12	7	2.4	0.03	0.03	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	9	33	24	3.67	0.06	0.08	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	13	33	20	2.54	0.09	0.08	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	43	341	298	7.93	0.29	0.84	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	85	222	137	2.61	0.58	0.55	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.02	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	1	39	38	39	0.01	0.1	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	12	29	17	2.42	0.08	0.07	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	898	2,294	1,396	2.55	6.09	5.68	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	145	747	602	5.15	0.98	1.85	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	29	121	92	4.17	0.2	0.3	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	35	82	47	2.34	0.24	0.2	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	45	123	78	2.73	0.3	0.3	Demand for Money

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E42	290	598	308	2.06	1.97	1.48	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	311	1291	980	4.15	2.11	3.2	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	118	990	872	8.39	0.8	2.45	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	8	35	27	4.38	0.05	0.09	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	66	145	79	2.2	0.45	0.36	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	153	401	248	2.62	1.04	0.99	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	2157	5918	3761	2.74	14.62	14.66	Monetary Policy
E58	4,703	10,211	5,508	2.17	31.87	25.29	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	5	10	5	2	0.03	0.02	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	20	55	35	2.75	0.14	0.14	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	108	210	102	1.94	0.73	0.52	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	152	363	211	2.39	1.03	0.9	Fiscal Policy
E63	131	406	275	3.1	0.89	1.01	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	5	10	5	2	0.03	0.02	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	101	265	164	2.62	0.68	0.66	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	34	71	37	2.09	0.23	0.18	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F02	42	52	10	1.24	0.28	0.13	International Economic Order
F11	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.04	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	1	31	30	31	0.01	0.08	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	25	65	40	2.6	0.17	0.16	Economic Integration
F16	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Trade: Other
F20	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.02	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	13	49	36	3.77	0.09	0.12	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	International Migration
F23	5	48	43	9.6	0.03	0.12	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	25	59	34	2.36	0.17	0.15	International Finance: General
F31	468	1,009	541	2.16	3.17	2.5	Foreign Exchange
F32	72	232	160	3.22	0.49	0.57	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	366	793	427	2.17	2.48	1.96	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	24	106	82	4.42	0.16	0.26	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Foreign Aid
F36	335	576	241	1.72	2.27	1.43	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	6	8	2	1.33	0.04	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	86	203	117	2.36	0.58	0.5	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	138	221	83	1.6	0.94	0.55	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	2	12	10	6	0.01	0.03	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F50	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.02	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F55	1	67	66	67	0.01	0.17	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
G00	4	12	8	3	0.03	0.03	Financial Economics: General
G01	1	793	792	793	0.01	1.96	Financial Crises
G10	29	95	66	3.28	0.2	0.24	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	4	49	45	12.25	0.03	0.12	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	60	264	204	4.4	0.41	0.65	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	17	52	35	3.06	0.12	0.13	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	55	162	107	2.95	0.37	0.4	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	69	248	179	3.59	0.47	0.61	International Financial Markets
G18	32	123	91	3.84	0.22	0.3	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	24	108	84	4.5	0.16	0.27	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	499	1,494	995	2.99	3.38	3.7	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G22	9	26	17	2.89	0.06	0.06	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	5	27	22	5.4	0.03	0.07	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	5	39	34	7.8	0.03	0.1	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	323	1,111	788	3.44	2.19	2.75	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	4	7	3	1.75	0.03	0.02	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	3	12	9	4	0.02	0.03	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	12	153	141	12.75	0.08	0.38	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	7	24	17	3.43	0.05	0.06	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	4	37	33	9.25	0.03	0.09	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G38	9	35	26	3.89	0.06	0.09	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H10	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	9	15	6	1.67	0.06	0.04	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H19	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	3	13	10	4.33	0.02	0.03	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H22	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H26	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Tax Evasion
H27	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H30	3	4	1	1.33	0.02	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H41	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Public Goods
H50	3	14	11	4.67	0.02	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H55	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	5	7	2	1.4	0.03	0.02	National Security and War
H60	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	5	33	28	6.6	0.03	0.08	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	18	58	40	3.22	0.12	0.14	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	34	210	176	6.18	0.23	0.52	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H71	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H73	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	13	19	6	1.46	0.09	0.05	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H83	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H87	7	14	7	2	0.05	0.03	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
J11	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J15	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J23	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Labor Demand
J24	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J29	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	5	12	7	2.4	0.03	0.03	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J38	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.02	Labor Contracts
J50	11	11	0	1	0.07	0.03	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	20	43	23	2.15	0.14	0.11	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	7	17	10	2.43	0.05	0.04	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J60	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	3	5	2	1.67	0.02	0.01	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
K10	9	15	6	1.67	0.06	0.04	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
K12	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Contract Law
K20	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Antitrust Law
K22	4	15	11	3.75	0.03	0.04	Business and Securities Law
K42	9	16	7	1.78	0.06	0.04	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L11	7	20	13	2.86	0.05	0.05	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.02	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.02	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L25	2	27	25	13.5	0.01	0.07	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L32	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.03	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	12	18	6	1.5	0.08	0.04	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L41	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L51	33	241	208	7.3	0.22	0.6	Economics of Regulation
L52	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.02	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	3	5	2	1.67	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L63	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L83	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Real Estate Services
L86	5	6	1	1.2	0.03	0.01	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L91	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Transportation: General
L98	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M13	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	New Firms; Startups
M14	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M21	4	4	0	1	0.03	0.01	Business Economics
M40	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: General
M51	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
N10	22	58	36	2.64	0.15	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	22	43	21	1.95	0.15	0.11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	67	148	81	2.21	0.45	0.37	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	37	57	20	1.54	0.25	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	41	64	23	1.56	0.28	0.16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	4	15	11	3.75	0.03	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	4	7	3	1.75	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	27	85	58	3.15	0.18	0.21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	27	51	24	1.89	0.18	0.13	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	43	96	53	2.23	0.29	0.24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	39	62	23	1.59	0.26	0.15	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	36	59	23	1.64	0.24	0.15	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	6	11	5	1.83	0.04	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	5	8	3	1.6	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N40	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	3	6	3	2	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	3	7	4	2.33	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N52	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O10	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Economic Development: General
O11	96	422	326	4.4	0.65	1.05	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O15	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	135	366	231	2.71	0.91	0.91	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	20	51	31	2.55	0.14	0.13	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	68	170	102	2.5	0.46	0.42	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.01	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	165	643	478	3.9	1.12	1.59	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	15	100	85	6.67	0.1	0.25	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O33	5	10	5	2	0.03	0.02	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O40	5	16	11	3.2	0.03	0.04	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	2	9	7	4.5	0.01	0.02	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Monetary Growth Models
O47	40	102	62	2.55	0.27	0.25	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O52	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	4	4	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O57	9	18	9	2	0.06	0.04	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Capitalist Systems: General
P12	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Cooperative Enterprises
P16	14	34	20	2.43	0.09	0.08	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P21	30	44	14	1.47	0.2	0.11	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	114	253	139	2.22	0.77	0.63	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P26	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	6	8	2	1.33	0.04	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P29	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P31	5	10	5	2	0.03	0.02	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	51	115	64	2.25	0.35	0.28	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	94	189	95	2.01	0.64	0.47	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	11	19	8	1.73	0.07	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P37	3	3	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P42	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	1	10	9	10	0.01	0.02	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	4	9	5	2.25	0.03	0.02	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P47	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P50	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q11	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.01	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q20	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q41	3	15	12	5	0.02	0.04	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.03	Energy and the Macroeconomy
R10	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	7	12	5	1.71	0.05	0.03	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
R12	3	9	6	3	0.02	0.02	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R21	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R31	4	51	47	12.75	0.03	0.13	Housing Supply and Markets
R53	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	1	2	1	2	0.01	0	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z10	1	1	0	1	0.01	0	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.02	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	2	15	13	7.5	0.01	0.04	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	14,757	39,920	25,163	2.71	100	99	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E58.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	0	General Economics: General
A13	2	0	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	1	0	Sociology of Economics
A33	1	0	Handbooks
B10	1	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B15	1	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B23	2	0	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B25	4	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B50	4	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B52	3	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C01	2	0	Econometrics
C12	1	0	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	1	0	Estimation: General
C21	2	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C25	4	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	2	0	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C31	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C36	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C52	18	0.04	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C54	1	0	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C58	15	0.04	Financial Econometrics
C63	13	0.03	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	1	0	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C68	1	0	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C71	1	0	Cooperative Games
C81	2	0	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
D10	1	0	Household Behavior: General
D18	5	0.01	Consumer Protection
D21	1	0	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	1	0	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D53	6	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D58	3	0.01	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	4	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D61	5	0.01	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D85	2	0	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	6	0.01	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	17	0.04	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	2	0	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
F00	1	0	International Economics: General
F01	7	0.02	Global Outlook
F10	10	0.02	Trade: General
F24	2	0	Remittances

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F37	12	0.03	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	1	0	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	1	0	International Finance: Other
F44	25	0.06	International Business Cycles
F52	1	0	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	4	0.01	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F59	1	0	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F62	3	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F65	3	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
G17	3	0.01	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G35	1	0	Payout Policy
H00	1	0	Public Economics: General
H12	9	0.02	Crisis Management
H21	2	0	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H25	8	0.02	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H43	1	0	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H51	2	0	National Government Expenditures and Health
H54	4	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H68	1	0	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H72	1	0	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	3	0.01	State and Local Borrowing
H81	3	0.01	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
I10	5	0.01	Health: General
I12	6	0.01	Health Production
I18	6	0.01	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	1	0	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	1	0	Analysis of Education
I30	1	0	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	0	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	3	0.01	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	11	0.03	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J08	11	0.03	Labor Economics Policies
J14	3	0.01	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J32	1	0	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J42	1	0	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J58	1	0	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J61	2	0	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
K14	1	0	Criminal Law
K23	1	0	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K31	1	0	Labor Law
K32	1	0	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	2	0	International Law
K40	2	0	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
L15	2	0	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	3	0.01	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L21	2	0	Business Objectives of the Firm
L26	2	0	Entrepreneurship
L44	5	0.01	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L61	7	0.02	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	1	0	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L71	3	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	2	0	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L81	1	0	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	2	0	Entertainment; Media
L93	1	0	Air Transportation
L94	2	0	Electric Utilities
M10	1	0	Business Administration: General
M11	1	0	Production Management
M12	4	0.01	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M15	1	0	IT Management

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
M31	1	0	Marketing
M41	8	0.02	Accounting
M42	2	0	Auditing
M48	8	0.02	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M50	1	0	Personnel Economics: General
M52	4	0.01	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M55	1	0	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N00	1	0	Economic History: General
N33	1	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N46	1	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	1	0	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N51	1	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N64	1	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N70	4	0.01	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N72	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N75	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N92	1	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N94	1	0	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
O13	3	0.01	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O18	3	0.01	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O22	1	0	Project Analysis
O31	4	0.01	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O34	1	0	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O43	2	0	Institutions and Growth
O50	7	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	1	0	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
P11	1	0	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P20	6	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P28	1	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
Q01	2	0	Sustainable Development
Q12	1	0	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	2	0	Agricultural Finance
Q18	1	0	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q32	1	0	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	2	0	Resource Booms
Q47	1	0	Energy Forecasting
Q54	2	0	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	1	0	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q58	4	0.01	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R20	1	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R28	3	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R30	4	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R33	3	0.01	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	5	0.01	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
S	455	1	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

F44(25), C52(18), E02(17), C58(15), C63(13), F37(12), I38(11), J08(11), F10(10), H12(9), H25(8), M41(8), M48(8), F01(7), L61(7), O50(7), D53(6), D86(6), I12(6), I18(6), P20(6), D18(5), D61(5), I10(5), L44(5), R38(5), B25(4), B50(4), C25(4), D60(4), F53(4), H54(4), M12(4), M52(4), N70(4), O31(4), Q58(4), R30(4), B52(3), D58(3), F62(3), F65(3), G17(3), H74(3), H81(3), I32(3), J14(3), L16(3), L71(3), O13(3), O18(3), R28(3), R33(3), A13(2), B23(2), C01(2), C21(2), C26(2), C81(2), D85(2), E16(2), F24(2), H21(2), H51(2), J61(2), K33(2), K40(2), L15(2), L21(2), L26(2), L72(2), L82(2), L94(2), M42(2), O43(2), Q01(2), Q14(2), Q33(2), Q54(2), A10(1), A14(1), A33(1), B10(1), B15(1), C12(1), C13(1), C31(1), C36(1), C54(1), C65(1), C68(1), C71(1), D10(1), D21(1), D22(1), F00(1), F38(1), F39(1), F52(1), F59(1), F66(1), G35(1), H00(1), H43(1), H68(1), H72(1), I20(1), I21(1), I30(1), I31(1), J32(1), J42(1), J58(1), K14(1), K23(1), K31(1), K32(1), L62(1), L81(1), L93(1), M10(1), M11(1), M15(1), M31(1), M50(1), M55(1), N00(1), N33(1), N46(1), N47(1), N51(1), N64(1), N72(1), N73(1), N75(1), N92(1), N94(1), O22(1), O34(1), O51(1), P11(1), P28(1), Q12(1), Q18(1), Q32(1), Q47(1), Q56(1), R20(1).

Table E58.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D58	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
D60	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
F37	1	2	1	0	1	3	1	3	12
F59	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H25	2	2	0	3	0	0	0	1	8
H54	1	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
I12	1	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	6
J08	1	5	0	1	0	1	3	0	11
J58	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
M48	1	0	1	3	0	0	0	3	8
P20	3	0	1	0	2	0	0	0	6
A13	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
B10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B52	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
C63	0	1	1	3	1	1	4	2	13
D53	0	1	0	1	1	0	1	2	6
D61	0	3	0	2	0	0	0	0	5
F00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H21	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
H51	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
H72	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H74	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
I20	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
I32	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
I38	0	2	1	3	1	1	0	3	11
J14	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
L26	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
L61	0	1	0	0	3	0	0	3	7
L71	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
L72	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
M41	0	2	1	3	0	0	0	2	8
M55	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N70	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	1	4
O13	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
O31	0	1	1	2	0	0	0	0	4
B25	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	1	4
C52	0	0	1	2	5	7	2	1	18
D22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F38	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F53	0	0	1	0	1	0	1	1	4
K40	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
L44	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	0	5
N64	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
N73	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P28	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B50	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	4
F10	0	0	0	1	4	1	3	1	10
F44	0	0	0	3	3	5	9	5	25
I18	0	0	0	1	0	1	3	1	6
I30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J32	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J61	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
L93	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L94	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
M12	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
M52	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
N00	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N75	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Q33	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
R20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R30	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	1	4
R38	0	0	0	1	1	1	1	1	5
C01	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
C58	0	0	0	0	3	5	3	4	15
C81	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
D18	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	5
D21	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D86	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	1	6
E02	0	0	0	0	4	3	2	8	17
F24	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
H68	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
J42	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O50	0	0	0	0	2	1	3	1	7
Q01	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Q32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q58	0	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	4
B23	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
C13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C25	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
C26	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
C36	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D85	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F01	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	3	7
G17	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
I10	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5
I31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
L62	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N33	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
P11	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Q18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R28	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	3
A10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
C71	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
F66	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	7	9
H43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L81	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M42	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
N72	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N92	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N94	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
O34	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q47	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q54	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
R33	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
B15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F39	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F65	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
H81	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
K23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K32	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
L15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
L16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
L82	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
M15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N46	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	13	26	10	19	14	20	23	23	148

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E58.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C31	Berk, Jan Marc, and Gerbert Hebbink. 2006. <i>The anchoring of European inflation expectations</i>. Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Working Papers. This paper analyses the usefulness of direct measures of consumers' perceptions and expectations of inflation for monetary policy and investigates the degree to which these variables are anchored. We inter alia seek to explore whether there is a difference in reaction of consumers in countries with more credible central banks and those from countries with less credible central banks. We moreover investigate whether the introduction of euro coins and banknotes in 2002, that can be interpreted as a structural shock, has significantly affected the inflation rate as perceived by consumers. We find that European inflation expectations are relatively robust to sudden changes in inflation or monetary policy surprises, regardless of the credibility of the central bank. The introduction of the euro, however, significantly affected the inflation perception of European consumers.
2006	D58 D60	Dubey, Pradeep, and John Geanakoplos. 2006. <i>Money and Production, and Liquidity Trap</i>. Cowles Foundation, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1574. We prove the existence of monetary equilibrium in a finite horizon economy with production. We also show that if agents expect the monetary authority to significantly decrease the supply of bank money available for short term loans in the future, then the economy will fall into a liquidity trap today.
2006	F37	Bernal, Oscar. 2006. <i>Do interactions between political authorities and central banks influence FX interventions? Evidence from Japan</i>. Universite libre de Bruxelles, Department of Applied Economics (DULBEA), Working Papers DULBEA: 06-03.RS. In the United States, Japan and the Euro Zone, FX interventions are institutionally decided by specific political authorities and implemented by central banks on their behalf. Bearing in mind that these specific political authorities and central banks might not necessarily pursue the same exchange rates objectives, the model proposed in this paper takes account explicitly of this institutional organisation to examine its effects on FX intervention activity. The empirical relevance of our theoretical model is assessed by developing a friction model on the Japanese experience between 1991 and 2004 which reveals how the magnitude of that country's FX interventions is the outcome of the Japanese Ministry of Finance's trade-off between attaining its own exchange rate target and one of the Bank of Japan's.
2006	F59	Vernengo, Matias. 2006. <i>The Political Economy of Monetary Institutions in Brazil: The Limits of the Inflation Targeting Strategy, 1999-2005</i> . University of Utah, Department of Economics, Working Paper Series, Department of Economics, University of Utah. The paper provides a critical analysis of the literature on monetary policy institutions. It presents a critique of the dominant notion of central bank independence, based on the literature on time-inconsistency of monetary policy. An alternative view that emphasizes the role of distributive conflict in establishing monetary policy regimes is developed and used to analyze the Brazilian inflation targeting regime implemented in 1999. The analysis suggests that financial or rentier's interests benefit from the current monetary regime, while manufacturing and worker's interests bear the costs.
2006	G35	CV: White, Eugene N. 2006. "Bubbles and Busts: The 1990s in the Mirror of the 1920s." In <i>The Global Economy in the 1990s: A Long-Run Perspective</i>, ed. Paul W. Rhode and Gianni Toniolo, 193-217. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2006	H25	Mijatovic, Nikola. 2006. "Proracunski prihodki Evropske unije in dobicek Evropske centralne banke. (Budget of the European Union and Gains of the European Central Bank. With English summary.)" <i>Bančni Vestnik</i>, 55(10): 2-6. The budget of the European Union is composed of the following income: a) custom duties that are collected on the imported goods from the non-member states; b) agrarian taxes that are collected on the imported agrarian goods from the non-member states; c) the Union's share of VAT that is collected by the member states (0.5% since 2004); d) the Union's share of NBP of the member states. Though it's being talked of the Union's income, the EU does finance its work and functioning with payments and remittances rendered by the member states on the ground of the national income from VAT, custom duties, and a proportion of the economic strength (NBP) of the member states. As the EU doesn't dispose of its own independently managed sources of income, the appropriateness of the existing and the future system of the EU financing as well as the authority enlargement is being called into question. Introduction of an EU own taxation system is being considered as an acceptable solution. The author elaborates on a proposition according to which gains by the European Central Bank would be appropriated to the EU as a new source of income (tax on ECB income). ECB holds monopoly on currency issuing as the legal means of payment inside the EU.
2006	H25	Kehoe, Patrick, and Varadarajan V. Chari. 2006. <i>Modern Macroeconomics in Practice: How Theory is Shaping Policy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12476. Theoretical advances in macroeconomics made in the last three decades have had a major influence on macroeconomic policy analysis. Moreover, over the last several decades, the United States and other countries have undertaken a variety of policy changes that are precisely what macroeconomic theory of the last 30 years suggests. The three key developments that have shaped macroeconomic policy analysis are the Lucas critique of policy evaluation due to Robert Lucas, the time inconsistency critique of discretionary policy due to Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott, and the development of quantitative dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models following Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott.
2006	H54	CV: Holmes, Douglas R., and George E. Marcus. 2006. "Fast Capitalism: Para-ethnography and the Rise of the Symbolic Analyst." In <i>Frontiers of Capital: Ethnographic Reflections on the New Economy</i>, ed. Melissa S. Fisher and Greg Downey, 33-57. Durham and London: Duke University Press.
2006	I12	CV: Sen, Amartya. 2006. "The Challenges of Development." In <i>Central Banks and the Challenge of Development</i>. Bank for International Settlements, 19-26. Basel: Author.
2006	J08	CV: Acocella, Nicola, and Giovanni Di Bartolomeo. 2006. "Europe's Economic Institutions: Stability or Growth Oriented?." In <i>Third International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: Integration or Disintegration: Proceedings</i>, ed. Lovorka Galetic, 24-45. Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2006	J58	Posen, Adam, and Daniel Popov Gould. 2006. <i>Has EMU had any Impact on the Degree of Wage Restraint?</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1783. We find in cross-sectional investigations that wage restraint is either unchanged or increased following EMU in the vast majority of countries. This contradicts the predictions of a widely-cited family of models of labor market bargaining. In those, Germany would have been expected to display the greatest decline in wage restraint post-EMU, and we find no indication of such a decline. The time-series evidence on Italy shows a significant increase in wage restraint after eurozone entry. This pattern is consistent with the models that emphasise the gains from monetary credibility. The eurozone increase in wage restraint is matched by the increase seen in the UK and Sweden after adopting inflation targeting, another means to credibility.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	M48	CV; Gudmundsson, Mar. 2006. "Comments on "Procyclical Financial Behavior: What Can Be Done?"". In <i>Procyclicality of Financial Systems in Asia</i> , ed. Stefan Gerlach and Paul Gruenwald, 161-67. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	P20	Egert, Balazs, and Ronald MacDonald. 2006. <i>Transmission Mechanism in Transition Economies: Surveying the Surveyable</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 1739. This paper surveys recent advances in the monetary transmission mechanism (MTM). In particular, while laying out the functioning of the separate channels in the MTM, special attention is paid to exploring possible interrelations between different channels through which they may amplify or attenuate each others' impact on prices and the real economy. We take stock of the empirical findings especially as they relate to countries in Central and Eastern Europe, and compare them to results reported for industrialised countries, especially for the euro area. We highlight potential pitfalls in the literature and assess the relative importance and potential development of the different channels.
2006	P20	Coricelli, Fabrizio, Balazs Egert, and Ronald MacDonald. 2006. <i>Monetary Transmission Mechanism in Central & Eastern Europe. Gliding on a Wind of Change</i> . William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan Stephen M. Ross Business School, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp850. This paper surveys recent advances in empirical studies of the monetary transmission mechanism (MTM), with special attention to Central and Eastern Europe. In particular, while laying out the functioning of the separate channels in the MTM, it explores possible interrelations between different channels and their impact on prices and the real economy. The empirical findings for Central and Eastern Europe are then briefly compared with results for industrialized countries, especially for the euro area. We highlight potential pitfalls in the literature and assess the relative importance, and potential development, of the different channels, emphasizing the relevant asymmetries between Central and Eastern European countries and the euro area.
2006	P20	Poghosyan, Tigran, and Evzen Kocenda. 2006. <i>Foreign Exchange Risk Premium Determinants: Case of Armenia</i> . William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan Stephen M. Ross Business School, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp811. This paper studies foreign exchange risk premium using the uncovered interest rate parity framework in a single country context. The analysis is performed using weekly data on foreign and domestic currency deposits in Armenian banking system. The paper provides the results of the simple tests of uncovered interest parity condition, which indicate that contrary to established view dominating in empirical literature there is a positive correspondence between exchange rate depreciation and interest rate differentials in Armenian deposit market. Furthermore, the paper presents and discusses a systematic positive risk premium required by the economic agents for foreign exchange transactions, which increases over the investment horizon. The two currency affine term structure framework is applied to identify the factors driving the systematic exchange rate risk premium in Armenia. At the end, possible directions for further research are outlined.
2007	A13	Destefanis, S., and M. O. Rizza. 2007. "Central Bank Independence and Democracy: Does Corporatism Matter?" <i>Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali</i> , 115(4): . In this paper, we test the hypothesis that central bank independence is closely correlated to social agreement about decisions on income distribution. Using data from a panel of OECD countries over the period 1972-2002 and controlling for several macroeconomic factors, we find evidence in favour of this hypothesis. When some indexes of corporatism are used to allow for the degree of social agreement on income distribution and its determination, the relationship between inflation and CBI weakens considerably. This evidence is consistent with the mechanism posited in Pittaluga-Cama (2004) according to which society formally endows the central bank with independence in order to safeguard a key principle of democracy, namely that decision-makers should be clearly responsible for their choices and actions.
2007		
2007	B10	O'Brien, D. P. 2007. <i>The Development of Monetary Economics: A Modern Perspective on Monetary Controversies</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Examines monetary controversies to provide a historical perspective on modern understanding of monetary policy. Discusses Jean Bodin's analysis of inflation; John Law--money and trade considered; the rate of interest--John Locke and his critics; the currency and banking controversy; monetary base control; the lender of last resort concept; Walter Bagehot and stabilization; Thomas Joplin's model--a formal statement; and stability with an inbuilt cycle.
2007	B52	Jakobik, Witold. 2007. "O fundamentalnych zasadach polityki gospodarczej. (On the Fundamental Principles of Economic Policy. With English summary)." <i>Contemporary Economics</i> , 1(2): 21-36. The article contributes to the debate focused on the institutional principles of policies conducted by the fiscal as well as the monetary authorities. The author offers a brief review of the main relations between the aims of macroeconomic policy and the instruments that enable the fulfillment of the former. At the same time specific determinants of the aim-oriented decisions by the central bank or the government are reviewed. Last but not least in the analysis we extensively discuss the dilemma of policy mix coordination and the formal/informal status of the government as well as of the central bank.
2007	B52	Fullwiler, Scott T., and Geoffrey Allen. 2007. "Can the Fed Target Inflation? Toward an Institutional Approach." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i> , 41(2): 485-94. This paper simulates a simple version of the employer of last resort (ELR) policy in the Fairmodel in order to examine the potential stabilization properties of the policy. First, the ELR policy is simulated within historical business cycles of the U.S. economy, which show that the policy raises capacity utilization while also improving price stability. The program on average "costs" around one percent of GDP. Second, the ELR policy is compared to an interest rate rule, sales tax rule, and transfer rule using stochastic simulation. These latter simulations show that fiscal policy rules can promote macroeconomic stability and can enhance or even surpass the stabilization properties of monetary policy rules. Intuitively, within the stochastic simulations, the stabilization properties of the ELR policy are greater the more efficient the ELR "buffer stock" functions and the more productive the ELR employees are assumed to be.
2007	C63	Oreiro, Jose Luis, and Fabio Hideki Ono. 2007. "Um modelo macrodinamico pos-keynesiano de simulacao. (A Post-Keynesian Macro-dynamic Model of Simulation. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 27(1): 82-107. The objective of this article is to present the structure and the simulation results of a one-sector macro-dynamic model that embeds some elements of the post-Keynesian theory. The computational simulation of the model replicates some important features of capitalist dynamics as the phenomenon of cyclical growth, the long-run stability of the profit rate and functional distribution of income, the maintenance of idle-capacity in the long-run and the occurrence of a single episode of deep fall in real economic activity, which is in accordance with the rarity character of great crashes in the history of capitalism. Moreover, the simulation results show that a great reduction in inflation rate will be followed by an increase of financial fragility, increasing the likelihood of a great depression. As a policy advice derived from the simulation results, we can state that the Central Bank should never promote big reductions in inflation rate.
2007	D53	Buiter, Willem H. 2007. <i>Lessons from the 2007 Financial Crisis</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6596. The paper studies the causes of the current financial crisis and considers proposals for mitigation and prevention of future crises. The crisis is was the product of a 'perfect storm' bringing together a number of microeconomic and macroeconomic pathologies. Among

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		the microeconomic systemic failures were: wanton securitisation, fundamental flaws in the rating agencies' business model, the procyclical behaviour of leverage in much of the financial system and of the Basel capital adequacy requirements, privately rational but socially inefficient disintermediation, and competitive international de-regulation. Proximate local drivers of the specific way in which these problems manifested themselves were regulatory and supervisory failure in the US home loan market. Among the macroeconomic pathologies that contributed to the crisis were, first, excessive global liquidity creation by key central banks and, second, an ex-ante global saving glut, brought about by the entry of a number of high-saving countries (notably China) into the global economy and a global redistribution of wealth and income towards commodity exporters that also had, at least in the short run, high propensities to save. In the UK, failures of the Tripartite financial stability arrangement between the Treasury the Bank of England and the FSA, weaknesses in the Bank of England's liquidity management, regulatory failure of the FSA, an inadequate deposit insurance arrangement and deficient insolvency laws for the banking sector contributed to the financial disarray. Despite this, it may well be possible to minimize the spillovers over from the crisis beyond the financial sectors of the industrial countries and the housing sectors of the US and a few European countries.
2007	D61	Acharya, Viral V., Hyun Song Shin, and Tanju Yorulmazer. 2007. <i>Fire Sales, Foreign Entry and Bank Liquidity</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6309 Bank liquidity is a crucial determinant of the severity of banking crises. In this paper, we consider the effect of fire sales and foreign entry on banks' ex ante choice of liquid asset holdings, and the ex post resolution of crises. In a setting with limited pledgeability of risky cash flows and differential expertise between banks and outsiders in employing banking assets, the market for assets clears only at fire-sale prices following the onset of a crisis--and outsiders may enter the market if prices fall sufficiently low. While fire sales make it attractive for banks to hold liquid assets, foreign entry reduces this incentive. We exhibit international evidence on foreign entry following crises and on banks' ex ante liquidity choice that are consistent with the predictions of the model. Our framework allows us to address the key welfare question as to when there is too much or too little liquidity on bank balance sheets relative to the socially optimal level.
2007	D61	Acharya, Viral V., Hyun Song Shin, and Tanju Yorulmazer. 2007. <i>Fire-sale FDI</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6319 Capital flight associated with the onset of a financial crisis in a country is often accompanied by an inflow of capital associated with foreign direct investment (FDI). Our paper provides a theoretical framework for this puzzle, and draws wider conclusions on the welfare effects of foreign takeovers. When fundamentals deteriorate, the return that can be pledged to portfolio investors is limited by the incentive constraints of the managers. Only with direct control by investors can the surplus in the project be unlocked. It is precisely during crises that there is the conjunction of the loss of control by incumbent domestic managers, and the lack of domestic capital to take over failing firms. Foreign investors can take over failing firms and capture the surplus, even though they value the assets less. Our theory is consistent with FDI inflows during financial crises being associated with the acquisition of stakes that grant control, rather than simply being acquisitions of cashflow stakes, and is also consistent with the subsequent 'flipping' of the FDI assets, where the asset is sold to investors with higher valuations once the crisis abates.
2007	D61	CV: Werner, Richard A. 2007. "The Link between Fiscal and Monetary Policy--Lessons for Germany from Japan." In <i>Money, Distribution and Economic Policy: Alternatives to Orthodox Macroeconomics</i>, ed. Eckhard Hein and Achim Truger, 186-215. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	F00	Christiano, Lawrence, Roberto Motto, and Massimo Rostagno. 2007. <i>Shocks, Structures or Monetary Policies? The Euro Area and US After 2001</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13521 The US Federal Reserve cut interest rates more vigorously in the recent recession than the European Central Bank did. By comparison with the Fed, the ECB followed a more measured course of action. We use an estimated dynamic general equilibrium model with financial frictions to show that comparisons based on such simple metrics as the variance of policy rates are misleading. We find that--because there is greater inertia in the ECB's policy rule--the ECB's policy actions actually had a greater stabilizing effect than did those of the Fed. As a consequence, a potentially severe recession turned out to be only a slowdown, and inflation never departed from levels consistent with the ECB's quantitative definition of price stability. Other factors that account for the different economic outcomes in the Euro Area and US include differences in shocks and differences in the degree of wage and price flexibility.
2007	H00	Tella, Rafael Di, and Robert MacCulloch. 2007. <i>Happiness, Contentment and Other Emotions for Central Banks</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13622 We show that data on satisfaction with life from over 600,000 Europeans are negatively correlated with the unemployment rate and the inflation rate. Our preferred interpretation is that this shows that emotions are affected by macroeconomic fluctuations. Contentment is, at a minimum, one of the important emotions that central banks should focus on. More ambitiously, contentment might be considered one of the components of utility. The results may help central banks understand the tradeoffs that the public is willing to accept in terms of unemployment for inflation, at least in terms of keeping the average level of one particular emotion (contentment) constant. An alternative use of these data is to study the particular channels through which macroeconomics affects emotions. Finally, work in economics on the design of monetary policy makes several assumptions (e.g., a representative agent, a summary measure of emotions akin to utility exists and that individuals only care about income and leisure) that can be used to interpret our results as weights in a social loss function.
2007	H21	Eden, Benjamin. 2007. <i>The Friedman Rule in an Overlapping Generations Model: Social Security in Reverse</i>. Department of Economics, Vanderbilt University, Working Papers: 0717 The welfare gains from adopting a zero nominal interest policy depend on the implementation details. Here I focus on a government loan program that crowds out lending and borrowing and other money substitutes. Since money can be costlessly created the resources spent on creating money substitutes are a "social waste". Moving from an economy with strictly positive nominal interest rate to an economy with zero nominal interest rate will increase consumption by the amount of resources spent on lending and borrowing. But in general welfare will increase by more than that because consumption smoothing is better under zero nominal interest rate.
2007	H51	Gokhale, Jagadeesh. 2007. "Is the Fed Facilitating an Unpleasant Fiscal Arithmetic?" <i>Cato Journal</i>, 27(2): 237-59 Is the United States headed for an unprecedented economic disaster? The fact that prominent economists are posing that question says something about what they may be expecting. For example, in the St. Louis Fed's Review, Kotlikoff (2006) argues that the United States is headed for bankruptcy. Federal expenditure commitments on account of massive government entitlement programs are growing larger and becoming less reversible. The traditional perspective on how significant inconsistencies between outstanding government liabilities and the government's future expected budget balances are resolved suggests that higher inflation could be the mechanism by which those two items are realigned with each other.
2007	H72	Popovici, Dumitru. 2007. "The Treasury of Public Finances Attributions and Responsibilities in the Current Stage." <i>Annals: Economic Science Series: Timisoara</i>, 13(0): 51-57 In a general acceptance, the treasury represents the "financial personification of the state", having the role of a financial intermediary, by means of which the state operates the financial and credit transactions, its activities being strongly connected to the execution of the public budget. By regarding the treasury as a unitary and integrated system it has been possible to achieve an organizational structure that contains well defined activities with attributions, competences, precise responsibilities, with the purpose of ensuring the separation of the public sector's finances in distinctive

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		accounts from the commercial banks' own resources, and in order to have a rigorous control upon the transfers in and through its accounts.
2007	H74	CV; Doi, Takero, Toshihiro Ihori, and Kiyoshi Mitsui. 2007. "Sustainability, Debt Management, and Public Debt Policy in Japan." In <i>Fiscal Policy and Management in East Asia</i> , ed. Takatoshi Ito and Andrew K. Rose, 377-412. NBER-East Asia Seminar on Economics series, vol 16. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	I20	Fluch, Manfred. 2007. "Selected Central Banks' Economic and Financial Literacy Programs." <i>Monetary Policy and the Economy</i> , 0(0): 85-104. This study examines the type and extent of information central banks provide to advance economic literacy in general and financial literacy in particular. Some 30 central banks across the world provide financial education products of varying complexity for different target groups, some in close cooperation with other institutions. Some central banks consider their financial education activities a core competence and give them a prominent role, whereas the "educational visibility" of others is limited. Several central banks have recently launched financial literacy campaigns. Products designed to make people financially knowledgeable are aimed at key target groups, basically children, adolescents, students and teachers. Print products--once the product of choice--have been losing importance. Conversely, central banks use more and more modern knowledge transfer methods, in particular (multilingual) multimedia and e-education packages ranging from online games to multiyear educational programs. Moreover, some central banks have invested heavily in establishing special visitors or training centers, or have pooled knowledge e.g., at money museums. Central banks' educational Internet resources differ extensively in scope and presentation; only few central banks' websites provide truly comprehensive and easily accessible information. Financial knowledge transfer appears to work best from simple media and for products that are very strongly focused on individual benefit.
2007	I21	Gnan, Ernest, Maria Antoinette Silgoner, and Beat Weber. 2007. "Economic and Financial Education: Concepts, Goals and Measurement." <i>Monetary Policy and the Economy</i> , 0(0): 28-49. A review of the literature and of specific education initiatives reveals a broad range of approaches to economic and financial education. What knowledge areas and skills are targeted and how content is presented very much depends on the motives and goals of the various education providers. Central banks, for instance, provide economic and financial education basically for five reasons: (1) to enhance the effectiveness of monetary policy, (2) to ensure the smooth functioning of financial markets, (3) to support sustainable economic policies, (4) to promote economic and financial literacy as a public good and, (5) by doing so, build their reputation and promote acceptance for their actions. Economic and financial literacy tests have generally uncovered substantial knowledge gaps among citizens. Yet given the methodological deficiencies of the existing analyses, test scores must be interpreted with caution. Improving methodology remains a challenge for future research.
2007	I32 I38	de Mendonca, Helder Ferreira, and Jose Simao Filho. 2007. "Economic Transparency and Poverty." <i>Banca Nazionale del Lavoro Quarterly Review</i> , 60(240): 33-48. Nowadays, with the diffusion of inflation targeting, the main instrument that central banks use to achieve final objectives in the implementation of monetary policy (concerning inflation and unemployment) is the interest rate. Furthermore, recent studies point out that central bank transparency contributes to reducing asymmetric information and price stability. As inflation, unemployment and interest rates are determinants of the level of poverty, the central bank's behaviour is relevant to its reduction. Accordingly, the present paper highlights the connection between economic transparency and poverty. The theoretical and empirical results denote that central bank transparency is a useful strategy in reducing income inequality and poverty.
2007	J14	Muhlberger, Marion. 2007. "Banking in South Eastern Europe: Moving into the Spotlight." <i>Banks and Bank Systems</i> , 2(3): 17-31. In this paper we analyze the growth prospects and the stage of the banking sectors development in South Eastern Europe (SEE) compared to those of Central Eastern Europe. We estimate that the SEE banking market will grow by 17% p.a. (in EUR terms) until 2011. The retail sector is expected to remain the main engine of growth with more sophisticated retail products like investment funds and old-age provisioning gaining in importance. Although our credit-to-GDP model shows that the degree of financial intermediation is still below equilibrium levels, the high pace of credit, growth in some countries raises concerns about possible threats to macroeconomic and financial stability. However, bank's strong foreign ownership, sufficient capitalisation, still benign levels of non-performing loans and prudential and regulatory tightening measures by the central banks mitigate these risks.
2007	L26 L61	Bohacek, Radim, and Hugo Rodriguez Mendizabal. 2007. "Credit Markets and the Propagation of Monetary Policy Shocks." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 39(6): 1429-55. This paper analyzes the propagation of monetary policy shocks through the creation of credit in an economy. Models of the monetary transmission mechanism typically feature responses that last for a few quarters contrary to what the empirical evidence suggests. To propagate the impact of monetary shocks over time, these models introduce adjustment costs by which agents find it optimal to change their decisions slowly. This paper presents another explanation that does not rely on any sort of adjustment costs or stickiness. In our economy, agents own assets and make occupational choices. Banks intermediate between agents demanding and supplying assets. Our interpretation is based on the way banks create credit and how the monetary authority affects the process of financial intermediation through its monetary policy. As the central bank lowers the interest rate by buying government bonds in exchange for reserves, high productive entrepreneurs are able to borrow more resources from low-productivity agents. We show that this movement of capital among agents sets in motion a response of the economy that resembles an expansionary phase of the cycle.
2007	L71 O13	CV; 2007. "Escaping the Resource Curse: Appendix 2: Abridged Timor-Leste Oil Law." In <i>Escaping the Resource Curse</i> , ed. Macartan Humphreys, Jeffrey D. Sachs and Joseph E. Stiglitz, 367-74. Foreword by George Soros. Initiative for Policy Dialogue at Columbia series. New York: Columbia University Press.
2007	L72	Henderson, Dale W., Stephen W. Salant, John S. Irons, and Sebastian Thomas. 2007. "The Benefits of Expediting Government Gold Sales." <i>Review of Financial Economics</i> , 16(3): 235-58. Additional gold can be made available either by mining at high cost (approximately \$250 per ounce in 1997 dollars) or by mobilizing government stocks at zero cost. Governments own massive above-ground stocks but loan out only a small percentage of these stocks. Making all government gold available for private uses immediately through some combination of sales and loans maximizes total welfare from private uses, a consequence of the first welfare theorem. We simulate a calibrated version of our model to quantify the effects of liquidating government stocks on alternative dates. If governments sell immediately rather than never, total welfare increases by \$340 billion; if they make an unanticipated sale in 20 years, \$105 billion of that amount is lost. By depressing prices, such sales benefit depletion and service users but injure private owners of stocks above and below-ground. However, the injury to above-ground stock owners is more than offset by the benefits to service users--often the same individuals. Mine owners would be the principal losers; however, they could be compensated (twice over) from government sales revenue without any need for tax increases.
2007	M41	CV; Papadia, Francesco, and Flemming Wurtz. 2007. "Central Bank Balance Sheets: Comparisons, Trends and Some Thoughts." In <i>Central Bank Reserve Management: New Trends, from Liquidity to Return</i> , ed. Age F. P. Bakker and Ingmar R. Y. van Herpt, 193-216. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	M41	CV: Ferhani, Herve. 2007. "Too Much of a Good Thing: Reserve Accumulation and Volatility in Central Bank Balance Sheets." In <i>Central Bank Reserve Management: New Trends, from Liquidity to Return</i> , ed. Age F. P. Bakker and Ingmar R. Y. van Herpt, 229-39. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	M55	Ng, Tim. 2007. "La réglementation des activités bancaires transfrontalières: La politique de la Nouvelle-Zélande en matière d'externalisation dans les banques. (Regulating Cross-Border Banking Activity: New Zealand's Policy on Outsourcing by Banks. With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Economie Financière</i> , 0(90): 211-20. Banks in New Zealand are increasingly outsourcing a substantial range of their business activities, both to independent and to related-party service providers, and both within New Zealand and across borders. Cross-border outsourcing is of particular relevance to New Zealand banking regulation, as the New Zealand banking system is dominated by banks owned by offshore parent banks that, to varying degrees, provide services to their banking subsidiaries. The article explains the motivation for the outsourcing policy in terms of the Reserve Bank's prudential objectives, which include minimising the damage that could occur to the financial system in the event that a bank becomes distressed or fails. The outsourcing policy requires a large bank's board to ensure that it maintains legal and practical control over outsourced functions sufficient to achieve a set of outcomes related to continued liquidity provision to the financial system. The policy is outcomes-focused and emphasises board and senior management responsibility for delivery. With its fairly narrow focus on a defined set of outcomes, the policy seeks to ensure that the Reserve Bank's ability to manage crisis is not compromised, while making available to the financial system the benefits of association with foreign banks.
2007	N70	CV: Chinn, Menzie, and Jeffrey A. Frankel. 2007. "Will the Euro Eventually Surpass the Dollar as Leading International Reserve Currency?." In <i>G7 Current Account Imbalances: Sustainability and Adjustment</i> , ed. Richard H. Clarida, 283-322. National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	O13	THE SAME AS L71 CV: 2007. "Escaping the Resource Curse: Appendix 2: Abridged Timor-Leste Oil Law."
2007	O31	Jenkinson, Nigel. 2007. "New Markets and New Demands: Challenges for Central Banks in the Wholesale Market Infrastructure." <i>Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin</i> , 47(4): 607-12. In this speech, Nigel Jenkinson, Executive Director for financial stability, discusses some of the structural changes in the trading, clearing and settlement infrastructure supporting financial markets. He observes that, while central banks' typical objectives of monetary and financial stability emerged from an early role in settling claims between banks, the financial infrastructure has broadened and deepened over time, stretching beyond the traditional locus of central banks. And it continues to evolve, driven by the forces of ever faster technological and financial innovation, regulatory change and the globalisation of banking. These developments are exposing new sources of risk, posing fresh policy challenges for central banks.
2008		
2008	B25	White, Lawrence H. 2008. "Did Hayek and Robbins Deepen the Great Depression?" <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 40(4): 751-68. Contrary to some accounts, the Hayek-Robbins ("Austrian") theory of the business cycle did not prescribe a monetary policy of "liquidationism" in the sense of passive indifference to sharp deflation during the early years of the Great Depression. There is no evidence that Hayek or Robbins influenced any "liquidationist" in the Hoover administration or the Federal Reserve System. Federal Reserve policy during the Great Depression was instead influenced by the real bills doctrine, which (despite some apparent similarities) was diametrically opposed in key respects to Hayek's norms for central bank policy.
2008	B25	Thornton, Mark. 2008. "The Great Depression: Mises vs. Fisher." <i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i> , 11(3-4): 230-41. Ludwig von Mises established the foundations of modern Austrian economics while Irving Fisher established the foundations of modern mainstream macroeconomics and central bank policy. Fisher helped create and was a proponent of mathematical economics, statistics and index numbers, and a monetary policy that I "stabilized" the value of the dollar. Fisher claimed that his scientific approach that established a new era of prosperity during the 1920s. Mises published a book in 1928 that critiqued Fisher's approach and predicted that it would lead to an economic crisis and collapse. Before the stock market crash in 1929 Fisher proclaimed a perpetual prosperity for the economy and continued to recommend investing in stocks long after the market had collapsed. In this important case study, Mises passed the "market test" while Fisher lost his personal fortune during an economic crisis that his economics help create.
2008	C52	Inoue, Atsushi, and Barbara Rossi. 2008. <i>Which Structural Parameters Are "Structural"? Identifying the Sources of Instabilities in Economic Models.</i> Duke University, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 08-02. The objective of this paper is to identify which parameters of a model are stable over time. Existing procedures can only be used to test whether a given subset of parameters is stable, and cannot be used to find which subset of parameters is stable. We propose a new procedure that is informative on the nature of instabilities affecting economic models, and sheds light on the economic interpretation and causes of such instabilities. Furthermore, our procedure provides clear guidelines on which parts of the model are reliable for policy analysis and which are possibly mis-specified. Our empirical findings suggest that instabilities during the Great Moderation were mainly concentrated in Euler and IS equations as well as in monetary policy. Such results offer important insights to guide the future theoretical development of macroeconomic models.
2008	D22	Correa, Daniela, and Gilberto Tadeu Lima. 2008. "O comportamento recente do investimento direto brasileiro no exterior em perspectiva. (The Recent Behavior of the Brazilian Direct Investment Abroad in Perspective. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Política/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 28(2): 249-68. This paper analyzes the recent behavior of Brazilian direct investment abroad, as captured by an annual census conducted by the Central Bank of Brazil since 2001, by putting it in a broader perspective that includes international official data sources and early sample studies. Though the Central Bank has not been making available more disaggregated data than those analyzed here, it is intended to contribute to a better grasping of the perspectives of competitive internationalization of local firms, which is desirable not only as far as the external accounts are concerned, but also from the viewpoint of the technological capabilities of the local firms.
2008	F38	Ferreira Gabriel, Luciano, and Jose Luis da Costa Oreiro. 2008. "Fluxos de capitais, fragilidade externa e regimes cambiais--Uma revisão teórica. (Capital Flows, External Fragility and Currency Regimes: A Theoretical Review. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Política/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 28(2): 331-57. The major integration and deregulation of the international financial markets increased the degree of interdependence and risk of incompatibility between the financial and monetary policy adopted by different countries. The consequences of these facts are the financial instability and the currency crisis. In this article we develop arguments advocating that independent of the currency regime adopted the national policy makers should take into account, between other factors, the major capital mobility and the integrations of markets. One of the corollaries of our analyses is that countries should pursue policies that reduces the degree of short-term capital volatile by the adoption of capital controls or though measures of prudential supervision.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	F53	CV: Jung, Jee-young. 2008. "Regional Financial Cooperation in Asia: Challenges and Path to Development." In <i>Regional Financial Integration in Asia: Present and Future: Proceedings of the First Workshop of the Asian Research Network for Financial Markets and Institutions Organized by the BIS and the Hong Kong Institute for Monetary Research in Hong Kong SAR on 21 January 2008</i> . Bank for International Settlements, 120-35. BIS Papers, no. 42. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2008	K40	Hayo, Bernd, and Stefan Voigt. 2008. "Inflation, Central Bank Independence, and the Legal System." <i>Journal of Institutional and Theoretical Economics</i>, 164(4): 751-77. We argue that a higher degree of de facto independence of the legal system from other government branches as well as strong public trust in the working of the legal system may reduce the average inflation rate of countries through two channels: by lowering transaction costs in the economy and by strengthening de facto central bank independence. In the empirical section of the paper, we present evidence in favour of both channels after controlling for other influences in a sample containing both developed and less-developed countries.
2008	L44	CV: Cihak, Martin. 2008. "Central Banks and Financial Stability: A Survey of Financial Stability Reports." In <i>Current Developments in Monetary and Financial Law. Volume 5</i> . International Monetary Fund, 191-222. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.
2008	N64	Cerretano, Valerio. 2008. "Deflazione e intervento pubblico nel periodo tra le due guerre mondiali: Gran Bretagna e Italia a confronto. (Deflation and Public Intervention in Industry in the Inter-war Era: The British and Italian Experience Compared. With English summary.)" <i>Rivista di Storia Economica, N.S.</i>, 24(1): 59-101. This article sets to explore how deflation spurred public intervention in industry in the inter-war period. This is a generally neglected theme in current debate. While reviewing the industrial involvement of the Bank of England, this article contributes to this theme by attempting a comparison between the industrial intervention of the Bank of England and of the Italian government in the time-period under consideration.
2008	N73	Diebolt, Claude, and Antoine Parent. 2008. "Bimetallism: The Rules of the Game." <i>Explorations in Economic History</i>, 45(3): 288-302. Based on historical evidence found in Juglar and Bonnet that over the Bimetallic period French and British central banks did co-operate when using their discount rates as policy instruments for currency stabilization, we test whether Bimetallism was a regulated system or not. Our revised story of Bimetallism contrasts the existing literature which identifies this regime as a self-equilibrating system, constrained by specie points.
2008	P28	CV: Astrov, Vasily. 2008. "The Russian Oil Fund(s): Past Performance and Policy Options." In <i>Commodities, Energy and Finance</i> , ed. Ernest Gnan and Mar Gudmundsson, 77-89. SUERF Studies 2008/2. Vienna: Societe Universitaire Europeenne de Recherches Financieres; Vienna: Austrian Society for Bank Research.
2009		
2009	B50	CV: Palacio-Vera, Alfonso. 2009. "Money Wage Rigidity, Monopoly Power and Hysteresis." In <i>Path Dependency and Macroeconomics</i> , ed. Philip Arestis and Malcolm Sawyer, 162-208. International Papers in Political Economy Series. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	F10	CV: Asso, Pier Francesco, and Luca Fiorito. 2009. "A Scholar in Action in Interwar America: John H. Williams on Trade Theory and Bretton Woods." In <i>American Power and Policy</i> , ed. Robert Leeson, 180-242. Archival Insights into the Evolution of Economics. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	F44	Edey, Malcolm. 2009. "The Global Financial Crisis and Its Effects." <i>Economic Papers</i>, 28(3): 186-95. The global financial crisis has been one of the most significant economic shocks in the post-war period. At its core, the crisis originated in credit markets in developed countries--centred particularly in the United States, the United Kingdom and Europe--but the fallout has had a significant effect on activity in every country and region. As the crisis intensified, there was a large swing in the appetite of world financial markets for risk, and in their capacity to accept risk. The result was a shift from the easy credit conditions that had prevailed for some years to a situation of tight credit and in some cases dysfunctional markets. This was accompanied by a loss of consumer and business confidence, with significant effects on global activity. This article focuses on the main causes of the crisis, how it has affected the world economy, and how governments and central banks have responded.
2009	F44	Valentine, Tom. 2009. "Alternative Policy Responses to the Global Financial Crisis." <i>Economic Papers</i>, 28(3): 264-69. Governments have reacted to the economic slowdown arising from the Global Financial Crisis by injecting a fiscal stimulus into their economies. This policy will be ineffective when the country has a floating exchange rate, because the resulting inflow of funds will cause the exchange rate to appreciate, offsetting the stimulus effect. The experience of the Great Depression has suggested a better package of policies to deal with a global slowdown.
2009	F44	Cerna, Silviu. 2009. "The Crisis and Central Bank Reaction." <i>Review of Economic and Business Studies</i>, 0(3): 31-40. The world economy is in the face of the strongest crisis of the last seventy years. This crisis is still ongoing, but authorities in many countries have already taken a series of measures to mitigate the effects. In this fight, the central banks are the first line. It is still too early to draw any lessons from the events taking place, but a reflection "sine ira et studio" over this experience is already possible. This paper aims to analyze this experience through the policies implemented by central banks to cope with the crisis.
2009	I18	Marques, Rosa Maria, and Aquilas Mendes. 2009. "O social sob o "tao de ferro" da politica economica do periodo 2003-2006. (The Social Policy under the "Iron Heel" of Economic Policy in the Period of 2003-2006. With English summary.)" <i>Economia e Sociedade</i>, 18(3): 567-82. The article discusses the impact of economic policy maintenance in accordance with the new pattern of international capitalist accumulation under financial capital dominance in main Social Security areas. It analyses the adoption of inflation target system and the achievement of high fiscal primary results; describes the main Brazilian economic results and examine the impact of this particular option on social security with a focus on the financial system of the Unified Health System (SUS). In a specific way, it argues that this policy outcome--low economic growth, high interest rates, unstable work market, reduction in social expenditure--compromises an effective application of the SUS principles. However, some advances have been pointed out, for instance, the increase of Family Health Program coverage.
2009	I30	CV: Fitoussi, Jean-Paul. 2009. "The Problem of Social Deflation." In <i>Aftershocks: Economic Crisis and Institutional Choice</i> , ed. Anton Hemerijck, Ben Knapen and Ellen van Doorne, 74-81. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2009	J32	CV: Holzmann, Robert. 2009. "Guidance Notes for the Policy Panels." In <i>Pension Reform in Southeastern Europe: Linking to Labor and Financial Market Reform</i> , ed. Robert Holzmann, Landis MacKellar and Jana Repansek, 273-76. Washington, D.C.: World Bank; Ljubljana, Slovenia: Center of Excellence in Finance.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	J61	CV; Shimada, Akira. 2009. "Inter-governmental Monetary Cooperation and International Migration of Labor." In <i>Advances in Development Economics</i> , ed. Dipak Basu, 63-86. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2009	L93	CV; Acharya, Viral V., and David K. Backus. 2009. "Private Lessons for Public Banking: The Case for Conditionality in LOLR Facilities." In <i>Restoring Financial Stability: How to Repair a Failed System</i> , ed. Viral V. Acharya and Matthew Richardson, 305-21. Wiley Finance series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2009	L94	Vives, Xavier. 2009. <i>Strategic Supply Function Competition with Private Information</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2856. A finite number of sellers (n) compete in schedules to supply an elastic demand. The costs of the sellers have uncertain common and private value components and there is no exogenous noise in the system. A Bayesian supply function equilibrium is characterized; the equilibrium is privately revealing and the incentives to acquire information are preserved. Price-cost margins and bid shading are affected by the parameters of the information structure: supply functions are steeper with more noise in the private signals or more correlation among the costs parameters. In fact, for large values of noise or correlation supply functions are downward sloping, margins are larger than the Cournot ones, and as we approach the common value case they tend to the collusive level. Private information coupled with strategic behavior induces additional distortionary market power above full information levels and welfare losses which can be counteracted by subsidies. As the market grows large the equilibrium becomes price-taking, bid shading is of the order of $1/n$, and the order of magnitude of welfare losses is $1/n^2$. The results extend to demand schedule competition and a range of applications in product and financial markets are presented.
2009	M12 M52	CV; Kaufman, Henry. 2009. "Financial Crises: Seeing Patterns, Limiting Risks." In <i>The First Credit Market Turmoil of the 21st Century</i> , ed. Douglas D. Evanoff, Philipp Hartmann and George G. Kaufman, 367-70. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 10. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2009	M12 M52	Desario, Michele S. 2009. "Le direttive della Banca d'Italia in materia di compensi degli amministratori delle banche. (Board Compensations and the New Regulation of the Bank of Italy. With English summary.)." <i>Bancaria</i> , 65(10): 80-83. The financial crisis has highlighted the issue of compensation of managing directors. In Italy, the Central Bank has taken action to avoid banks' crises in deep contrast with the high level of managers' compensations. With specific rules the Bank of Italy has granted to the shareholders' meeting the power to determine these compensations.
2009	N00	Bordo, Michael D., and Harold James. 2009. <i>The Great Depression Analogy</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15584. This paper examines three areas in which analogies have been made between the interwar depression and the financial crisis of 2007 which reached a dramatic climax in September 2008 with the collapse of Lehman Brothers and the rescue of AIG: they can be labeled macro-economic, micro-economic, and geo-political. First, the paper considers the story of monetary policy failures; second, there follows an examination of the micro-economic issues concerned with bank regulation and the reorganization of banking following the failure of one or more major financial institutions and the threat of systemic collapse; third, the paper turns to the issue of global imbalances and asks whether there are parallels that might be found in this domain too between the 1930s and the events of today.
2009	N75	Mitchener, Kris James, Masato Shizume, and Marc D. Weidenmier. 2009. <i>Why did Countries Adopt the Gold Standard? Lessons from Japan</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15195. Why did policymakers adopt the gold standard? Although previous research has identified ex post effects of gold standard adoption on trade and bond yields, few studies have sought to understand whether these were the actual outcomes of interest to policymakers at the time of adoption. We examine the political economy of Japan's adoption of the gold standard in 1897 by exploring the ex ante motives of policymakers as well as how the legislative decision to adopt gold won approval. We then link the beliefs of contemporaneous policymakers to data so that we can test the economic effects of adoption. In contrast to previous studies examining bond yields, we find little evidence that joining the gold standard reduced Japan's country risk or investors anticipated a dramatic decline in borrowing rates for the government. Moreover, we find no evidence of a domestic investment boom or that investors anticipated one and bid it into stock prices. However, as some policymakers suggested, we find that membership in the gold standard increased Japan's exports by lowering transactions costs and because the price of gold fell relative to silver, making exports to silver standard countries more competitive. While Japan also received a boost in exports to its regional trading partners when it switched from paper to silver, going onto gold allowed Japan to tap into the growing share of global trade that was centered on the gold standard: by the late 1890s nearly 60 percent of Japanese exports and total trade were with members of the gold club.
2009	O22	Marshall, Wesley C., and Louis-Philippe Rochon. 2009. "Financing Economic Development in Latin America: The Banco del Sur." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 32(2): 185-98. In this paper, the authors lay out a proposal for the institutional framework for the Banco del Sur. Considering the recent historical experiences of Latin America and the need to promote economic activity based in domestic currencies and channeled through nationally owned banks, the authors suggest that the Banco del Sur be divided into two parts--a regional development bank and a regional central bank that issues a regional currency. Under such a scheme, the region would benefit from greater financial stability while member countries would be afforded the maximum economic sovereignty possible.
2009	O51 R20	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper makes the case for a third stimulus package to in the face of economic indicators signaling that the economy is in a deeper downturn than was expected based on previous projections. Specifically, the report calls for an employer tax-credit for extending health care coverage and another per worker employer tax credit for increasing paid time off from work. The author also makes the case for a housing policy centered on the stabilization of prices in non-bubble and deflated markets rather than applying the same efforts on markets that remain at bubble inflated levels. Finally, the paper argues that the dollar must be allowed to fall in order to adjust trade imbalances that are compounding the U.S. economic crisis caused by the collapse of the housing market.
2009	Q33	Dancourt, Oscar. 2009. "Choques externos y politica monetaria. (With English summary.)." <i>Economia (Pontifical Catholic University of Peru)</i> , 32(64): 127-73. One goal of this paper is to discussing the macroeconomic impact that an international commodity prices boom has in a small open economy under perfect capital mobility. A Mundell-Fleming model with some adaptations is used for the analysis of this real external shock. There are two effects: the monetary one that is a recessionary impulse, and the one that increases aggregate demand. Also the macroeconomic impact of a real external shock is compared with the effect of a financial external shock (changes in the external rate of interest), in a dollarized economy with a floating exchange rate. The other goal of this paper is to show that central bank sterilized intervention in the foreign exchange market can be an effective policy response to copy with real financial external shocks. The macroeconomic impact of external shocks depends upon the economic structure, the monetary and fiscal policy mix, and the exchange rate regime.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	R20	THE SAME AS O51 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	R30	Berk, Ales S., and Ksenija Rupnik. 2009. "Dejavnik kreditnega razmika v finančni krizi. (Determinants of Credit Spread in a Financial Crisis. With English summary)." <i>Bančni Vestnik</i>, 58(5): 28-33. Due to US 2007/08 financial crisis credit spreads increased significantly. Credit spreads indicate investor perception of credit risk and impact accessibility and cost of sources of financing. The main determinants of the credit spreads at work in recent developments on financial markets were increased leverage (at lenders and borrowers), rising interest rates and lowered real estate prices that led to loss of confidence and brought around negative investor sentiment. That impacted primary and secondary market liquidity, caused significant market volatility and forced selling of financial assets which drastically lost values. Financial turmoil which has not been only a temporary phenomenon has started to impact real economy as demand slowed, causing the start of the downward cycle.
2009	R30	Farhi, Maryse, and Marcos Antonio Macedo Cintra. 2009. "The Financial Crisis and the Global Shadow Banking System." <i>Revue de la Regulation</i>, 0(5): The financial crisis triggered by increasing default rate, real estate devaluation, and financial asset depreciation associated with the US subprime mortgages brought back the debate about the framework of the US and international financial systems, their potential systemic risks, and their regulatory and supervisory mechanisms. Credit derivatives and structured products backed by real estate credit replicated and multiplied risks by an unknown factor besides redistributing them at a global scale. A large number of poorly regulated and badly supervised financial institutions--no capital requirements, no access to deposit insurances, rediscount operations, and last resort credit lines by central banks--became the counterparty of the credit risk transfer from the banking system and started to hold increasing risks. The intermingling of these institutions and markets engendered a global shadow banking systems and markets.
2009	R38	Robinson, Steve N., and Derrick P. Nantz. 2009. "Lessons to Be Learned from the Financial Crisis." <i>Journal of Private Enterprise</i>, 25(1): 5-22. This article aims to take a careful and sober inquiry into the political and economic origins of today's financial crisis. We find that the political and economic causes of this crisis lie in the easy money policy of the Federal Reserve and the drastic regulatory and policy changes in the mortgage industry, which developed during the Clinton years and continued into the Bush administrations. We find that these policy changes were motivated by an administration-wide political goal for affordable housing, a goal seen as having moral importance, which was advanced almost without regard to its potential consequences.
2010		
2010	C01	Giannone, Domenico, Jerome Henry, Magdalena Lalik, and Michele Modugno. 2010. <i>An Area-Wide Real-Time Database for the Euro Area</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7673. This paper describes how we constructed a real time database for the euro area covering more than 200 series regularly published in the European Central Bank Monthly Bulletin, as made available ahead of publication to the Governing Council members before their first meeting of the month. We describe the database in details and study the properties of the euro area real-time data flow and data revisions, also providing comparisons with the United States and Japan. We finally illustrate how such revisions can contribute to the uncertainty surrounding key macroeconomic ratios and the NAIRU.
2010	C58	Raghavan, Mala, Jonathan Dark, and Elizabeth Ann Maharaj. 2010. "Impact of Capital Control Measures on the Malaysian Stock Market: A Multiresolution Analysis." <i>International Journal of Managerial Finance</i>, 6(2): 116-27. The purpose of this paper is to examine the extent to which the capital control measures implemented by the Malaysian central bank in late 1998 had an influence on segmenting the Malaysian equity market from other major equity markets. The S&P 500, the Nikkei 225 Index, the STI Index and the KLSE Composite Index are considered. The discrete wavelet transform technique--"Haar" is employed to decompose the series into various time scales during the pre- and post-capital control periods in Malaysia. The decomposed series are then used to estimate the interdependence between KLSE Composite Index with the other three markets at various time scales. The empirical findings support three conclusions. First, in the pre-capital control period, Singapore is the most influential market followed by the US across all time scales in transmitting news into Malaysia. Second, after the imposition of capital controls, the spillover effects from Singapore to Malaysia have declined substantially, suggesting a reduced integration between these two markets. Finally, in the post-capital control period, all three markets appear to be imparting a similar but moderate level of influence on the Malaysian market.
2010	C58	Jawadi, Fredj, Mohamed Hedi Arouri, and Duc Khuong Nguyen. 2010. "Global Financial Crisis, Liquidity Pressure in Stock Markets and Efficiency of Central Bank Interventions." <i>Applied Financial Economics</i>, 20(7-9): 669-80. In this article, we investigate the hypothesis of efficiency of central bank intervention policies within the current global financial crisis. We firstly discuss the major existing interventions of central banks around the world to improve liquidity, restore investor confidence and avoid a global credit crunch. We then evaluate the short-term efficiency of these policies in the context of the UK, the US and the French financial markets using different modelling techniques. On the one hand, the impulse response functions in a Structural Vector Autoregressive (SVAR) model are used to apprehend stock market reactions to central bank policies. On the other hand, since these reactions are likely to be of an asymmetric and nonlinear nature, a two-regime Smooth Transition Regression-Generalized Autoregressive Conditional Heteroscedasticity (STR-GARCH) model is estimated to explore the complexity and nonlinear responses of stock markets to exogenous shifts in monetary policy shocks. As expected, our findings show strong repercussions from interest rate changes on stock markets, indicating that investors keep a close eye on central bank intervention policies to make their trading decisions. The stock markets lead monetary markets, however, when central banks are slow to adjust their benchmark interest rates.
2010	C58	Laopodis, Nikiforos T. 2010. "Dynamic Linkages between Monetary Policy and the Stock Market." <i>Review of Quantitative Finance and Accounting</i>, 35(3): 271-93. This paper examines the dynamic linkages between the federal funds rate and the stock market during the 1970-2004 period using the VAR methodology. We detected a disconnection between Fed actions and market responses in the 1990s relative to the 1970s and 1980s. Upon further analyses, we observed asymmetric effects of monetary policy actions on the stock market and that such actions were more turbulent during bear markets than bull markets. Overall, our results appear to suggest that there was consistent dynamic relationship between the conduct of monetary policy and the corresponding behavior by the stock market during the last three decades.
2010	C81 F24	Irving, Jacqueline, Sanket Mohapatra, and Dilip Ratha. 2010. <i>Migrant Remittance Flows: Findings from a Global Survey of Central Banks</i>, World Bank Working Paper, no. 194. Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Explores how central banks and other national institutions regulate and collect data and other information on cross-border remittance flows. Discusses data collection and recording of migrant remittances; regulation and supervision of remittance transfers; remittance costs; and policies to improve remittance transfers. Appendices provide survey questionnaires with a focus on remittance inflows and outflows, and examine the geographical distribution of responses to the survey of central banks.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	D18	CV; McCoy, Patricia A. 2010. "Federal Preemption, Regulatory Failure and the Race to the Bottom in US Mortgage Lending Standards." In <i>The Panic of 2008: Causes, Consequences and Implications for Reform</i> , ed. Lawrence E. Mitchell and Arthur E. Wilmarth Jr., 132-68. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	D21	Bebchuk, Lucian A., and Itay Goldstein. 2010. <i>Self-Fulfilling Credit Market Freezes</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16031. This paper develops a model of a self-fulfilling credit market freeze and uses it to study alternative governmental responses to such a crisis. We study an economy in which operating firms are interdependent, with their success depending on the ability of other operating firms to obtain financing. In such an economy, an inefficient credit market freeze may arise in which banks abstain from lending to operating firms with good projects because of their self-fulfilling expectations that other banks will not be making such loans. Our model enables us to study the effectiveness of alternative measures for getting an economy out of an inefficient credit market freeze. In particular, we study the effectiveness of interest rate cuts, infusion of capital into banks, direct lending to operating firms by the government, and the provision of government capital or guarantees to finance or encourage privately managed lending. Our analysis provides a framework for analyzing and evaluating the standard and nonstandard instruments used by authorities during the financial crisis of 2008-2009.
2010	D86	Philippon, Thomas, and Vasiliki Skreta. 2010. <i>Optimal Interventions in Markets with Adverse Selection</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7737. We study interventions to restore efficient lending and investment when financial markets fail because of adverse selection. We solve a design problem where the decision to participate in a program offered by the government can be a signal for private information. We characterize optimal mechanisms and analyze specific programs often used during banking crises. We show that programs attracting all banks dominate those attracting only troubled banks, and that simple guarantees for new debt issuances implement the optimal mechanism, while equity injections and asset buyback do not. We also discuss the consequences of moral hazard.
2010	D86	CV; Chortareas, Georgios E., and Stephen M. Miller. 2010. "The Principal-Agent Approach to Monetary Policy Delegation." In <i>Challenges in Central Banking: The Current Institutional Environment and Forces Affecting Monetary Policy</i> , ed. Pierre L. Siklos, Martin T. Bohl and Mark E. Wohar, 52-82. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2010	E02	Ito, Takatoshi. 2010. <i>Great Inflation and Central Bank Independence in Japan</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15726. Japan suffered a very high inflation rate in 1973-74. The CPI inflation rate rose to near 30% in 1974, the highest rate in the postwar Japanese history after the chaotic hyperinflation following the end of the Second World War. Traditionally, the oil crisis is blamed for the 1973-74 high inflation. However, due to monetary policy decisions in 1972-73, the inflation rate had already exceeded 10% before the onset of the oil crisis in October 1973. These decisions include the interest rate cut of June 1972 and the interest rate hike of April 1973, which in retrospect proved too small. Concern about the rapid yen appreciation produced political pressure on the Bank of Japan to continue easing. The Bank of Japan came out of the Great Inflation of 1973 with a stronger voice. The Bank successfully argued that its recommendation to tighten monetary policy should not be overruled or the high inflation would be repeated. By this logic, the Bank of Japan obtained /de facto/ independence after 1975. When faced with the next economic recovery in 1979, again accompanied by oil price increases, the Bank of Japan was able to tighten monetary policy and to contain the inflation rate under 10 percent. The interest rate in the 1972-75 period was well below, by as much as 25 percentage points in 1973, the interest rate suggested by a modified monthly Taylor rule regression.
2010	E02	Blinder, Alan. 2010. <i>Quantitative Easing: Entrance and Exit Strategies</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1219. Apparently, it can happen here. On December 16, 2008, the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC), in an effort to fight what was shaping up to be the worst recession since 1937, reduced the federal funds rate to nearly zero.1 From then on, with all of its conventional ammunition spent, the Federal Reserve was squarely in the brave new world of quantitative easing. Chairman Ben Bernanke tried to call the Fed's new policies credit easing, probably to differentiate them from what the Bank of Japan had done earlier in the decade, but the label did not stick.
2010	E02	Alpanda, Sami, and Adam Honig. 2010. "Political Monetary Cycles and a De Facto Ranking of Central Bank Independence." <i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i>, 29(6): 1003-23. Political monetary cycles are less likely to occur in countries with independent central banks. Independent central banks can withstand political pressure to stimulate the economy before elections or finance election-related increases in government spending. Based on this logic and supporting evidence, we construct a de facto ranking of central bank independence derived from the extent to which monetary policy varies with the electoral cycle. The ranking avoids well-known problems with existing measures of central bank independence and provides independent information about average inflation and inflation volatility differences across countries.
2010	F24	THE SAME AS C81 Irving, Jacqueline, Sanket Mohapatra, and Dilip Ratha. 2010. <i>Migrant Remittance Flows: Findings from a Global Survey of Central Banks</i>, World Bank Working Paper, no. 194. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2010	H68	Baghestani, Hamid. 2010. "On the Accuracy of Federal Reserve Forecasts of the Budget Deficit-Output Ratio." <i>Applied Economics Letters</i>, 17(10-12): 1115-18. Monetary authorities, while unable to resolve fiscal imbalances, have to deal with their consequences in formulating monetary policy. This article asks whether the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) is provided with accurate forecasts of the federal budget deficit-output ratio. We show that the forecasts made in the period 1982 to 2002 are unbiased with useful predictive information above that contained in time-series forecasts.
2010	J42	Henckel, Timo. 2010. "Monopolistic Unions, Brainard Uncertainty, and Optimal Monetary Policy." <i>Oxford Economic Papers</i>, 62(2): 307-22. Some authors have argued that multiplicative uncertainty may benefit society as the cautionary motive reduces the inflation bias. However, when there are non-atomistic wage setters, higher multiplicative uncertainty may raise the wage premium and unemployment and thus reduce welfare. Furthermore, since central bank preferences also affect the wage premium, delegating policy to an independent central banker with an optimal degree of conservatism cannot deliver a second-best outcome.
2010	O50	Weisbrot, Mark, and Rebecca Ray. 2010. <i>Latvia's Recession: The Cost of Adjustment With An "Internal Devaluation"</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The Latvian recession, which is now more than two years old, has seen a world-historical drop in GDP of more than 25 percent. The IMF projects another 4 percent drop this year, and predicts that the total loss of output from peak to bottom will reach 30 percent. This would make Latvia's loss more than that of the U.S. Great Depression downturn of 1929-1933. This paper argues that the depth of the recession and the difficulty of recovery are attributable in large part to the decision to maintain the country's overvalued fixed exchange rate, because it prevents the government from pursuing the policies necessary to restore economic growth.
2010	O50	Weisbrot, Mark, and Juan Antonio Montecino. 2010. <i>Alternatives to Fiscal Austerity in Spain</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at the planned austerity measures in Spain, the rationale for the spending cuts and tax increases, likely outcomes for future debt-to-GDP ratios, and the probable results of alternative policies.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	Q01	Tymoigne, Eric. 2010. <i>Financial Stability, Regulatory Buffers, and Economic Growth: Some Postrecession Regulatory Implications</i>. Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. Over the past 40 years, regulatory reforms have been undertaken on the assumption that markets are efficient and self-corrective, crises are random events that are unpreventable, the purpose of an economic system is to grow, and economic growth necessarily improves well-being. This narrow framework of discussion has important implications for what is expected from financial regulation, and for its implementation. Indeed, the goal becomes developing a regulatory structure that minimizes the impact on economic growth while also providing high-enough buffers against shocks. In addition, given the overarching importance of economic growth, economic variables like profits, net worth, and low default rates have been core indicators of the financial health of banking institutions. This paper argues that the framework within which financial reforms have been discussed is not appropriate to promoting financial stability. Improving capital and liquidity buffers will not advance economic stability, and measures of profitability and delinquency are of limited use to detect problems early. The paper lays out an alternative regulatory framework and proposes a fundamental shift in the way financial regulation is performed, similar to what occurred after the Great Depression. It is argued that crises are not random, and that their magnitude can be greatly limited by specific pro-active policies. These policies would focus on understanding what Ponzi finance is, making a difference between collateral-based and income-based Ponzi finance, detecting Ponzi finance, managing financial innovations, decreasing competitions in the banking industry, ending too-big-to-fail, and deemphasizing economic growth as the overarching goal of an economic system. This fundamental change in regulatory and supervisory practices would lead to very different ways in which to check the health of our financial institutions while promoting a more sustainable economic system from both a financial and a socio-ecological point of view.
2010	Q32	Tas, Bedri Kamil Onur, and Selahattin Togay. 2010. "Optimal Monetary Policy Regime for Oil Producing Developing Economies: Implications for Post-war Iraq." <i>Economic Modelling</i>, 27(5): 1324-36. This paper theoretically investigates optimal monetary policy regime for oil producing developing countries. We analyze credibility and reputation of the Central Bank and macroeconomic dynamics under alternative monetary policy regimes. We construct a detailed and realistic model that can be used to analyze macroeconomic structure and expectation dynamics of an oil producing open economy. We take into account the asymmetric information between the public and the central bank and theoretically investigate how this asymmetric information impacts the real economy and the credibility of the central bank. The simulation results indicate that central bank achieves higher credibility and lower inflation under dollarization and higher output levels under currency board regime. The model constructed in this paper has many policy implications for oil producing open economies. Using the implications of the model, we make monetary policy regime recommendations for post-war Iraq.
2010	Q58	Fitoussi, Jean-Paul, and Jacques Le Cacheux, eds. 2010. <i>Report on the State of the European Union. Volume 3. Crisis in the EU Economic Governance</i>, New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan. Eight papers examine economic issues related to the progress of European integration with particular focus on the Euro Zone and the current financial crisis. Papers discuss globalization and the twin protections (Jean-Paul Fitoussi); Euro Area polices and macro economic performance, ten years on--institutions, incentives, and strategies (J'rome Creel, Eloi Laurent, and Jacques Le Cacheux); peer pressure and fiscal rules (Fitoussi and Francesco Saraceno); the European Central Bank's quiet hijacking of the Euro Area's exchange rate (Creel, Laurent, and Le Cacheux); the Irish tiger and the German frog--the tale of size and growth in the Euro Area (Laurent and Le Cacheux); funding the EU budget with a genuine own resource--the case for a European tax (Le Cacheux); the EU environmental strategy (Fitoussi, Laurent, and Le Cacheux); and if it's broken, don't fix it--the government of the Euro Area in the EU Reform Treaty (Laurent).
2010	Q58	CV: Courchene, Thomas J. 2010. "Looking Forward: Some Immodest Proposals." In <i>The 2009 Federal Budget: Challenge, Response and Retrospect</i>, ed. Charles M. Beach, Bev Dahlby and Paul A. R. Hobson, 329-52. Policy Forum Series, no. 42. Kingston, Ont.: John Deutsch Institute for the Study of Economic Policy; distributed by McGill-Queen's University Press.
2011		
2011	B23	den Butter, Frank A. G., and Harro B. J. B. Maas. 2011. <i>From Expert Judgment to Model based Monetary Analysis: The Case of the Dutch Central Bank in the Postwar Period</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 11-161/3. This paper investigates the history of the shift from expert to model based monetary policy analysis at the Dutch Central Bank (DNB) in the postwar period up to the middle of the nineteen-eighties. For reasons that will become clear expert based reasoning at DNB was referred to as normative impulse analysis. Our focus is on two aspects of this shift: (i) from an expert based monetary analysis to a model based analysis of channels of monetary transmission, and (ii) from the top down way of monetary analysis where the president of DNB acted as the monetary expert that was in line with the hierarchical organisation of DNB to the bottom up modelling approach that was set up by a group of newly hired young academic outsiders and destabilized DNB's organisation. The resulting econometric model enabled DNB to regain some of its argumentative strength in the Dutch policy arena that had become dominated by the econometric model of the Dutch Planning Bureau (of which Tinbergen was the first director), but also led to tensions within DNB's organisation. In spite of efforts to incorporate the main aspects of Holtrop's monetary analysis within the model, its concomitant new research group appeared difficult to integrate within the hierarchical organisation of DNB. The model analysis resulted in the MORKMON model which replaced Holtrop's analysis in the mid 1980s and was regularly used in policy analysis and forecasting of DNB until 2011, when the model was replaced by the DELFI model.
2011	C13	Poghosyan, K., and J. R. Magnus. 2011. <i>WALS estimation and forecasting in factor-based dynamic models with an application to Armenia</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2011-054. Two model averaging approaches are used and compared in estimating and forecasting dynamic factor models, the well-known BMA and the recently developed WALS. Both methods propose to combine frequentist estimators using Bayesian weights. We apply our framework to the Armenian economy using quarterly data from 2000-2010, and we estimate and forecast real GDP and inflation dynamics.
2011	C25	van den Hauwe, Sjoerd, Dick van Dijk, and Richard Paap. 2011. <i>Bayesian Forecasting of Federal Funds Target Rate Decisions</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 11-093/4. This paper examines which macroeconomic and financial variables are most informative for the federal funds target rate decisions made by the Federal Open Market Committee (FOMC) from a forecasting perspective. The analysis is conducted for the FOMC decision during the period January 1990-June 2008, using dynamic ordered probit models with a Bayesian endogenous variable selection methodology and real-time data for a set of 33 candidate predictor variables. We find that indicators of economic activity and forward-looking term structure variables as well as survey measures have most predictive ability. For the full sample period, in-sample probability forecasts achieve a hit rate of 90 percent. Based on out-of-sample forecasts for the period January 2001-June 2008, 82 percent of the FOMC decisions are predicted correctly.
2011	C25	Caetano, Sidney Martins, Geraldo Edmundo Silva Jr., and Wilson Luiz Rotatori Correa. 2011. "Abordagem discreta para a dinamica da taxa selic-meta. (Discrete Approach to the Dynamics of Target-Selic Rate. With English sumamry)." <i>Economia Aplicada/Brazilian Journal of Applied Economics</i>, 15(2): 199-221. In this paper, we follow a non-stationary discrete approach to

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		model the baseline rate in Brazil. The paper innovates in approaching the decisions in terms of a hike, maintenance, or cut in the baseline rate rather than assume that it follows a continuous path. Our model seems to be parsimonious and forecasts correctly 83% of the actual Copom decisions. The estimated parameters define a threshold to the Copom actions which is asymmetric, but finds no significant differences between high and low thresholds.
2011	C26	Klaassen, Franc. 2011. <i>Identifying the Weights in Exchange Market Pressure</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 11-020/2 . Exchange market pressure (EMP) measures the pressure on a currency to depreciate. It adds to the actual depreciation a weighted combination of policy instruments used to ward off depreciation, such as interest rates and foreign exchange interventions, where the weights are their effectiveness. The key difficulty in the literature is how to identify these weights. We exploit the persistence of pressure and add instruments based on currency crisis theories to identify the weights, and we propose a simple IV regression to estimate them. An application to the European Monetary System crisis in 1992-1993 shows that a one percentage point higher interest rate wards off a depreciation of about 0.2 percent.
2011	C36	Poghosyan, K., and O. Boldea. 2011. <i>Structural versus Matching Estimation: Transmission Mechanisms in Armenia</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2011-104 . Opting for structural or reduced form estimation is often hard to justify if one wants to both learn about the structure of the economy and obtain accurate predictions. In this paper, we show that using both structural and reduced form estimates simultaneously can lead to more accurate policy predictions. Our findings are based on using new information criteria whose econometric properties allow us to pick for both methods the impulse responses that are valid and relevant for prediction. We illustrate our findings in the context of analyzing the monetary transmission mechanism for Armenia. Based on picking valid and relevant information from both structural and reduced form matching estimation, our findings suggest that the interest rate targeting and the exchange rate channel are well specified and strongly reinforce each other in promoting the recent double-digit growth Armenia experienced before the crisis.
2011	D85	Kraenzlin, Sebastien Philippe, and Benedikt von Scarpatetti. 2011. <i>Bargaining Power in the Repo Market</i>. Swiss National Bank, Working Papers: 2011-14 . In this paper, we analyze the price setting behavior of banks in the Swiss franc repo market by means of network topology concepts and measures. The sample ranges from October 1999 to December 2009. Hence, it covers a large part of the money market turmoil that started in August 2007. Among others, we find evidence that market participants use their bargaining power as well as private information between two trading partners for price differentiation. The effect of the bargaining power was even more pronounced during the financial turmoil.
2011	F01	Lo Duca, Marco, and Tuomas A. Peltonen. 2011. <i>Macro-financial vulnerabilities and future financial stress: assessing systemic risks and predicting systemic events</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1311 . This paper develops a framework for assessing systemic risks and for predicting (out-of-sample) systemic events, i.e. periods of extreme financial instability with potential real costs. We test the ability of a wide range of "stand alone" and composite indicators in predicting systemic events and evaluate them by taking into account policy makers' preferences between false alarms and missing signals. Our results highlight the importance of considering jointly various indicators in a multivariate framework. We find that taking into account jointly domestic and global macrofinancial vulnerabilities greatly improves the performance of discrete choice models in forecasting systemic events. Our framework shows a good out-of-sample performance in predicting the last financial crisis. Finally, our model would have issued an early warning signal for the United States in 2006 Q2, 5 quarters before the emergence of money markets tensions in August 2007.
2011	F01	Sarlin, Peter, and Tuomas A. Peltonen. 2011. <i>Mapping the state of financial stability</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1382 . The paper uses the Self-Organizing Map for mapping the state of financial stability and visualizing the sources of systemic risks as well as for predicting systemic financial crises. The Self-Organizing Financial Stability Map (SOFSM) enables a two-dimensional representation of a multidimensional financial stability space that allows disentangling the individual sources impacting on systemic risks. The SOFSM can be used to monitor macro-financial vulnerabilities by locating a country in the financial stability cycle: being it either in the pre-crisis, crisis, post-crisis or tranquil state. In addition, the SOFSM performs better than or equally well as a logit model in classifying in-sample data and predicting out-of-sample the global financial crisis that started in 2007. Model robustness is tested by varying the thresholds of the models, the policymaker's preferences, and the forecasting horizons.
2011	F01	Suttle, Philip. 2011. "Round Table on "Debt and Fiscal Problems in the North": The World at a Crossroad." <i>Revista de Economia</i>, 18(2): 22-36 .
2011	G17	Heck, Stephanie, and Aline Muller. 2011. "Japanese Central Bank Interventions and the Dispersion of Individual Exchange Rate Expectations: Differential Impact on Four Moment Characteristics." <i>International Journal of Behavioural Accounting and Finance</i>, 2(2): 152-77 . We investigate the influence of Japanese central bank interventions on market participants' opinions about the future path of exchange rates. Based on a survey of individual forecasts made by 31 analysts, we investigate the sensitivity of the change, dispersion, directionality, and flatness of expectation distributions between January 1995 and December 2004. In line with previous findings, we provide evidence that exchange rate market volatility is positively linked to the degree of dispersion among market participants' expectations. Only large and transparent central bank interventions have a significant influence on market participants' opinions about the future path of exchange rates. Uncertainty is exclusively reduced among 12-month forecasts. It should be stressed furthermore that for these forecasts positive interest rate spreads and interventions are shown to have an asymmetric impact on heterogeneity: they tend to increase the degree of consensus among forecasters who attach more weight to a stronger yen and to increase the degree of disagreement among the others.
2011	I10	Weisbrot, Mark, Rebecca Ray, Juan Montecino, and Sara Kozameh. 2011. <i>The Argentine Success Story and its Implications</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs . The Argentine economy has grown 94 percent for the years 2002-2011, using International Monetary Fund projections for the end of this year. This is the fastest growth in the Western Hemisphere for this period, and among the highest growth rates in the world. It also compares favorably to neighboring economies that are commonly seen as quite successful, such as Brazil, which has had less than half as much growth over the same period.
2011	I31 K31	CV : Deakin, Simon, and Ralf Rogowski. 2011. "Reflexive Labour Law, Capabilities and the Future of Social Europe." In <i>Transforming European Employment Policy: Labour Market Transitions and the Promotion of Capability</i> , ed. Ralf Rogowski, Robert Salais and Noel Whiteside, 229-54. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	L21	Vollmer, Uwe, and Michael Diemer. 2011. "Bankenrettung, "constructive ambiguity" und moralisches Risiko. (With English summary.)" <i>Jahrbuch für Wirtschaftswissenschaften/Review of Economics</i>, 62(2): 139-59 . Based on the model of Cordelia and Yeyati (2003) this paper compares the effect of several bailout strategies of a "lender of last resort" (LoLR) on a bank's risk behaviour. We show that both "constructed ambiguity", defined as a properly mixed strategy, and a pure strategy where a LoLR rescues always or never are not the optimal strategies. The LoLR should rather apply a contingent rule which means that he should announce and commit ex ante to a bailout policy depending on a verifiable state of nature. For this reason the optimal bailout policy

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		should not be case by case, but follow an ex ante defined rule. Consequently, there is no contradiction between incentive efficiency and transparency of an efficient LoLR-policy.
2011	L62	CV: Sikorski, Douglas. 2011. "The Global Financial Crisis: Explanations and Implications." In <i>The Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Emerging Financial Markets</i> , ed. Jonathan A. Batten and Peter G. Szilagyi, 17-90. Contemporary Studies in Economic and Financial Analysis, vol. 93. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald.
2011	N33	Burdekin, Richard C. K., Kris James Mitchener, and Marc D. Weidenmier. 2011. <i>Irving Fisher and Price-Level Targeting in Austria: Was Silver the Answer?</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17123. The question of price level versus inflation targeting remains controversial. Disagreement concerns, not so much the desirability of price stability, but rather the means of achieving it. Irving Fisher argued for a commodity dollar standard where the purchasing power of money was fixed by indexing it to a basket of commodities. We show that movements in the price of silver closely track the movements in overall prices during the classical gold standard era. The one-to-one relationship between paper and silver bonds suggests that a simple "silver rule" could have sufficed to fix the purchasing power of money.
2011	O43	Jaksic, Miodir. 2011. "Makroekonomija, politika i ekonomske performanse. (With English summary)." <i>Ekonomске ideje i praksa</i>, 0(1): 9-25. Growth and development are reversible processes, warranted success doesn't exist without institutional changes that are a key success factor, a precondition of continuous growth, environment for innovations, changes, and learning. The key role of institutions is securing stability and continuity. Institutional innovativeness is confirmed in great historical events as transition to capitalism, the Great Depression, and postwar reconstruction. Such institutional innovativeness manifests itself in time consistent monetary policy, independent and accountable key economic institutions, such as the central bank. Realisation of economic rules that are preconditions for resolving the current economic crisis worldwide and in Serbia, too. Good institutions are characterized with three attributes: first, they establish and protect property rights; second, they restrict social elites who strive to expropriate income and property of others members of society; and third, they provide equal chances for employment, social security, and civil rights to all individuals. Good institutions contribute to political stability, successful macroeconomic policy, and enhance initiatives. No single factor is responsible for democratization exists, different factors are responsible for establishment and consolidation of democracy, there exists a clash of interests between public and elites, public favours democratic, whilst elites favour repressive order, social outcomes are uncertain, as at least two outcomes are a possible transition from democracy towards repression and vice versa.
2011	P11	Hummel, Jeffrey Rogers. 2011. "Ben Bernanke versus Milton Friedman: The Federal Reserve's Emergence as the U.S. Economy's Central Planner." <i>Independent Review</i>, 15(4): 485-518. Chairman Bernanke agrees with Friedman that the Federal Reserve is largely to blame for the Great Depression, but he draws a different lesson from the central bank's disastrous mistake. That difference helps explain Bernanke's eagerness for the Fed to play a larger role in centrally planning the U.S. economy.
2011	Q14 Q18	Sbarcea, Ioana Raluca. 2011. "Practical Approach to the Vision over Credit Risk at the Level of a Commercial Bank in Romania: Identification of Credit Risk in a Credit Portfolio Granted for Agriculture." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i>, 6(3): 84-101. The activity of the commercial banks in Romania, in terms of managing credit risk is guided by rules and regulations imposed by the National Bank of Romania, but is also customized through the existence of some personal risk management policies, determined by the nature and scale of each bank. This paper aims to highlight these features in terms of credit risk management and to identify some risks in the credit portfolio granted to customers that engage in agriculture. After the analysis, we have identified a number of proposals that could improve the management of credit risk in agriculture.
2011	Q56	CV: Gaddy, Ellen. 2011. "Against So Much Money and Power, Can the Sustainability Movement Succeed?." In <i>Ethical Transformations for a Sustainable Future</i> , ed. Olivier Urbain and Deva Temple, 41-60. Peace and Policy series, vol. 14. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2011	R28	O'Driscoll, Gerald P., Jr. 2011. "Money, Prices, and Bubbles." <i>Cato Journal</i>, 31(3): 441-59.
2012		
2012	A10	CV: Dow, Sheila C. 2012. "Economics and Moral Sentiments: The Case of Moral Hazard." In <i>In Facts, Values and Objectivity in Economics</i> , ed. Jose Castro Caldas and Vitor Neves, 17-32. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2012	A14	Chan, Kam C., Chih-Hsiang Chang, and Yining Chen. 2012. "A Retrospective Analysis of Financial Research by Worldwide Central Banks and International Monetary Organizations." <i>Applied Economics Letters</i>, 19(16-18): 1917-22. We examine the publications by Central Banks (CB) and International Monetary Organizations (IMO) in renowned finance journals over the past two decades. Unsurprisingly, the most productive CB in financial research are the Federal Reserve Board, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, the World Bank, and the International Monetary Fund (IMF). Although the worldwide CB have, more or less, increased productivity over the years, more than a few CB in Europe have made noticeable progress and revealed sizeable upsurge in financial research productivity. Also noteworthy is that the most productive central bank researchers are affiliated with a few highly productive institutions whereas the majority of them have prior or concurrent academic experience.
2012	A33	Alexander, Kern, and Rahul Dhumale, eds. 2012. <i>Research Handbook on International Financial Regulation</i>, Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Nineteen papers address the economic, legal, and regulatory issues that relate to the control of systemic risk in global financial markets and consider how best to rebuild the institutions and practices of financial regulation in the aftermath of the crisis. Papers discuss the nature of modern credit markets, banking, and financial innovation; the shadow banking system as a new source of financial turmoil; ethical failures in regulating and supervising the pursuit of safety net subsidies; the determinants of capital held by U.K. banks and building societies and the role of individual capital requirements; considerations on developing and validating expected loss methodologies; the Basel Capital Rules and trade finance; some rules for cross-border banks in Europe; transatlantic convergence of financial regulation--a European perspective; the new course of EU State Aid Rules during the 2007-09 financial crisis; globalization and the regulation of foreign direct investment--recent proposals; central counterparties and derivatives; the European regulation of central counterparties--some international challenges; lessons from Japan's banking crisis--1991-2005; determinants of financial supervision regimes--markets, institutions, politics, law, or geography?; liquidity illusions in the global financial architecture; governance in international financial institutions--the case of the International Monetary Fund; foreign initial public offerings--the experience of Israeli firms; international regulatory reform and financial taxes; and goodbye neoliberalism?--contested policy responses to uncertain consequences of the 2007-09 financial crisis.
2012	C12	Coroneo, Laura, Valentina Corradi, and Paulo Santos Monteiro. 2012. <i>Testing for optimal monetary policy via moment inequalities</i>. University of Warwick, Department of Economics, The Warwick Economics Research Paper Series (TWERPS). The specification

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		of an optimizing model of the monetary transmission mechanism requires selecting a policy regime, commonly commitment or discretion. In this paper we propose a new procedure for testing optimal monetary policy, relying on moment inequalities that nest commitment and discretion as two special cases. The approach is based on the derivation of bounds for inflation that are consistent with optimal policy under either policy regime. We derive testable implications that allow for specification tests and discrimination between the two alternative regimes. The proposed procedure is implemented to examine the conduct of monetary policy in the United States economy. Key words: Bootstrap; GMM; Moment Inequalities; Optimal Monetary Policy.
2012	C21	Rene, TAPSOBA. 2012. <i>Does Inflation Targeting Matter for Attracting Foreign Direct Investment into Developing Countries?</i> CERDI, Working Papers: 201203. This paper investigates the effect of Inflation Targeting (IT) on Foreign Direct Investment (FDI). Based on panel data of 53 developing countries over the period 1980-2007, this study is the first, to the best of the author's knowledge, to evaluate directly the effect of IT on FDI. Using a variety of propensity scores-matching methods which allow controlling for selfselection in policy adoption, it finds that the treatment effect of IT on FDI is positive, statistically significant and robust to a set of alternative specifications. In terms of policy recommendations, this finding therefore suggests that if well implemented, IT adoption can be a legitimate part of the policy toolkit available to policymakers in developing countries in their competition to attract more FDI.
2012	C71	Allen, Jason, James Chapman, Federico Echenique, and Matthew Shum. 2012. <i>Efficiency and Bargaining Power in the Interbank Loan Market</i>. Bank of Canada, Working Papers. Using detailed loan transactions-level data we examine the efficiency of an overnight interbank lending market, and the bargaining power of its participants. Our analysis relies on the equilibrium concept of the core, which imposes a set of no-arbitrage conditions on trades in the market. For Canada we show that while the market is fairly efficient, some degree of inefficiency persists throughout our sample. The level of inefficiency matches distinct phases of both the Bank of Canada's operations as well as phases of the 2007-2008 financial crisis, where more liquidity intervention implies more inefficiency. We find that bargaining power tilted sharply towards borrowers as the financial crisis progressed, and towards riskier borrowers. This supports a nuanced version of the Too-Big-To-Fail story, whereby participants continued to lend to riskier banks at favorable rates, not because of explicit support to the riskier banks provided by governmental authorities, but rather due to the collective self-interest of these banks.
2012	F62 F66	Subbarao, Duvvuri. 2012. "Le défi de la mondialisation: Quelques réflexions du point de vue de la banque centrale indienne. (The Challenge of Globalization: Some Reflections from the Reserve Bank Perspective. With English summary.)" <i>Revue d'Economie Financière</i>, 0(107): 249-61. This paper draws a picture of the Indian vision of globalization, along with the advantages and risks for Indian economy and society. From a long term perspective, current globalization does not appear as either unique or irreversible. Political considerations could call it into question if the advantages obtained in some countries do not compensate for the harmful social consequences, such as the abolition of jobs in developed countries. Over and above the exchange of non-financial goods and services, the question of the risks engendered by financial liberalization is also posed. The latter can contribute a lot to an economy such as India's, but this implies the implementation of a complex monetary policy by the Reserve Bank of India if rapid growth, beneficial for society as a whole, is to be achieved.
2012	H12	Drudi, Francesco, Alain Durre, and Francesco Paolo Mongelli. 2012. <i>The interplay of economic reforms and monetary policy: the case of the Euro area</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1467. The world has been struck by a mutating systemic financial crisis that is unprecedented in terms of financial losses and fiscal costs, geographic reach, and speed and synchronisation. The crisis from August 2007 to date can be divided into three main phases: the financial turmoil from August 2007 to the collapse of Lehman Brothers; the global financial crisis from September 2008 until spring 2010; and the euro area sovereign debt crisis from spring 2010 to the current period. While each phase has brought significant challenges, the current sovereign debt crisis has been the most critical stage for the euro area. It has brought unprecedented challenges for the monetary union and triggered extraordinary adjustments in both monetary policy and institutional arrangements at the euro area level. The purpose of this article is to outline the features of each crisis phase, to describe the actions taken by the European Central Bank (ECB) during each phase and to explain the rationale for such measures. It also discusses the need to strengthen further the economic union in order to guarantee the sustainability of the monetary union of the euro area. In this respect, it is argued that the recent institutional adjustments made at the EU level would have been necessary independently of the financial crisis.
2012	H12	White, William R. 2012. <i>Credit Crises and the Shortcomings of Traditional Policy Responses</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 971. Economic downturns which have their roots in preceding credit excesses and debt overhang have tended historically to be long lasting, whether the financial sector remained healthy or not. There are no good reasons to believe the current global crisis will be any different. Moreover, it is argued in this paper that the policy responses to the crisis to date, both macroeconomic and structural, will not succeed in restoring sustainable growth. Monetary and fiscal stimulus might raise aggregate demand in the short run, but they contribute to higher debt levels which are already working increasingly in the opposite direction. Structural policies intended to maintain pre crisis production patterns, both in the financial and industrial sectors, ignore the unsustainability of those structures in the first place. Alternative policies are needed to meet the G 20's goal of "strong, sustainable and balanced growth". They include more international cooperation between creditor and debtor countries (on both exchange rates and production structures), more recourse to explicit debt restructuring (for both households and sovereigns), and structural policies to raise potential growth and make debts more sustainable. Unfortunately, there remain formidable practical and political obstacles to pursuing such policies. Future debt crises of the current magnitude could be avoided by using monetary, macro prudential and fiscal policies more symmetrically over the business cycle. Relative to past behaviour, this would imply more vigorous resistance to credit financed upswings, and a greater willingness to accept the cleansing effect of minor downswings. Policies to ensure financial stability are important but secondary.
2012	H43	Lucas, Deborah. 2012. "Valuation of Government Policies and Projects." <i>Annual Review of Financial Economics</i>, 4(1): 39-58. Governments play a central role in the allocation of capital and risk in the economy. Evaluating the cost to taxpayers of government investments requires an assumption about the government's cost of capital. Governments often take their borrowing rate to be their cost of capital, which implicitly treats the market risk associated with their activities as having no cost to taxpayers. This article reviews the theoretical and practical rationale for treating market risk as a cost to governments, presents an interpretive review of the growing literature that applies the concepts and tools of modern finance to evaluating the costs of government policies and projects, and suggests directions for future research. Examples considered include deposit insurance, Fannie Mae and Freddie Mac, the Federal Reserve's emergency lending facilities, student loans, real infrastructure investments, and public pension plans.
2012	K14	Homburg, Stefan. 2012. "Der neue Kurs der Europäischen Zentralbank." <i>Wirtschaftsdienst</i>, 92(10): 673-77. In September 2012, the European Central Bank (ECB) announced its new "Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT)" programme, which entails unlimited purchases of member states' government bonds. Following an idea by George Soros, Goldman Sachs and Citigroup, the ECB intends to sterilise these purchases through the liabilities side of its balance sheet, i.e., through the issuance of ECB bonds.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		The article analyses this plan and argues that the ECB is introducing a second unlimited European Stability Mechanism (ESM). This clearly violates European law and is likely to be punishable under German criminal law.
2012	L81 N72 N92	CV: Park, Haelim, and Gary Richardson. 2012. "Retail Trade by Federal Reserve District, 1919 to 1939: A Statistical History." In <i>Research in Economic History</i> , ed. Christopher Hanes and Susan Wolcott, 151-231. Research in Economic History, vol. 28. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald; distributed by Turpin Distribution, Biggleswade, U.K..
2012	M10	CV: Llewellyn, David T. 2012. "The Evolution of Bank Business Models: Pre- and Post-crisis." In <i>Future Risks and Fragilities for Financial Stability</i> , ed. David T. Llewellyn and Richard Reid, 45-67. SUERF Study 2012/3. Brussels: Larcier.
2012	M11	Lundin, Johan F. 2012. "Redesigning a Closed-Loop Supply Chain Exposed to Risks." <i>International Journal of Production Economics</i> , 140(2): 596-603. Supply chain management includes coordination and motivation of independently operating partners. Therefore, it is important to align logistics structures, processes, and incentives, especially when making major changes involving those components. Traditionally, cost, quality, and service have served as prioritized performance indicators for supply chains, but lately risk is also taken into consideration (Tang, 2006), especially when studying risk-exposed supply chains. This paper presents a case study of a cash supply chain (CSC). A CSC provides society with notes and coins (Rajamani et al., 2006), which typically involves two parties working together: a central bank and a group of private actors (private banks and logistics service/security providers). Together, they form a closed-loop supply chain (see Guide and Van Wassenhove, 2006), which through their storage facilities and transport means supply cash to their customers (ATMs, bank branches, and retailers), whom in turn enables society's cash consumption. The CSC studied in this paper has during the last couple of years gone through several design changes in network structure (e.g., reducing number of storage facilities), processes (outsourcing), and incentive mechanisms (payment schemes and policies). Most design changes were carried out in order to decrease number of transports from and to central bank storage facilities, nevertheless some of them led to unintended effects (so-called misalignments). Therefore, the purpose of this paper is to present a model that determines effects caused by design changes in a CSC.
2012	M42	ELDaly, Mohamed Khaled Amr. 2012. "Responsibility of Egyptian Banks' Auditors for Going Concern Assumption in Light of Egyptian Central Bank Law No. 88/2003." <i>International Journal of Economics and Accounting</i> , 3(3-4): 344-64. In 2003, the Egyptian Central Bank Law No. 88/2003 took place and threatened the continuity of stressed banks by permitting the CBE to merge the stressed banks into forced mergers. As a result, the CBE merged six of the Egyptian troubled banks and evaluated their shareholders equity with zero that leads the banks' investors to lose millions of Egyptian pounds and lose the trust in the Egyptian capital market. Accordingly, this paper aims to investigate to what extent the banks' external auditors fulfil their obligations toward the going concern assumption after the Central Bank Law No. 88/2003 took place. The Egyptian banks have been classified into three classes as follows: 1) Class A banks that were not endangered by the new legislation because their capital exceeded the requirements of Law 88/2003 (excluded from the population). 2) Class B banks that were threatened by the law, however, they successfully complied with the requirements during the allowance period given by CBE (ended July 2005). 3) Class C banks that failed to comply with the legislation and are subject to hostile merger under CBE supervision. The main findings show that for class B banks: only 38% of the audit reports are in conformity to the auditing standard 570-going concern. While for class C banks: only 11% of the audit reports are conformity to the ISA 570. The main findings are consistent with prior researches that provide evidence to the lack of commitments to the international standards among the Egyptian auditors.
2012	N72	THE SAME AS L81 CV: Park, Haelim, and Gary Richardson. 2012. "Retail Trade by Federal Reserve District, 1919 to 1939: A Statistical History."
2012	N92	THE SAME AS L81 CV: Park, Haelim
2012	N94	Shelburne, Robert. 2012. <i>Restoring Stability to Europe</i> . UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2012_3. The eurozone is in political and economic crisis. This is due to the inadequate design of the institutional structure of the eurozone and to the current poor implementation of macroeconomic policy. In designing the eurozone, well established principles of economics were ignored and major decisions were based primarily upon political considerations. Thus it was only a matter of time before these defects would become apparent. In addressing the current crisis that has developed policy makers have misdiagnosed the causes of the crisis and implemented solutions that are largely counterproductive to solving it. This paper describes the underlying factors that led to the inadequate design and improper macroeconomic response and explains what will be necessary in order to create an institutional structure and macroeconomic policy framework that can restore economic stability and growth to the region.
2012	O18	Mudoi, Diganta K. 2012. "A Study and Analysis of Financial Inclusion in India." <i>International Journal of Research in Commerce and Management</i> , 3(9): 91-94. Financial inclusion is an important process to attain the goal of inclusive growth. Accordingly, the Reserve Bank of India has made sustained efforts to increase the penetration of formal financial services in unbanked areas, while continuing with its policy of ensuring adequate but viable flow of credit to priority sectors of the economy. Financial inclusion is delivery of banking services at an affordable cost to the vast sections of underprivileged and low income groups. By financial inclusion we mean the provision of affordable financial services, namely access to payments and remittance facilities, savings, loans, and insurance services by the formal financial system to those who tend to be excluded. Significance of financial inclusion arises from the problem of financial exclusion of nearly 3billion people from the financial services across the world, with only 34percent population engaged in formal banking. India has, 135 million financially excluded households, the second highest after china. The present paper is a humble attempt to find out the causes of financial exclusion in India, analyze the extent and magnitude of financial inclusion in the context of India and suggest measures to solve the problem of financial exclusion in India.
2012	O34	Liu, Lanbiao, and Jingjia Zhang. 2012. "The Investment Portfolio of China's Foreign Reserves--An Endogenous Perspective of Foreign Reserves Flow Cycle. (In Chinese. With English summary.)." <i>Jingji Yanjiu/Economic Research Journal</i> , 47(4): 137-48. This article has established a Stackelberg and a Cournot game model, involving the central banks and financial markets of China and the US, as well as the real economic sector of China, in order to depict a cycle of the foreign investment of China's foreign exchange reserves through the perspective of the essential differences of China and the US. In addition, we have simulated the optimal investment portfolio of China's foreign reserves and its contribution to China's domestic economy. The results have shown that the risky assets investment of China's foreign exchange reserves on the US assets will affect the proportion of China's reserves which transform indirectly into the FDI to China from the US. However, the reaction of our central bank has been relatively slow. Therefore, in order to enable our central bank to gain profits, we suggest that it is necessary to bring down the CRRR coefficient of our residents, and improve our financial market development as well.
2012	Q47	Reitz, Stefan, Jan-Christoph Rulke, and Georg Stadtmann. 2012. "Nonlinear Expectations in Speculative Markets--Evidence from the ECB Survey of Professional Forecasters." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 36(9): 1349-63. Chartist and fundamentalist models have proven to be capable of replicating stylized facts on speculative markets. In general, this is achieved by specifying nonlinear interactions of otherwise linear asset price expectations of the respective trader groups. This paper investigates whether or not regressive and extrapolative expectations themselves exhibit significant nonlinear dynamics. The

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		empirical results are based on a new data set from the European Central Bank Survey of Professional Forecasters on oil price expectations. In particular, we find that forecasters form destabilizing expectations in the neighborhood of the fundamental value, whereas expectations tend to be stabilizing in the presence of substantial oil price misalignment.
2012	Q54	McKibbin, Warwick J. 2012. "A New Climate Strategy beyond 2012: Lessons from Monetary History." <i>Singapore Economic Review</i>, 57(3): 1-18. The Kyoto Protocol was the outcome of many years of multilateral negotiation and political compromise with the ultimate aim of reducing the risk of dangerous climate change. Unfortunately, most of the countries that ratified the Kyoto Protocol have not taken effective action to curb greenhouse gas emissions, with many Kyoto countries not looking likely to reach their targets. There is also a lack of enthusiasm from major developing countries to take on the binding targets that form the basis of the Kyoto Protocol Approach. This has raised serious doubts about the viability of the Kyoto policy of committing countries to targets and timetables especially as a model for the current negotiations. As the science becomes more compelling that action is needed to curb greenhouse gas emissions, countries are beginning to look for more sustainable alternatives for the period beyond 2012. This paper outlines the key features that are needed in a new climate change framework beyond Kyoto drawing on lessons from monetary history. Using the analogy to the way modern central banks run monetary policy, it outlines an alternative to the Kyoto Protocol, which is a system of national climate policies coordinated around a common global price for carbon.
2012	Q54	McGregor, Peter G., J. Kim Swales, and Matthew A. Winning. 2012. "A Review of the Role and Remit of the Committee on Climate Change." <i>Energy Policy</i>, 41(1): 466-73. Domestic action on climate change requires a combination of solutions, in terms of institutions and policy instruments. One way of achieving government carbon policy goals may be the creation of an independent body to advise on, or set, monitor policy. This paper critically assesses the Committee on Climate Change (CCC), which was created in 2008 as an independent body to help move the UK towards a low-carbon economy. We look at the motivation for its creation. In particular, we consider its ability to overcome a time-inconsistency problem by comparing it to another independent body, the Monetary Policy Committee of the Bank of England. In practice the CCC appears to be the "inverse" of the Monetary Policy Committee, in that it advises on what the policy goal should be rather than being held responsible for achieving it. The CCC incorporates both advisory and monitoring functions to inform government and achieve a credible carbon policy over a long time frame. This is a similar framework to that adopted by Stern (2006), but the CCC operates on a continuing basis and also incorporates a unique climate change monitoring function.
2012	R33	CV; Bernanke, Ben, and Mark Gertler. 2012. "Monetary Policy and Asset Price Volatility." In <i>New Perspectives on Asset Price Bubbles: Theory, Evidence, and Policy</i>, ed. Douglas D. Evanoff, George G. Kaufman and A. G. Malliaris, 173-210. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013		
2013	B15	Adair, Philippe. 2013. "Cycle du credit et politique monetaire: Le monetarisme de John Rogers Commons. (Credit Cycle and Monetary Policy: John Rogers Commons as a 'Monetarist'. With English summary.)." <i>Cahiers d'Economie Politique</i>, 0(64): 45-74. Commons sketches an institutionalist theory of property based on debt, that is a potential of expected income, and the vector of which is the monetary system. His monetary theory of the credit cycle was inspired from Wicksell and Fisher's debt-deflation theory, rather than from Fisher's quantity theory. According to Commons, the Central Bank is the key institution, whose role is to lead an active policy controlling the quantity of money based on the management of interest rates. Commons may be considered as a "monetarist," who rejects both the gold standard rule and the real bills doctrine.
2013	C54	Angrist, Joshua D., Oscar Jorda, and Guido Kuersteiner. 2013. <i>Semiparametric Estimates of Monetary Policy Effects: String Theory Revisited</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19355. We develop a flexible semiparametric time series estimator that is then used to assess the causal effect of monetary policy interventions on macroeconomic aggregates. Our estimator captures the average causal response to discrete policy interventions in a macro-dynamic setting, without the need for assumptions about the process generating macroeconomic outcomes. The proposed procedure, based on propensity score weighting, easily accommodates asymmetric and nonlinear responses. Application of this estimator to the effects of monetary restraint suggest contractionary policy slows real economic activity. By contrast, the Federal Reserve's ability to stimulate real economic activity through monetary expansion appears to be much more limited. Estimates for recent financial crisis years are similar to those for the earlier, pre-crisis period.
2013	C65	CV; Garnier, Josselin, George Papanicolaou, and Tzu-Wei Yang. 2013. "Diversification in Financial Networks May Increase Systemic Risk." In <i>Handbook on Systemic Risk</i>, ed. Jean-Pierre Fouque and Joseph A. Langsam, 432-43. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2013	C68	Blassel, Alexis, and Aurelien Poissonnier. 2013. <i>The Frontier of indeterminacy in a Neo-Keynesian Model with Staggered Prices and Wages</i>. Centre de Recherche en Economie et Statistique, Working Papers: 2013-28. We consider a neo-keynesian model with staggered prices and wages. When both contracts exhibit sluggish adjustment to market conditions, the policy maker faces a trade-off between stabilizing three welfare relevant variables: output, price inflation and wage inflation. We consider a monetary policy rule designed accordingly: the Central Banker can react to both inflations and the output gap. We generalize the Taylor principle in this case: it embeds the frontier of determinacy derived with staggered prices only, it is also symmetric in price and wage inflations. It follows that when staggered labour contracts are considered, wage inflation is also an illegible and efficient target for the Central Banker.
2013	D10	van der Cruysen, Carin, Jakob de Haan, and David-Jan Jansen. 2013. <i>Trust and Financial Crisis Experiences</i>. Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Working Papers. Using eight annual surveys from the Netherlands between 2006 and 2013, we examine whether financial crisis experiences affect trust in banks, trust in the banking supervisor, and generalized trust. Adverse experiences during the financial crisis do not only directly lower trust in banks, but also have a negative effect on generalized trust. Customers of a bank that ran into problems have less trust in banks than respondents without this experience. Our results also indicate that respondents who were customer of a bank that failed have a significantly stronger decline of generalized trust than respondents without this experience. Personal financial crisis experiences do not have a significant effect on trust in the banking supervisor.
2013	E16	Hayden, F. Gregory. 2013. "Network Analysis for Modern Monetary Theory." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i>, 47(2): 575-84. This article integrates Scott Fullwiller's two social fabric matrices for Federal Reserve and Treasury operations to help establish a number of results. First, the resulting network demonstrates that the components are involved in an intense, extensive, and complex network of interconnections. Second, given the numerous pathways in the network, it becomes clear that one needs to identify specific pathways when undertaking a discussion. Third, the article identifies variant criteria that guide the rules, regulations, and requirements of real-world monetary operations, and clarifies that the conflict between normative belief criteria and variant criteria is crucial for understanding the formulation of alternative monetary policies. Fourth, the article establishes that, beyond social

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		criteria, technological criteria also deliver rules, regulations, and requirements to the institutions. Fifth, it further refines the social fabric matrix itself. Finally, the integrated matrix provides a base to which components may be added with a view to pursuing future research interests.
2013	E16	Wang, Li. 2013. "Impact of Change in the Deposit Reserve Ratio on Chinese Macro-economy. (In Chinese. With English summary.)." <i>Journal of Quantitative and Technical Economics</i>, 30(5): 152-60. This paper extends a conventional CGE model to a financial CGE model by joining the two agents of commercial banks and central banks, as well as detailed description of a savings-investment mechanism. Based on this framework, we establish a Financial Social Accounting Matrix and simulate the impact of changes in the deposit reserve ratio on Chinese macro-economy and sectoral economy. The simulation results show that change in deposit reserve ratio is an effective tool to control and adjust Chinese macro-economy in some degree. Impact of decreasing the deposit reserve ratio has stronger effect on the economy than that of increasing the ratio. In terms of the impact on the sectoral economy, construction sector is the most sensitive sector to the change in deposit reserve ratio followed by service sector and manufacturing sector, the response of the agricultural sector is relatively weaker than other sectors.
2013	F39	Aron, Janine, Kenneth Creamer, John Muellbauer, and Neil Rankin. 2013. <i>Exchange Rate Pass-Through to Consumer Prices in South Africa: Evidence from Micro-Data</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9735. A sizeable literature examines exchange rate pass-through to disaggregated import prices but very few micro-studies focus on consumer prices. This paper explores exchange rate pass-through to consumer prices in South Africa during 2002-2007, using a unique data set of highly disaggregated data at the product and outlet level. The paper adopts an empirical approach that allows pass-through to be calculated over various horizons, including controls for domestic and foreign costs. It studies how pass-through differs across types of consumption goods and services and draws some aggregate implications about pass-through, using actual weights from the CPI basket. The heterogeneity of pass-through for different food sub-components and the role of switches between import and export parity pricing of maize is investigated and found significant for five out of ten food sub-components. Overall pass-through to the almost 63 percent of the CPI covered is estimated at about 30 percent after two years, but is higher for food.
2013	F52	CV: Herren, Madeleine. 2013. ""They Already Exist": Don't They? Conjuring Global Networks along the Flow of Money." In <i>The Nation State and Beyond: Governing Globalization Processes in the Nineteenth and Early Twentieth Centuries</i>, ed. Isabella Lohr and Roland Wenzlhuemer, 43-62. Transcultural Research--Heidelberg Studies on Asia and Europe in a Global Context. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	F65	Vinals, Jose. 2013. "After Five Years: Some Lessons from the Financial Crisis." <i>Moneda y Credito</i>, 0(235): 9-27.
2013	F65	CV: Parsons, Louise. 2013. "Developments in Central Banking after the GFC: Central Banks, the State, Globalisation and the GFC." In <i>Globalisation, the Global Financial Crisis and the State</i>, ed. John H. Farrar and David G. Mayes, 218-42. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	F65	Gudmundsson, Mar. 2013. "International and EU Reform Proposals and Fault Lines in Cross-Border Banking." <i>Economic and Financial Review</i>, 20(3): 135-44. As a response to the financial crisis, the EU has been considering a banking union that will include common supervision and deposit insurance as well as a common resolution mechanism to deal with failing banks. This paper argues as long as global risks and EU flaws are not dealt with, individual countries are forced to take action to protect themselves. Such action might contribute further to the retreat of cross-border banking and financial globalisation more generally. The paper recommends that the issue of global liquidity provision to banks needs further exploration. If countries are increasingly taking unilateral action to protect themselves, an authority--probably the IMF--must monitor the process.
2013	H81	CV: Cumming, Christine M. 2013. "Managing Crises without Government Guarantees: How Do We Get There?." In <i>Financial Crisis Containment and Government Guarantees</i>, ed. John Raymond LaBrosse, Rodrigo Olivares-Caminal and Dalvinder Singh, 3-12. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	H81	CV: Hildebrand, Philipp M. 2013. "Why Central Banks Need a Macroeconomic Toolkit." In <i>Stability of the Financial System: Illusion or Feasible Concept?</i>, ed. Andreas Dombret and Otto Lucius, 502-12. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	H81	CV: Landau, Jean-Pierre. 2013. "A Paradigm Shift: Resolution of Banks." In <i>Stability of the Financial System: Illusion or Feasible Concept?</i>, ed. Andreas Dombret and Otto Lucius, 310-17. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	L15	CV: Sijbrand, Jan, and David Rijsbergen. 2013. "Managing the Quality of Financial Supervision." In <i>Financial Supervision in the 21st Century</i>, ed. A. Joanne Kellermann, Jakob de Haan and Femke de Vries, 17-32. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	L15	CV: de Vries, Femke. 2013. "How Can Principles-Based Regulation Contribute to Good Supervision?." In <i>Financial Supervision in the 21st Century</i>, ed. A. Joanne Kellermann, Jakob de Haan and Femke de Vries, 165-83. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	L16	CV: Fadda, Sebastiano, and Pasquale Tridico. 2013. "From the Financial Meltdown to the Current Economic Crisis: Roots and Consequences: Introduction." In <i>Financial Crisis, Labour Markets and Institutions</i>, ed. Sebastiano Fadda and Pasquale Tridico, 1-16. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	L16	CV: Lapavitsas, Costas. 2013. "The Eurozone Crisis through the Prism of World Money." In <i>The Handbook of the Political Economy of Financial Crises</i>, ed. Martin H. Wolfson and Gerald A. Epstein, 378-92. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	L16	Lacic, Slobodan. 2013. "Concentration in Banking--A Paradigm of Manipulative Control and Power." <i>Montenegrin Journal of Economics</i>, 9(1): 53-62. The paper starts from the hypothesis that concentration of banking industry and ownership is a ground for proliferation of financial control and power, enabling financial clique to abuse the banking and credit system. Banking super-entities ensure manipulative pattern of functioning based on the monopolistic standard of demand of money, mechanism of interest rates and derivative market. Current financial crisis has deepened the concentrated system of relations and redistribution. The practice based on fraud and deception remained a cornerstone of strengthening the Anglo-Saxon banking and industrial empire to the current shaken model of financialization. Official monetary authorities, under the control of "sophisticated" individuals and semi-secret organizations, provide safe traditional and unconventional monetary and liquidity mechanism to corporate bankers.
		Mercier, Fabien, and Stephan Sauer. 2013. "Optimal Central Securities Depository Reshaping toward TARGET2-Securities." <i>Journal of Financial Market Infrastructures</i>, 2(2): 3-51. TARGET2-Securities (T2S) is the single and harmonized IT platform for securities settlement in central bank money, developed by the Eurosystem to promote integration in the European post-trading industry, and will go live in 2015. Central securities depositories (CSDs) joining T2S thus face the need to determine the degree to which they should reshape, that is, adapt their own IT infrastructure, human resources and business strategy to T2S. A more complete reshaping entails higher immediate fixed costs, but allows us to benefit the most from the cost reduction allowed by T2S. In this paper we use a game-theoretic approach to model the strategic choice of the CSDs. We then derive several results from this model. In particular, we give closed-form solutions for the degree of optimal reshaping and the optimal prices set in the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		unique equilibrium if the time horizon is finite. In the case of an infinite horizon we give a sufficient and necessary condition for the existence of another subgame perfect Nash equilibrium in which CSDs continually delay the decision to reshape. We argue this equilibrium is not robust and provide a condition under which a given CSD will always reshape, whatever the other CSDs' strategy. We note that by adjusting the cost function and the interpretation of the reshaping parameter, the same game-theoretic framework can be used to model the decision to join or not to join T2S.
2013	M31	Naqvi, Mona, and James Southgate. 2013. "Banknotes, Local Currencies and Central Bank Objectives." <i>Bank of England Quarterly Bulletin</i>, 53(4): 317-25. A few towns and cities in the United Kingdom have set up local currency schemes to promote local sustainability. The schemes issue paper instruments with some similar design features to banknotes. This article explains how these instruments differ from banknotes. The size, structure, and backing arrangements of existing schemes mean that local currencies are unlikely to pose a risk to the Bank's monetary and financial stability objectives. Nonetheless, consumers should be aware that local currency instruments do not benefit from the same level of consumer protection as banknotes.
2013	M50	CV: Kellermann, A. Joanne, and Robert H. J. Mosch. 2013. "Good Supervision and Its Limits in the Post-Lehman Era." In <i>Financial Supervision in the 21st Century</i>, ed. A. Joanne Kellermann, Jakob de Haan and Femke de Vries, 1-16. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	N46	Araoz, Maria Florencia. 2013. "La calidad institucional en Argentina en el largo plazo. (Institutional Quality in Argentina in the Long Run. With English summary)." <i>Revista de Historia Economica</i>, 31(1): 73-109. This paper presents a multidimensional indicator of institutional quality in Argentina for the period 1862-2008. Initially, it describes a set of variables that aim to measure issues related to the legal framework prevailing in Argentina and its implementation, such as changes in the Constitution and the provincial Constitutions, declarations of state of siege and federal interventions, freedom of press, central bank independence. The indicator is then constructed through the principal component analysis. The results suggest that periods of high institutional quality in Argentina coincided with the most expansion and relative progress. In other words, poor institutional quality would not only be reflected in lower growth rates but also compromises the ability to follow those countries with the best performance.
2013	N47	Hunter, Murray. 2013. "Who Really Rules Australia?: Donald Horne Revisited." <i>Journal of Self-Governance and Management Economics</i>, 1(2): 54-89. This paper looks back at Donald Horne's article "Who rules Australia?" written back in 1985 and re-examines the Australian political, financial, and business environment to look at who really rules Australia today.
2013	N51	Hanes, Christopher, and Paul W. Rhode. 2013. "Harvests and Financial Crises in Gold Standard America." <i>Journal of Economic History</i>, 73(1): 201-46. Most American financial crises of the postbellum gold standard era were caused by fluctuations in the cotton harvest due to exogenous factors such as weather. The transmission channel ran through export revenues and financial markets under the pre-1914 monetary regime. A poor cotton harvest depressed export revenues and reduced international demand for American assets, which depressed American stock prices, drained deposits from money center banks and precipitated a business cycle downturn—conditions that bred financial crises. The crises caused by cotton harvests could have been prevented by an American central bank, even under gold standard constraints.
2013	Q12	Thirumamagal, K., and T. M. Swaminathan. 2013. "Financial Inclusion in India--A Road Ahead." <i>International Journal of Research in Commerce and Management</i>, 4(5): 82-87. Villages are the backbone of our economy. The soul of India lives in its villages. Empowerment of farmers leads to economic development of any country. However, malnourishment, suicide and health problems of farmers are shocking realities that still exist in many rural areas in our country and this is considered to be a serious threat to the economic progress of our country. The farmers already emaciated due to malnutrition further face the problem of inadequate finance. Financial assistance from the government will relieve them from several problems. Many of the farmers are under the clutches of unscrupulous money lenders which is surprising. They are blissfully unaware of financial services provided by our banks. Over the last few years, Government of India has given significant importance to the idea of financial inclusion. The need for the study of financial inclusion is to create a market driven banking sector with adequate focus on economic development. The objective of the study is to analyze the linkage between finance and economic development and to study the status of financial inclusion in India. Hope that the importance of Financial Inclusion is realized by all stakeholders responsible for making the banking process a success and that whatever strategies suggested will be pursued in right earnest by everyone in our country.

Table E58.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics*
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C87	Econometric Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F29	International Factor Movements: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K11	Property Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L73	Forest Products

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M49	Accounting: Other
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O44	Environment and Growth
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P25	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training: Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q48	Energy: Government Policy
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E58: Balance of Links

314	Links in 2005
148	New links in 2006-2013
360	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E58 is equal to 5.46 AS.
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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E58.E.

E59 Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other ¹

Table E59.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B	1	3	2	3	2.78	4.05	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	8	8	N	0.00	10.81	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.70	Microeconomics
E	34	58	24	1.71	94.44	78.38	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	1	2	1	2	2.78	2.70	International Economics
G	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.35	Financial Economics
H	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Public Economics
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic History
O	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Systems
Q	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	36	74	38	2.06	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E59.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	1	2	1	2	2.78	2.70	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.35	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	1	3	2	3	2.78	4.05	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	5	5	N	0.00	6.76	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.35	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	0	8	8	N	0.00	10.81	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
D1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D8	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.70	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.70	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	1	1	0	1	2.78	1.35	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	4	4	N	0.00	5.41	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	3	4	1	1.33	8.33	5.41	Money and Interest Rates
E5	28	47	19	1.68	77.78	63.51	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	2	2	0	1	5.56	2.70	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	34	58	24	1.71	94.44	78.38	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Trade
F2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	1	1	0	1	2.78	1.35	International Finance
F4	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.35	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	1	2	1	2	2.78	2.70	International Economics
G0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
G1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Financial Markets
G2	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.35	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.35	Financial Economics
H	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Public Economics
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic History
O	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Systems
Q	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	36	74	38	2.06	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E59.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B22	1	2	1	2	2.78	2.7	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
E24	1	1	0	1	2.78	1.35	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E40	2	2	0	1	5.56	2.7	Money and Interest Rates: General
E49	1	1	0	1	2.78	1.35	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	5	5	0	1	13.89	6.76	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	2	3	1	1.5	5.56	4.05	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	1	2	1	2	2.78	2.7	Monetary Policy
E58	5	10	5	2	13.89	13.51	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	15	27	12	1.8	41.67	36.49	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	2	2	0	1	5.56	2.7	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
F31	1	1	0	1	2.78	1.35	Foreign Exchange
S	36	56	20	1.56	100	75.7	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E59.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B31	1	1.35	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
C11	4	5.41	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	1	1.35	Hypothesis Testing: General
C62	1	1.35	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C73	2	2.7	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
D82	1	1.35	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D84	1	1.35	Expectations; Speculations
E31	1	1.35	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	1	1.35	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	1	1.35	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	1	1.35	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E41	1	1.35	Demand for Money
F41	1	1.35	Open Economy Macroeconomics
G21	1	1.35	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
S	18	24.3	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

C11(4), C73(2), B31(1), C12(1), C62(1), D82(1), D84(1), E31(1), E32(1), E37(1), E39(1), E41(1), F41(1), G21(1).

Table E59.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C62	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F41	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C73	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
D82	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G21	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E32	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E37	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E39	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D84	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
NL(J)	2	3	0	2	2	0	4	1	14

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E59.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C62 F41	Cornell, Christopher M., and Raphael H. Solomon. 2006. <i>Are Currency Crises Low-State Equilibria? An Empirical, Three-Interest-Rate Model</i> . Bank of Canada, Working Papers. Suppose that the dynamics of the macroeconomy were given by (partly) random fluctuations between two equilibria: "good" and "bad." One would interpret currency crises (or recessions) as a shift from the good equilibrium to the bad. In this paper, the authors specify a dynamic investment-savings-aggregate-supply (IS-AS) model, determine its closed-form solution, and examine numerically its comparative statics. The authors estimate the model via maximum likelihood, using data for Argentina, Canada, and Turkey. Since the data show no support for the multiple-equilibrium explanation of fluctuations, the authors cast doubt on the third-generation models of currency crisis.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007		
2007	C73 D82 G21	Gu, Chao. 2007. <i>Herding and Bank Runs</i> . Department of Economics, University of Missouri, Working Papers: 0716. Traditional models of bank runs do not allow for herding effects, because in these models withdrawal decisions are assumed to be made simultaneously. I extend the banking model to allow a depositor to choose his withdrawal time. When he withdraws depends on his liquidity type (patient or impatient), his private, noisy signal about the quality of the bank's portfolio, and the withdrawal histories of the other depositors. In some cases, the optimal banking contract permits herding runs. Some of these "runs" are efficient in that the bank is liquidated before the portfolio worsens. Others are not efficient; these are cases in which the herd is misled.
2009		
2009	E32 E37	Abberger, Klaus, Wolfgang Nierhaus, and Shynar Shaikh. 2009. <i>Findings of the Signal Approach for Financial Monitoring in Kazakhstan</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2774. This study concentrates on the signal approach for Kazakhstan. It focuses on the properties of individual indicators prior to observed currency crises. The indicators are used to build composite indicators. An advanced approach uses principal components analysis for the construction of composite indicators. Furthermore, the common signal approach is improved by robust statistical methods. The estimation period reaches from 1997 to 2007. It is shown that most of the composite indicators are able to flag the reported crises at an early stage. In a second step it is checked whether the most recent crisis in 2009 is signalled in advance.
2010		
2010	B31 E39	Heymann, Daniel. 2010. "Fluctuaciones perifericas: Notas sobre el analisis macroeconomico de Raul Prebisch. (Peripheral Fluctuations: Notes on the Macroeconomic Analysis of Raul Prebisch. With English summary)." <i>Ensayos Economicos</i> , 0(57-58): 7-32. The work of Prebisch covers a long period of time, during which the configuration of Argentina's economy as well as the contents and methods of economic theory underwent significant changes. His concern to explore the mechanisms of economic fluctuations in peripheral economies, particularly Argentina, and their analytical implications, is expressed very early and throughout his voluminous work. Apart from the diversity of emphasis and approaches, and the time lag between different pieces of work, several continuities emerge in central aspects of his arguments, particularly with regard to the primacy of external impacts in the economic fluctuations of the periphery, and to the specific processes which operate in these economies in comparison to the economic centers. These arguments motivate Prebisch's reservations concerning the Keynesian emphasis on inconsistencies between savings and investments as the central determinants of changes in economic activity. This paper deals with the contributions of Prebisch in the macroeconomic field on the basis of a subset of his writings and, in particular, the detailed lecture notes of a course given at University of Buenos Aires in 1944, about monetary theory and policy and business cycle analysis, with special reference to Argentina's experience. The discussions carried out by Prebisch on those topics show his effort to use abstract reasoning in order to reveal, not to hide, concrete economic processes and, at the same time, it presents arguments relating to particular issues supported by analytical frameworks built upon an understanding and a critique of the current theory. The mix of theoretical reasoning and practical considerations present in the work of Prebisch carries an integration of elements that are rarely found together, and invites the reader to continue to think and to analyze further. The methods, techniques, and approaches of economic analysis may have changed, but Prebisch should not be read with an archaeological perspective; his work continues to talk about issues and problems which remain intellectually challenging and relevant in practice.
2012		
2012	C12	Cho, In-Koo, and Ken Kasa. 2012. <i>Model Validation and Learning</i> . Department of Economics, Simon Fraser University, Discussion Papers. This paper studies adaptive learning with multiple models. An agent operating in a self-referential environment is aware of potential model misspecification, and tries to detect it, in real-time, using an econometric specification test. If the current model passes the test, it is used to construct an optimal policy. If it fails the test, a new model is selected from a fixed set of models. As the rate of coefficient updating decreases, one model becomes dominant, and is used 'almost always'. Dominant models can be characterized using the tools of large deviations theory. The analysis is applied to Sargent's (1999) Phillips Curve model.
2012	D84	Smith, Eric, and Martin Shubik. 2012. <i>Runs, Panics and Bubbles: Diamond Dybvig and Morris Shin Reconsidered</i> . Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1869. The basic two-noncooperative-equilibrium-point model of Diamond and Dybvig is considered along with the work of Morris and Shin utilizing the possibility of outside noise to select a unique equilibrium point. Both of these approaches are essentially nondynamic. We add an explicit replicator dynamic from evolutionary game theory to provide for a sensitivity analysis that encompasses both models and contains the results of both depending on parameter settings.
2012	E31 E41	Hillinger, Claude, Bernd Sussmuth, and Marco Sunder. 2012. <i>The Quantity Theory of Money and Friedmanian Monetary Policy: An Empirical Investigation</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3754. We introduce an approach for the empirical study of the quantity theory of money (QTM) that is novel both with respect to the specific steps taken as well as the general methodology employed. Empirical studies of the QTM have focused directly on the relationship between the rate of change of the money stock and inflation. We believe that this is an inferior starting point for several reasons and focus instead on the Cambridge form of the QTM. We find that the coefficient k fluctuates strongly in the short run, but has a low and steady rate of change in the long run, which makes the QTM a useful instrument for the long-run control of inflation. An important finding that contradicts all of the previous literature is that the QTM holds for low inflation as well as for high inflation. We discuss how our findings relate to monetarism generally and propose an adaption of McCallum's rule for a Friedmanian monetary policy.
2013		
2013	C11	Eijffinger, S. C. W., R. J. Mahieu, and L. B. D. Raes. 2013. <i>Inferring Hawks and Doves from Voting Records</i> . Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2013-024. We analyze revealed policy preferences in monetary policy committees. From the voting records of the Bank of England we estimate the policy preferences with spatial models of voting. We analyze systematic patterns in these policy preferences. We find that internal committee members tend to hold centrist policy

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		preferences while pronounced policy preferences are generally held by external members. Committee members with a career in academia and the industry hold more diverse policy preferences whereas committee members with central bank experience exhibit little heterogeneity in preferences. The median voter does not vary systematically according to career background.
2013	C11	Eijffinger, S. C. W., R. J. Mahieu, and L. B. D. Raes. 2013. <i>Estimating the Preferences of Central Bankers: An Analysis of Four Voting Records</i> . Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2013-047. This paper analyzes the voting records of four central banks (Sweden, Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic) with spatial models of voting. We infer the policy preferences of the monetary policy committee members and use these to analyze the evolution in preferences over time and the differences in preferences between member types and the position of the Governor in different monetary policy committees.

Table E59.G Codes of Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Codes of JEL Micro Categories
A	A00, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14, A19, A20, A21, A22, A23, A29, A30, A31, A32, A33, A39
B	B00, B10, B11, B12, B13, B14, B15, B16, B19, B20, B21, B23, B24, B25, B26, B29, B30, B32, B40, B41, B49, B50, B51, B52, B53, B54, B59
C	C00, C01, C02, C10, C13, C14, C15, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C38, C39, C40, C41, C42, C43, C44, C45, C46, C49, C50, C51, C52, C53, C54, C55, C57, C58, C59, C60, C61, C63, C65, C67, C68, C69, C70, C71, C72, C78, C79, C80, C81, C82, C83, C87, C88, C89, C90, C91, C92, C93, C99
D	D00, D01, D02, D03, D04, D10, D11, D12, D13, D14, D18, D19, D20, D21, D22, D23, D24, D29, D30, D31, D33, D39, D40, D41, D42, D43, D44, D45, D46, D47, D49, D50, D51, D52, D53, D57, D58, D59, D60, D61, D62, D63, D64, D69, D70, D71, D72, D73, D74, D78, D79, D80, D81, D83, D85, D86, D87, D89, D90, D91, D92, D99
E	E00, E01, E02, E03, E10, E11, E12, E13, E16, E17, E19, E20, E21, E22, E23, E25, E26, E27, E29, E30, E42, E43, E44, E47, E61, E62, E63, E64, E65, E66, E69
F	F00, F01, F02, F10, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, F18, F19, F20, F21, F22, F23, F24, F29, F30, F32, F33, F34, F35, F36, F37, F38, F39, F40, F42, F43, F44, F47, F49, F50, F51, F52, F53, F54, F55, F59, F60, F61, F62, F63, F64, F65, F66, F68, F69
G	G00, G01, G02, G10, G11, G12, G13, G14, G15, G17, G18, G19, G20, G22, G23, G24, G28, G29, G30, G31, G32, G33, G34, G35, G38, G39
H	H00, H10, H11, H12, H19, H20, H21, H22, H23, H24, H25, H26, H27, H29, H30, H31, H32, H39, H40, H41, H42, H43, H44, H49, H50, H51, H52, H53, H54, H55, H56, H57, H59, H60, H61, H62, H63, H68, H69, H70, H71, H72, H73, H74, H75, H76, H77, H79, H80, H81, H82, H83, H84, H87, H89
I	I00, I10, I11, I12, I13, I14, I15, I18, I19, I20, I21, I22, I23, I24, I25, I28, I29, I30, I31, I32, I38, I39
J	J00, J01, J08, J10, J11, J12, J13, J14, J15, J16, J17, J18, J19, J20, J21, J22, J23, J24, J26, J28, J29, J30, J31, J32, J33, J38, J39, J40, J41, J42, J43, J44, J45, J46, J47, J48, J49, J50, J51, J52, J53, J54, J58, J59, J60, J61, J62, J63, J64, J65, J68, J69, J70, J71, J78, J79, J80, J81, J82, J83, J88, J89
K	K00, K10, K11, K12, K13, K14, K19, K20, K21, K22, K23, K29, K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, K35, K36, K37, K39, K40, K41, K42, K49
L	L00, L10, L11, L12, L13, L14, L15, L16, L17, L19, L20, L21, L22, L23, L24, L25, L26, L29, L30, L31, L32, L33, L38, L39, L40, L41, L42, L43, L44, L49, L50, L51, L52, L53, L59, L60, L61, L62, L63, L64, L65, L66, L67, L68, L69, L70, L71, L72, L73, L74, L78, L79, L80, L81, L82, L83, L84, L85, L86, L87, L88, L89, L90, L91, L92, L93, L94, L95, L96, L97, L98, L99
M	M00, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15, M16, M19, M20, M21, M29, M30, M31, M37, M38, M39, M40, M41, M42, M48, M49, M50, M51, M52, M53, M54, M55, M59
N	N00, N01, N10, N11, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N17, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, N27, N30, N31, N32, N33, N34, N35, N36, N37, N40, N41, N42, N43, N44, N45, N46, N47, N50, N51, N52, N53, N54, N55, N56, N57, N60, N61, N62, N63, N64, N65, N66, N67, N70, N71, N72, N73, N74, N75, N76, N77, N80, N81, N82, N83, N84, N85, N86, N87, N90, N91, N92, N93, N94, N95, N96, N97
O	O00, O10, O11, O12, O13, O14, O15, O16, O17, O18, O19, O20, O21, O22, O23, O24, O25, O29, O30, O31, O32, O33, O34, O38, O39, O40, O41, O42, O43, O44, O47, O49, O50, O51, O52, O53, O54, O55, O56, O57
P	P00, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P16, P17, P19, P20, P21, P22, P23, P24, P25, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30, P31, P32, P33, P34, P35, P36, P37, P39, P40, P41, P42, P43, P44, P45, P46, P47, P48, P49, P50, P51, P52, P59
Q	Q00, Q01, Q02, Q10, Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23, Q24, Q25, Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q30, Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34, Q37, Q38, Q39, Q40, Q41, Q42, Q43, Q47, Q48, Q49, Q50, Q51, Q52, Q53, Q54, Q55, Q56, Q57, Q58, Q59
R	R00, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R28, R29, R30, R31, R32, R33, R38, R39, R40, R41, R42, R48, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R58, R59
Y	Y10, Y20, Y30, Y40, Y50, Y60, Y70, Y80, Y90, Y91
Z	Z00, Z10, Z11, Z12, Z13, Z18, Z19

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E59: Balance of Links

11	Links in 2005
14	New links in 2006-2013
797	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2017.

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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E59.E.

E6 Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook

E60 Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General ¹

Table E60.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	55	100	45	1.82	1.25	1.14	General Economics and Teaching
B	89	182	93	2.04	2.03	2.08	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	86	170	84	1.98	1.96	1.94	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	249	500	251	2.01	5.67	5.71	Microeconomics
E	2,013	4,003	1,990	1.99	45.82	45.68	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	279	644	365	2.31	6.35	7.35	International Economics
G	50	241	191	4.82	1.14	2.75	Financial Economics
H	375	795	420	2.12	8.54	9.07	Public Economics
I	53	168	115	3.17	1.21	1.92	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	142	271	129	1.91	3.23	3.09	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	11	27	16	2.45	0.25	0.31	Law and Economics
L	97	157	60	1.62	2.21	1.79	Industrial Organization
M	12	20	8	1.67	0.27	0.23	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	137	230	93	1.68	3.12	2.62	Economic History
O	436	785	349	1.8	9.92	8.96	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	253	337	84	1.33	5.76	3.85	Economic Systems
Q	33	76	43	2.3	0.75	0.87	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	16	38	22	2.38	0.36	0.43	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	7	18	11	2.57	0.16	0.21	Other Special Topics
S	4,393	8,763	4,370	1.99	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E60.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	51	94	43	1.84	1.16	1.07	General Economics
A2	4	4	0	1	0.09	0.05	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Collective Works
A	55	100	45	1.82	1.25	1.14	General Economics and Teaching
B0	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	General
B1	9	14	5	1.56	0.20	0.16	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	22	46	24	2.09	0.50	0.52	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	24	59	35	2.46	0.55	0.67	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	18	24	6	1.33	0.41	0.27	Economic Methodology
B5	15	36	21	2.4	0.34	0.41	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	89	182	93	2.04	2.03	2.08	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	General
C1	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.06	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	9	18	9	2	0.20	0.21	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.11	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	42	68	26	1.62	0.96	0.78	Econometric Modeling
C6	14	29	15	2.07	0.32	0.33	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	12	16	4	1.33	0.27	0.18	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
C8	4	9	5	2.25	0.09	0.10	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Design of Experiments
C	86	170	84	1.98	1.96	1.94	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	5	37	32	7.4	0.11	0.42	General
D1	7	11	4	1.57	0.16	0.13	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	11	14	3	1.27	0.25	0.16	Production and Organizations
D3	22	42	20	1.91	0.50	0.48	Distribution
D4	7	10	3	1.43	0.16	0.11	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	9	22	13	2.44	0.20	0.25	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	24	49	25	2.04	0.55	0.56	Welfare Economics
D7	131	233	102	1.78	2.98	2.66	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	23	58	35	2.52	0.52	0.66	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	10	24	14	2.4	0.23	0.27	Intertemporal Choice
D	249	500	251	2.01	5.67	5.71	Microeconomics
E0	6	43	37	7.17	0.14	0.49	General
E1	96	189	93	1.97	2.19	2.16	General Aggregative Models
E2	145	303	158	2.09	3.30	3.46	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	128	290	162	2.27	2.91	3.31	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	38	125	87	3.29	0.87	1.43	Money and Interest Rates
E5	163	399	236	2.45	3.71	4.55	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	1437	2,654	1217	1.85	32.71	30.29	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	2,013	4,003	1,990	1.99	45.82	45.68	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	35	50	15	1.43	0.80	0.57	General
F1	45	116	71	2.58	1.02	1.32	Trade
F2	20	47	27	2.35	0.46	0.54	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	102	250	148	2.45	2.32	2.85	International Finance
F4	75	155	80	2.07	1.71	1.77	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	1	19	18	19	0.02	0.22	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.08	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	279	644	365	2.31	6.35	7.35	International Economics
G0	1	55	54	55	0.02	0.63	General
G1	23	93	70	4.04	0.52	1.06	General Financial Markets
G2	18	67	49	3.72	0.41	0.76	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	8	26	18	3.25	0.18	0.30	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	50	241	191	4.82	1.14	2.75	Financial Economics
H0	8	16	8	2	0.18	0.18	General
H1	70	97	27	1.39	1.59	1.11	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	66	146	80	2.21	1.50	1.67	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	40	95	55	2.38	0.91	1.08	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	14	21	7	1.5	0.32	0.24	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	72	142	70	1.97	1.64	1.62	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	75	213	138	2.84	1.71	2.43	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	23	39	16	1.7	0.52	0.45	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	7	26	19	3.71	0.16	0.30	Miscellaneous Issues
H	375	795	420	2.12	8.54	9.07	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	4	58	54	14.5	0.09	0.66	Health
I2	10	29	19	2.9	0.23	0.33	Education and Research Institutions
I3	39	81	42	2.08	0.89	0.92	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	53	168	115	3.17	1.21	1.92	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	5	6	1	1.2	0.11	0.07	General
J1	11	33	22	3	0.25	0.38	Demographic Economics
J2	24	64	40	2.67	0.55	0.73	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	31	55	24	1.77	0.71	0.63	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	5	6	1	1.2	0.11	0.07	Particular Labor Markets
J5	25	35	10	1.4	0.57	0.40	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	41	69	28	1.68	0.93	0.79	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	Labor Standards: National and International
J	142	271	129	1.91	3.23	3.09	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.08	Basic Areas of Law
K2	4	7	3	1.75	0.09	0.08	Regulation and Business Law
K3	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	3	12	9	4	0.07	0.14	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	11	27	16	2.45	0.25	0.31	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	11	22	11	2	0.25	0.25	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	8	16	8	2	0.18	0.18	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	19	23	4	1.21	0.43	0.26	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	5	7	2	1.4	0.11	0.08	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	46	77	31	1.67	1.05	0.88	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	5	8	3	1.6	0.11	0.09	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Industry Studies: Services
L9	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	97	157	60	1.62	2.21	1.79	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	10	14	4	1.4	0.23	0.16	Business Administration
M2	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Business Economics
M3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Accounting and Auditing
M5	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Personnel Economics
M	12	20	8	1.67	0.27	0.23	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	1	11	10	11	0.02	0.13	General
N1	66	105	39	1.59	1.50	1.20	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	20	34	14	1.7	0.46	0.39	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.08	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	43	62	19	1.44	0.98	0.71	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.06	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Micro-Business History
N9	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.05	Regional and Urban History
N	137	230	93	1.68	3.12	2.62	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	158	297	139	1.88	3.60	3.39	Economic Development
O2	113	188	75	1.66	2.57	2.15	Development Planning and Policy
O3	24	37	13	1.54	0.55	0.42	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	75	143	68	1.91	1.71	1.63	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	66	120	54	1.82	1.50	1.37	Economywide Country Studies
O	436	785	349	1.8	9.92	8.96	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General
P1	88	123	35	1.4	2.00	1.40	Capitalist Systems
P2	106	140	34	1.32	2.41	1.60	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	50	63	13	1.26	1.14	0.72	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.06	Other Economic Systems
P5	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.06	Comparative Economic Systems
P	253	337	84	1.33	5.76	3.85	Economic Systems
Q0	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	General
Q1	12	17	5	1.42	0.27	0.19	Agriculture
Q2	15	16	1	1.07	0.34	0.18	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.09	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	3	16	13	5.33	0.07	0.18	Energy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
Q5	0	16	16	N	0.00	0.18	Environmental Economics
Q	33	76	43	2.3	0.75	0.87	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
R1	6	12	6	2	0.14	0.14	General Regional Economics
R2	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.09	Household Analysis
R3	3	10	7	3.33	0.07	0.11	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.03	Transportation Economics
R5	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Regional Government Analysis
R	16	38	22	2.38	0.36	0.43	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	7	18	11	2.57	0.16	0.21	Other Special Topics
S	4,393	8,763	4,370	1.99	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E60.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	5	8	3	1.6	0.11	0.09	General Economics: General
A11	35	69	34	1.97	0.8	0.79	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.06	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	7	8	1	1.14	0.16	0.09	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A20	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B00	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.06	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.06	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B20	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.06	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	16	35	19	2.19	0.36	0.4	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B25	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B30	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.08	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	22	52	30	2.36	0.5	0.59	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Economic Methodology: General
B41	16	20	4	1.25	0.36	0.23	Economic Methodology
B50	2	10	8	5	0.05	0.11	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	4	8	4	2	0.09	0.09	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	8	16	8	2	0.18	0.18	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C00	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C10	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C30	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	7	12	5	1.71	0.16	0.14	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C40	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C50	9	14	5	1.56	0.2	0.16	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	2	9	7	4.5	0.05	0.1	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	5	12	7	2.4	0.11	0.14	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	26	33	7	1.27	0.59	0.38	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	5	7	2	1.4	0.11	0.08	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C62	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.07	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C68	5	6	1	1.2	0.11	0.07	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C70	6	9	3	1.5	0.14	0.1	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.06	Noncooperative Games
C73	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C80	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.06	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
D00	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Microeconomics: General
D01	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	2	11	9	5.5	0.05	0.13	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D10	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Household Behavior: General
D11	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.06	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D20	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Production and Organizations: General
D21	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.06	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.06	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	6	12	6	2	0.14	0.14	Distribution: General
D31	13	26	13	2	0.3	0.3	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Factor Income Distribution
D40	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.07	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D43	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D50	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.08	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D52	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Incomplete Markets
D58	6	11	5	1.83	0.14	0.13	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	8	14	6	1.75	0.18	0.16	Welfare Economics: General
D61	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.07	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Externalities
D63	13	26	13	2	0.3	0.3	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy
D70	21	25	4	1.19	0.48	0.29	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	5	6	1	1.2	0.11	0.07	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	55	128	73	2.33	1.25	1.46	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	6	9	3	1.5	0.14	0.1	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	42	62	20	1.48	0.96	0.71	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D80	7	15	8	2.14	0.16	0.17	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	4	9	5	2.25	0.09	0.1	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	4	14	10	3.5	0.09	0.16	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	7	17	10	2.43	0.16	0.19	Expectations; Speculations
D90	5	7	2	1.4	0.11	0.08	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	4	16	12	4	0.09	0.18	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	5	29	24	5.8	0.11	0.33	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.06	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	37	60	23	1.62	0.84	0.68	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.08	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	33	70	37	2.12	0.75	0.8	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	13	30	17	2.31	0.3	0.34	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	10	20	10	2	0.23	0.23	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	35	97	62	2.77	0.8	1.11	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E21	9	24	15	2.67	0.2	0.27	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	12	18	6	1.5	0.27	0.21	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	1	32	31	32	0.02	0.37	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	84	121	37	1.44	1.91	1.38	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.07	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E30	33	92	59	2.79	0.75	1.05	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	42	74	32	1.76	0.96	0.84	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	51	121	70	2.37	1.16	1.38	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	17	53	36	3.12	0.39	0.6	Money and Interest Rates: General
E42	9	20	11	2.22	0.2	0.23	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	3	8	5	2.67	0.07	0.09	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	9	42	33	4.67	0.2	0.48	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E50	77	184	107	2.39	1.75	2.1	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	1	11	10	11	0.02	0.13	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	63	147	84	2.33	1.43	1.68	Monetary Policy
E58	20	55	35	2.75	0.46	0.63	Central Banks and Their Policies
E59	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	1,351	2,382	1,031	1.76	30.75	27.18	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	13	37	24	2.85	0.3	0.42	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	33	104	71	3.15	0.75	1.19	Fiscal Policy
E63	15	38	23	2.53	0.34	0.43	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	15	48	33	3.2	0.34	0.55	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	10	27	17	2.7	0.23	0.31	General Outlook and Conditions
F00	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.08	International Economics: General
F01	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.08	Global Outlook
F02	29	36	7	1.24	0.66	0.41	International Economic Order
F10	10	27	17	2.7	0.23	0.31	Trade: General
F13	13	28	15	2.15	0.3	0.32	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	6	23	17	3.83	0.14	0.26	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	13	30	17	2.31	0.3	0.34	Economic Integration
F16	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.07	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F20	3	12	9	4	0.07	0.14	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	11	19	8	1.73	0.25	0.22	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F23	6	12	6	2	0.14	0.14	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	29	86	57	2.97	0.66	0.98	International Finance: General
F31	11	17	6	1.55	0.25	0.19	Foreign Exchange
F32	13	33	20	2.54	0.3	0.38	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	17	41	24	2.41	0.39	0.47	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	12	34	22	2.83	0.27	0.39	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	3	12	9	4	0.07	0.14	Foreign Aid
F36	17	24	7	1.41	0.39	0.27	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	30	67	37	2.23	0.68	0.76	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	17	33	16	1.94	0.39	0.38	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	20	28	8	1.4	0.46	0.32	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	7	20	13	2.86	0.16	0.23	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F50	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.06	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F60	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
G00	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.09	Financial Economics: General
G10	10	27	17	2.7	0.23	0.31	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.07	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	2	14	12	7	0.05	0.16	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G14	2	9	7	4.5	0.05	0.1	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	6	14	8	2.33	0.14	0.16	International Financial Markets
G18	2	19	17	9.5	0.05	0.22	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	6	20	14	3.33	0.14	0.23	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	5	21	16	4.2	0.11	0.24	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G23	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.08	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G28	6	18	12	3	0.14	0.21	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	4	11	7	2.75	0.09	0.13	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G32	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H00	8	16	8	2	0.18	0.18	Public Economics: General
H10	17	25	8	1.47	0.39	0.29	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	53	69	16	1.3	1.21	0.79	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	37	89	52	2.41	0.84	1.02	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	18	32	14	1.78	0.41	0.37	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	6	9	3	1.5	0.14	0.1	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H29	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	37	85	48	2.3	0.84	0.97	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.09	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.06	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	9	10	1	1.11	0.2	0.11	Public Goods
H43	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	51	88	37	1.73	1.16	1	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H52	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.06	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H55	14	32	18	2.29	0.32	0.37	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.06	National Security and War
H57	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H60	56	134	78	2.39	1.27	1.53	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	7	18	11	2.57	0.16	0.21	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	7	19	12	2.71	0.16	0.22	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	5	34	29	6.8	0.11	0.39	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	11	18	7	1.64	0.25	0.21	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.07	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	4	8	4	2	0.09	0.09	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H87	7	12	5	1.71	0.16	0.14	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I12	2	10	8	5	0.05	0.11	Health Production
I18	2	24	22	12	0.05	0.27	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	6	11	5	1.83	0.14	0.13	Education and Research Institutions: General
I28	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.07	Education: Government Policy
I30	5	19	14	3.8	0.11	0.22	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	2	10	8	5	0.05	0.11	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	5	9	4	1.8	0.11	0.1	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	27	43	16	1.59	0.61	0.49	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J00	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.03	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J08	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Labor Economics Policies
J10	3	9	6	3	0.07	0.1	Demographic Economics: General
J13	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.06	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J16	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.07	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J18	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Demographic Economics: Public Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J20	7	22	15	3.14	0.16	0.25	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.08	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	4	8	4	2	0.09	0.09	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	6	15	9	2.5	0.14	0.17	Labor Demand
J24	6	11	5	1.83	0.14	0.13	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J30	12	25	13	2.08	0.27	0.29	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	8	11	3	1.38	0.18	0.13	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J38	11	17	6	1.55	0.25	0.19	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J40	5	6	1	1.2	0.11	0.07	Particular Labor Markets: General
J50	8	11	3	1.38	0.18	0.13	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	6	9	3	1.5	0.14	0.1	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	7	9	2	1.29	0.16	0.1	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J58	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J60	15	25	10	1.67	0.34	0.29	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J62	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	4	7	3	1.75	0.09	0.08	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	6	11	5	1.83	0.14	0.13	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	13	19	6	1.46	0.3	0.22	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
K10	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.08	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K20	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.07	Regulation and Business Law: General
K31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Law
K40	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.06	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K42	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.06	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	3	6	3	2	0.07	0.07	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.05	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L14	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	5	9	4	1.8	0.11	0.1	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L20	3	5	2	1.67	0.07	0.06	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L25	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.07	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Entrepreneurship
L30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L32	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	16	19	3	1.19	0.36	0.22	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	5	7	2	1.4	0.11	0.08	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L50	5	8	3	1.6	0.11	0.09	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	19	40	21	2.11	0.43	0.46	Economics of Regulation
L52	22	27	5	1.23	0.5	0.31	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	5	7	2	1.4	0.11	0.08	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L84	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L86	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L90	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
M10	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Business Administration: General
M13	9	11	2	1.22	0.2	0.13	New Firms; Startups
M20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Business Economics: General
M53	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Personnel Economics: Training
N00	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.11	Economic History: General
N10	22	44	22	2	0.5	0.5	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	9	10	1	1.11	0.2	0.11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	11	12	1	1.09	0.25	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	14	22	8	1.57	0.32	0.25	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N15	3	7	4	2.33	0.07	0.08	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	6	14	8	2.33	0.14	0.16	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	6	8	2	1.33	0.14	0.09	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.06	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N26	4	4	0	1	0.09	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N30	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.07	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N32	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N40	6	17	11	2.83	0.14	0.19	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	6	7	1	1.17	0.14	0.08	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	10	11	1	1.1	0.23	0.13	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	12	16	4	1.33	0.27	0.18	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	4	4	0	1	0.09	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N53	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N70	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N73	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
O10	14	39	25	2.79	0.32	0.45	Economic Development: General
O11	37	79	42	2.14	0.84	0.9	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	6	7	1	1.17	0.14	0.08	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	5	10	5	2	0.11	0.11	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	34	47	13	1.38	0.77	0.54	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	16	28	12	1.75	0.36	0.32	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	24	53	29	2.21	0.55	0.6	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	20	31	11	1.55	0.46	0.35	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	36	54	18	1.5	0.82	0.62	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	10	20	10	2	0.23	0.23	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	58	96	38	1.66	1.32	1.1	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	9	17	8	1.89	0.2	0.19	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	8	13	5	1.63	0.18	0.15	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	3	4	1	1.33	0.07	0.05	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	8	9	1	1.13	0.18	0.1	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O38	4	8	4	2	0.09	0.09	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	27	56	29	2.07	0.61	0.64	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	9	11	2	1.22	0.2	0.13	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	39	67	28	1.72	0.89	0.76	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	12	25	13	2.08	0.27	0.29	Economywide Country Studies: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O52	21	27	6	1.29	0.48	0.31	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	15	23	8	1.53	0.34	0.26	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O55	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	5	5	0	1	0.11	0.06	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	12	23	11	1.92	0.27	0.26	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic Systems: General
P10	5	7	2	1.4	0.11	0.08	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	5	13	8	2.6	0.11	0.15	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P14	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	73	94	21	1.29	1.66	1.07	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	4	6	2	1.5	0.09	0.07	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	11	16	5	1.45	0.25	0.18	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	29	32	3	1.1	0.66	0.37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	39	54	15	1.38	0.89	0.62	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P26	11	15	4	1.36	0.25	0.17	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	12	17	5	1.42	0.27	0.19	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P30	12	14	2	1.17	0.27	0.16	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	15	22	7	1.47	0.34	0.25	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	6	7	1	1.17	0.14	0.08	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	16	17	1	1.06	0.36	0.19	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P40	4	5	1	1.25	0.09	0.06	Other Economic Systems: General
P50	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P52	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q01	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Sustainable Development
Q10	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.03	Agriculture: General
Q11	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q16	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q18	4	7	3	1.75	0.09	0.08	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	3	3	0	1	0.07	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q28	12	13	1	1.08	0.27	0.15	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q40	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.06	Energy: General
Q43	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.07	Energy and the Macroeconomy
R11	6	9	3	1.5	0.14	0.1	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R23	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R31	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.05	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R41	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R48	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R50	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Regional Government Analysis: General
R58	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z12	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	6	16	10	2.67	0.14	0.18	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	4,393	8,388	3,995	1.91	100	95.8	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E60.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A14	4	0.05	Sociology of Economics
A32	2	0.02	Collective Volumes
B15	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
C01	2	0.02	Econometrics
C11	3	0.03	Bayesian Analysis: General
C13	1	0.01	Estimation: General
C14	1	0.01	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	2	0.02	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C22	3	0.03	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	2	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C35	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C43	3	0.03	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C46	1	0.01	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C63	5	0.06	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	1	0.01	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C90	2	0.02	Design of Experiments: General
D03	1	0.01	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	22	0.25	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D53	1	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	2	0.02	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
E02	9	0.1	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E27	2	0.02	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E41	1	0.01	Demand for Money
E47	1	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E64	16	0.18	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E69	2	0.02	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F11	1	0.01	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F18	1	0.01	Trade and Environment
F24	4	0.05	Remittances
F37	3	0.03	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F44	4	0.05	International Business Cycles
F53	3	0.03	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	1	0.01	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	9	0.1	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	1	0.01	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F62	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F65	2	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G01	47	0.54	Financial Crises
G13	4	0.05	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G22	1	0.01	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G31	2	0.02	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G33	1	0.01	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G38	4	0.05	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H12	3	0.03	Crisis Management
H25	6	0.07	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	3	0.03	Tax Evasion
H44	2	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H51	4	0.05	National Government Expenditures and Health
H54	3	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H68	8	0.09	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H74	2	0.02	State and Local Borrowing
H80	5	0.06	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	2	0.02	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	1	0.01	Governmental Property
H83	6	0.07	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I10	17	0.19	Health: General
I11	2	0.02	Analysis of Health Care Markets

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
I13	2	0.02	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	2	0.02	Health and Inequality
I15	1	0.01	Health and Economic Development
I23	11	0.13	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I25	1	0.01	Education and Economic Development
J11	6	0.07	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	1	0.01	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J15	1	0.01	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J28	1	0.01	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J33	2	0.02	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J61	1	0.01	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J80	2	0.02	Labor Standards: General
J88	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K23	1	0.01	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K49	2	0.02	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L13	1	0.01	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L24	2	0.02	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L53	2	0.02	Enterprise Policy
L61	1	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L82	1	0.01	Entertainment; Media
M12	1	0.01	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M29	2	0.02	Business Economics: Other
M30	1	0.01	Marketing and Advertising: General
M40	1	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: General
N01	1	0.01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N90	3	0.03	Regional and Urban History: General
N94	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
O18	1	0.01	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O25	1	0.01	Industrial Policy
O34	2	0.02	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O42	3	0.03	Monetary Growth Models
O43	5	0.06	Institutions and Growth
O44	1	0.01	Environment and Growth
O51	3	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O54	12	0.14	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
P13	2	0.02	Cooperative Enterprises
P25	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P36	2	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income...
Q17	1	0.01	Agriculture in International Trade
Q31	1	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	1	0.01	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	5	0.06	Resource Booms
Q41	3	0.03	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q48	2	0.02	Energy: Government Policy
Q50	4	0.05	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	2	0.02	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q54	2	0.02	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	2	0.02	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q58	6	0.07	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R00	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	1	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R15	2	0.02	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R20	2	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	3	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R28	2	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R30	2	0.02	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R33	1	0.01	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	2	0.02	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
Y10	1	0.01	Data: Tables and Charts
S	375	4.2	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(47), D04(22), I10(17), E64(16), O54(12), I23(11), E02(9), F55(9), H68(8), H25(6), H83(6), J11(6), Q58(6), C63(5), H80(5), O43(5), Q33(5), A14(4), F24(4), F44(4), G13(4), G38(4), H51(4), Q50(4), C11(3), C22(3), C43(3), F37(3), F53(3), H12(3), H26(3), H54(3), N90(3), O42(3), O51(3), Q41(3), R21(3), A32(2), C01(2), C15(2), C23(2), C90(2), D57(2), E27(2), E69(2), F65(2), G31(2), H44(2), H74(2), H81(2), I11(2), I13(2), I14(2), J33(2), J80(2), K49(2), L24(2), L53(2), M29(2), O34(2), P13(2), P36(2), Q48(2), Q51(2), Q54(2), Q56(2), R15(2), R20(2), R28(2), R30(2), R38(2), B15(1), C13(1), C14(1), C35(1), C46(1), C65(1), D03(1), D53(1), E41(1), E47(1), F11(1), F18(1), F54(1), F59(1), F62(1), G22(1), G33(1), H82(1), I15(1), I25(1), J12(1), J15(1), J28(1), J61(1), J88(1), K23(1), L13(1), L61(1), L82(1), M12(1), M30(1), M40(1), N01(1), N94(1), O18(1), O25(1), O44(1), P25(1), Q17(1), Q31(1), Q32(1), R00(1), R10(1), R33(1), Y10(1),

Table E60.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
E27	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
G13	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	4
G31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
G38	1	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	4
H25	1	0	0	5	0	0	0	0	6
H68	1	0	0	1	3	3	0	0	8
H80	2	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	5
J11	1	2	2	1	0	0	0	0	6
C14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C15	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
C22	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	1	3
C46	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C65	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F53	0	2	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
H26	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
L24	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
L53	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
N01	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O43	0	1	1	0	0	1	1	1	5
O51	0	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	3
Q41	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	3
R10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
A14	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	1	4
C23	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
C43	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	3
C63	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	5
F11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F18	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F55	0	0	1	0	0	1	4	3	9
G01	0	0	1	6	8	14	11	7	47
L13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L82	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O34	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
O42	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
O54	0	0	2	2	1	3	3	1	12
P13	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Q17	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q33	0	0	1	2	0	2	0	0	5

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
Q48	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Q50	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	4
Q51	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
Q58	0	0	1	0	4	0	0	1	6
C11	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	3
E47	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E64	0	0	0	8	6	2	0	0	16
F24	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	1	4
F37	0	0	0	1	2	0	0	0	3
G33	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H54	0	0	0	2	0	1	0	0	3
I10	0	0	0	7	2	3	3	2	17
I11	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
I23	0	0	0	2	3	0	5	1	11
J80	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
J88	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P25	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P36	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
R15	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
R20	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
R21	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	0	3
R28	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
B15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C01	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
C90	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
D03	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D04	0	0	0	0	10	1	2	9	22
D57	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
E02	0	0	0	0	4	0	2	3	9
E69	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
H44	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
H83	0	0	0	0	4	1	0	1	6
O25	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q54	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
R38	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Y10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
A32	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
F65	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
G22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H51	0	0	0	0	0	3	1	0	4
H74	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
H81	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
H82	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J33	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
J61	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K49	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
L61	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
M12	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
M30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
M40	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
R00	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R30	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
C35	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F44	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
F59	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
I13	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
I14	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
I15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N94	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N90	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
R33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	8	14	21	18	14	20	15	6	116

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E60.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	E27 J11	Cournede, Boris, and Frederic Gonand. 2006. <i>Restoring Fiscal Sustainability in the Euro Area: Raise Taxes or Curb Spending?</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 520. With population ageing, fiscal consolidation has become of paramount importance for euro area countries. Consolidation can be pursued in various ways, with different effects on potential growth, which itself will be dragged down by ageing. A dynamic general equilibrium model with overlapping generations and a public finance block (including a pay-as-you-go pension regime, a health care system, non ageing-related public spending and a stock of debt to be repaid) is used to compare the macroeconomic impact of four scenarios: a) increasing taxes to finance unchanged pensions and repay public debt, b) lowering future pension replacement rates and repaying public debt through a lower ratio of non ageing-related outlays to GDP, c) raising the retirement age by 1.25 years per decade and increasing taxes only to pay off debt, and d) increasing the retirement age by 1.25 years per decade and paying off debt through a lower ratio of non ageing-related expenditure to GDP. This last scenario is the one where growth is strongest: with gradual increases in the retirement age and spending restraint, average GDP growth in the 2010s would be 0.34 percentage point stronger than in a scenario where fiscal consolidation is achieved exclusively through tax hikes. The appropriate conclusion from the model is not that public spending is bad per se, but that cuts to lower-priority spending items can deliver surprisingly large income gains compared with the alternative of raising taxes.
2006	G13	Snowberg, Erik, Justin Wolfers, and Eric Zitzewitz. 2006. <i>Partisan Impacts on the Economy: Evidence from Prediction Markets and Close Elections</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12073. Political economists interested in discerning the effects of election outcomes on the economy have been hampered by the problem that economic outcomes also

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		influence elections. We sidestep these problems by analyzing movements in economic indicators caused by clearly exogenous changes in expectations about the likely winner during election day. Analyzing high frequency financial fluctuations on November 2 and 3 in 2004, we find that markets anticipated higher equity prices, interest rates and oil prices and a stronger dollar under a Bush presidency than under Kerry. A similar Republican-Democrat differential was also observed for the 2000 Bush-Gore contest. Prediction market based analyses of all Presidential elections since 1880 also reveal a similar pattern of partisan impacts, suggesting that electing a Republican President raises equity valuations by 2-3 percent, and that since Reagan, Republican Presidents have tended to raise bond yields.
2006	G31 G38	Henry, Peter Blair. 2006. <i>Capital Account Liberalization: Theory, Evidence, and Speculation</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12698. Writings on the macroeconomic impact of capital account liberalization find few, if any, robust effects of liberalization on real variables. In contrast to the prevailing wisdom, I argue that the textbook theory of liberalization holds up quite well to a critical reading of this literature. The lion's share of papers that find no effect of liberalization on real variables tell us nothing about the empirical validity of the theory, because they do not really test it. This paper explains why it is that most studies do not really address the theory they set out to test. It also discusses what is necessary to test the theory and examines papers that have done so. Studies that actually test the theory show that liberalization has significant effects on the cost of capital, investment, and economic growth.
2006	H25	Kehoe, Patrick, and Varadarajan V. Chari. 2006. <i>Modern Macroeconomics in Practice: How Theory is Shaping Policy</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12476. Theoretical advances in macroeconomics made in the last three decades have had a major influence on macroeconomic policy analysis. Moreover, over the last several decades, the United States and other countries have undertaken a variety of policy changes that are precisely what macroeconomic theory of the last 30 years suggests. The three key developments that have shaped macroeconomic policy analysis are the Lucas critique of policy evaluation due to Robert Lucas, the time inconsistency critique of discretionary policy due to Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott, and the development of quantitative dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models following Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott.
2006	H68	Altshuler, Rosanne, Nicholas Bull, John Diamond, Timothy Dowd, and Pamela Moomau. 2006. <i>The Role of Dynamic Scoring in the Federal Budget Process: Closing the Gap Between Theory and Practice</i> . Rutgers University, Department of Economics, Departmental Working Papers. This paper discusses several issues that arise in the process of analyzing the macroeconomic effects of tax policy proposals in a way that is of practical use to legislators. In the current federal legislative process, much of the economic analysis of tax legislation boils down to a single set of numbers: an estimate of the effects of the proposal on projected federal revenues over the ten-year period following the current fiscal year. We discuss some of the practical aspects of developing a methodology for "dynamic scoring," or accounting for potential macroeconomic effects in the estimate of the revenue effects of a specific tax proposal. While there are many areas of theoretical debate and uncertainty in modeling the macroeconomic effects of tax policy, we discuss three often-overlooked practical issues in incorporating those effects in a revenue estimate: (1) translation of the tax proposal into inputs to a macroeconomic model that capture all the features of the proposal that are likely to have an impact on the economy; (2) adjustment of the tax and revenue related equations in the macroeconomic model to account for the difference between the actual present-law Internal Revenue Code and the specifics of the tax proposal being analyzed; and (3) reconciliation of differences in definitions of income between National Income and Product Account ("NIPA") data that macroeconomic models are typically calibrated to replicate, and the cash-basis income flows on which the present-law tax code is based. We show how the effects of proposed tax changes on GDP and revenues can vary depending on the methodologies chosen to address each of these issues.
2006	H80	Doepke, Matthias, and Dirk Krueger. 2006. <i>Origins and Consequences of Child Labor Restrictions: A Macroeconomic Perspective</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12665. In this paper we investigate the positive and normative consequences of child-labor restrictions for economic aggregates and welfare. We argue that even though the laissez-faire equilibrium may be inefficient, there are usually better policies to cure these inefficiencies than the imposition of a child-labor ban. Given this finding, we investigate the potential political-economic reasons behind the emergence and persistence of child-labor legislation. Our investigation is based on a structural dynamic general equilibrium model that provides a coherent and uniform framework for our analysis.
2006	H80	Wolff, Guntram B. 2006. <i>Foreign direct investment in the enlarged EU: do taxes matter and to what extent?</i> . Deutsche Bundesbank, Research Centre, Discussion Paper Series 1: Economic Studies: 2006,13. Foreign direct investment is of increasing importance in the European Union. This paper estimates the effect of taxes on foreign direct investment (FDI) flows and on three sub-components of these flows for the countries of the enlarged European Union. The model in the spirit of gravity equations robustly explains FDI flows between the 25 member states. Sample selection needs to be addressed in the estimation. We show that the different subcomponents of FDI should and indeed do react differently to taxes. After controlling for unobserved country characteristics and common time effects, the top statutory corporate tax rate of both, source and host country, turn insignificant for total FDI and investment into equity. However, high source country taxes clearly increase the probability of firms to re-invest profits abroad and lower the percentage of debt financed FDI. This might reflect profit re-allocation to avoid taxes. Market size factors have the expected signs for total FDI. Non-productivity adjusted wages as determinants of FDI are less robust.
2006	J11	THE SAME AS E27 Courmede, Boris, and Frederic Gonand. 2006. <i>Restoring Fiscal Sustainability in the Euro Area: Raise Taxes or Curb Spending?</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 520.
2007		
2007	C14 C15 C65	Bolder, David Jamieson, and Tiago Rubim. 2007. <i>Optimization in a Simulation Setting: Use of Function Approximation in Debt Strategy Analysis</i> . Bank of Canada, Working Papers. The stochastic simulation model suggested by Bolder (2003) for the analysis of the federal government's debt-management strategy provides a wide variety of useful information. It does not, however, assist in determining an optimal debt-management strategy for the government in its current form. Including optimization in the debt-strategy model would be useful, since it could substantially broaden the range of policy questions that can be addressed. Finding such an optimal strategy is nonetheless complicated by two challenges. First, performing optimization with traditional techniques in a simulation setting is computationally intractable. Second, it is necessary to define precisely what one means by an "optimal" debt strategy. The authors detail a possible approach for addressing these two challenges. They address the first challenge by approximating the numerically computed objective function using a function-approximation technique. They consider the use of ordinary least squares, kernel regression, multivariate adaptive regression splines, and projection-pursuit regressions as approximation algorithms. The second challenge is addressed by proposing a wide range of possible government objective functions and examining them in the context of an illustrative example. The authors' view is that the approach permits debt and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		fiscal managers to address a number of policy questions that could not be fully addressed with the current stochastic simulation engine.
2007	C22	Jacquier, Antoine, and Saad Slaoui. 2007. <i>Variance Dispersion and Correlation Swaps</i> . Birkbeck, School of Economics, Mathematics & Statistics, Birkbeck Working Papers in Economics and Finance: 0712. In the recent years, banks have sold structured products such as Worst-of options, Everest and Himalayas, resulting in a short correlation exposure. They have hence become interested in offsetting part of this exposure, namely buying back correlation. Two ways have been proposed for such a strategy : either pure correlation swaps or dispersion trades, taking position in an index option and the opposite position in the components options. These dispersion trades have been traded using calls, puts, straddles, and they now trade variance swaps as well as third generation volatility products, namely gamma swaps and barrier variance swaps. When considering a dispersion trade via variance swaps, one immediately sees that it gives a correlation exposure. But it has empirically been showed that the implied correlation - in such a dispersion trade - was not equal to the strike of a correlation swap with the same maturity. Indeed, the implied correlation tends to be around 10 points higher. The purpose of this paper is to theoretically explain such a spread. In fact, we prove that the P&L of a dispersion trade is equal to the sum of the spread between implied and realised correlation - multiplied by an average variance of the components - and a volatility part. Furthermore, this volatility part is of second order, and, more precisely, is of Volga order. Thus the observed correlation spread can be totally explained by the Volga of the dispersion trade. This result is to be reviewed when considering different weighting schemes for the dispersion trade.
2007	C22	Aksoy, Yunus, and Miguel A. Leon-Ledesma. 2007. <i>Non-linearities and Unit Roots in G7 Macroeconomic Variables</i> . Birkbeck School of Economics, Mathematics & Statistics, Birkbeck Working Papers in Economics and Finance: 0710. We carry out a meta-analysis on the frequency of unit-roots in macroeconomic time series with a dataset covering 249 variables for the G7 countries. We use linear tests and the three popular non-linear tests (TAR, ESTAR and Markov Switching). In general, the evidence in favour of the random walk hypothesis is weaker than in previous studies. This evidence against unit roots is stronger for real and nominal asset prices. Our results show that rejection of the null of a unit root in the macro dataset is substantially higher for non-linear than linear models. Finally, the results from a Monte Carlo experiment show that rejection frequencies are very close to the nominal size of the test when the DGP is a linear unit root process. This leads us to reject the hypothesis that overfitting deterministic components explains the higher rejection frequencies of nonlinear tests.
2007	C46	CV: Aoki, M. 2007. "A New Stochastic Framework for Macroeconomics: Some Illustrative Examples." In <i>Complexity Hints for Economic Policy</i> , ed. Massimo Salzano and David Colander, 121-43. New Economic Windows series. Milan and New York: Springer.
2007	C65	THE SAME AS C14 Bolder, David Jamieson, and Tiago Rubin. 2007. <i>Optimization in a Simulation Setting: Use of Function Approximation in Debt Strategy Analysis</i> . Bank of Canada, Working Papers.
2007	F53	Marangos, John. 2007. "Was Shock Therapy Consistent with the Washington Consensus?" <i>Comparative Economic Studies</i> , 49(1): 32-58. Williamson proposed the term 'Washington Consensus' to refer to the lowest common denominator of policy advice being addressed by the Washington based institutions. Owing to the considerable confusion about the term, I distinguish between two different versions of the term: the Washington Consensus proper to denote the original set of policies initiated by the father of the term and the Washington Consensus as a neoliberal manifesto to represent the policies identified with the term 'neoliberalism'. It is demonstrated that the Shock Therapy process had some common elements with both versions of the Washington Consensus; however, there were also important differences due in large measure to the differing circumstances in transition economies and Latin American economies.
2007	F53	Williamson, John. 2007. "Shock Therapy and the Washington Consensus: A Comment." <i>Comparative Economic Studies</i> , 49(1): 59-60. This short comment on the article by John Marangos welcomes the author's care in distinguishing alternative concepts of the Washington Consensus and distinguishing them in turn from the idea of shock therapy. It discusses several differences between what Marangos terms the "Washington Consensus Proper" and "Shock Therapy", such as the role of aid in financing budget deficits, voucher privatization, and price liberalization, and argues that these reflect differences in time and place rather than ideological disagreements.
2007	H26	CV: 2007. "G20 Finance Ministers and Central Bank Governors Communique: Morelia, Mexico, 26-27 October 2003." In <i>Corporate, Public and Global Governance: The G8 Contribution</i> , ed. Michele Fratianni, Paolo Savona and John J. Kirton, 271-73. Global Finance Series. Aldershot, U.K. and Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.
2007	L24	Davidson, Paul. 2007. "Editor's Corner: Are We Making Progress toward a Civilized Society?" <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 29(3): 521-28. This paper explains, in terms of Galbraith's "conventional wisdom" and "innocent fraud" of mainstream economics, why the U.S. economy has experienced significant backsliding from the degree of progress our economic policies and institutions made toward producing a civilized economic society. It then sets out policy proposals for making progress toward a twenty-first-century "good society."
2007	L53	Erlandsen, Espen, and Jens Lundsgaard. 2007. <i>How Regulatory Reforms in Sweden have boosted Productivity</i> . OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 577. The economic crisis in the early 1990s prompted action on reforming the Swedish welfare state and its institutions, including deregulation of a wide range of product markets. In that way, Sweden took early action compared to other OECD countries currently struggling with how to make public finances more robust in an ageing context. The reforms that were implemented during the 1990s are now paying off in terms of productivity and GDP growth. Empirical evidence suggests that deregulation has delivered a considerable "productivity dividend". Although significant progress therefore has been made, renewed regulatory reform is needed to safeguard Sweden's ambitious public policy goals. Efforts should focus on improving enterprise formation and labour utilisation, as well as on providing better value for money in the public sector by raising its efficiency and delivering high quality services.
2007	N01	David, Paul A. 2007. "Path Dependence: A Foundational Concept for Historical Social Science." <i>Cliometrica</i> , 1(2): 91-114. This introduction to the concept of path dependence, its pertinence for the development of historical social science, and its application in economic analysis and economic history, proceeds from intuitive general ideas about history and historicity in narratives. It provides precise definitions of what is meant by describing a dynamical process as being "historical." Deterministic and stochastic formalizations of such dynamical systems are distinguished. The characterization of stochastic path dependent processes as "non-ergodic" is explained in non-mathematical language by reference to concepts in probability theory, and a variety of representations of such processes in formal models is surveyed (including the Polya urn-process, certain kinds of Markov chain models, branching processes, and reversible spin systems) to show that while all display path dependence, their properties in other respects are quite different. The diverse set of structural, micro-level conditions that can give rise to path dependence is examined, and a further distinction is drawn between the property of path dependence and the existence of so-called "QWERTY-effects"--characterized

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		by decentralized competitive market failures and consequent "lock-in" to Pareto-inefficient equilibria. Concluding sections consider the implications of the existence of non-ergodic dynamics for the methods of economic policy analysis, and the nature of the guidance that can be obtained in regard to public policy affecting endogenous technological change and institutional evolution.
2007	O43	Fitoussi, Jean-Paul. 2007. "Le role des institutions et des normes sociales dans la determination des politiques economiques. (Macroeconomic Policies and Institutions. With English summary.)." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i>, 0(102): 109-24. The main purpose of this paper is to understand the course of macroeconomic policy in Europe in the light of several theories which have shown that it was barely adapted to the different shocks that have hinted the European economy in the last two decades. As a result, the performance of the EU economy in general and the Euro area economy in particular have been poor. The mainstream diagnosis of this situation is the structural "sickness" of the European economy, and more specifically of its "big" continental countries. This diagnosis certainly contains bits of truth, and even if it contains also a lot of rhetoric, it has become a common belief. Common beliefs, whatever their theoretical and empirical underpinning, act as social norms. I thus put forward the working hypothesis that a change in social norms may explain the course of macroeconomic policies in Europe--their non reactivity to unemployment and/or soft growth--if we admit that their implicit aim is to show that the only way out are structural reforms to adapt to the new social norm.
2007	O51	Shelburne, Robert. 2007. <i>The Economic Situation and Outlook in Mid-2007 for the ECE Economies--Europe, North America, and the CIS</i>. UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2007_3. This paper provides an assessment of the economic situation and outlook for Europe, North America and the CIS economies as of mid-2007.
2007	Q41	Snowden, Brian. 2007. "The New Classical Counter-Revolution: False Path or Illuminating Complement?" <i>Eastern Economic Journal</i>, 33(4): 541-62. In this paper the author responds to Laurence Seidman's recent article, 'The New Classical Counter-Revolution: A False Path for Macroeconomics'. The author challenges the view that new classical macroeconomics has been a false path and provides a critique of Seidman's arguments with respect to his interpretation of the 1970s 'stagflation', the relevance of new classical macroeconomics for practical policymaking, the contribution of real business cycle theory, and the new classical content of contemporary macroeconomic textbooks. The author concludes that the new classical counter-revolution has had an extremely productive influence on the current mainstream new neoclassical synthesis framework.
2007	Q41	Seidman, Laurence S. 2007. "The New Classical Counter-Revolution: False Path or Illuminating Complement? Reply." <i>Eastern Economic Journal</i>, 33(4): 563-65. The picture of economic well-being depends crucially on how it is measured. We introduce a new measure of economic well-being that includes public consumption, income from wealth, and household production. The differences in scope and method between our measure and standard income lead to substantially different findings regarding economic well-being. The average U.S. household appears to be much better off in 2001 relative to 1989 according to our measure in comparison to money income. In contrast to official measures, our measure shows that racial disparity increased. The increase in measured inequality was higher than indicated by the official measures.
2007	R10	Coutts, Ken, Andrew Glyn, and Bob Rowthorn. 2007. <i>Structural Change under New Labour</i>. Faculty of Economics (formerly DAE), University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. The paper examines specific features of structural change in the UK since 1997, contrasting the decline in industrial jobs with the rise in a variety of service jobs. It examines the proximate causes of structural change, in particular whether the chronically slow growth of manufacturing output in the 1980s has persisted. The implications of this structural change are considered, particularly the effects on the balance of payments and regional employment patterns. The paper suggests that the main impact of government policies on regional employment may have been through the direct and multiplier effects of public expenditure.
2008		
2008	A14	Rao, V. K. R. V. 2008. "The Problem of Relevance in Social Science Research: An Introductory Exposition." <i>Indian Economic Journal</i>, 56(2): 110-17. This paper was originally presented as an inaugural address delivered by Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao, at a Seminar, organised by the Institute of Economic Growth, New Delhi, in April 1980, on the theme entitled, "Relevance in Social Science Research". The basic objective of the said Seminar was to undertake some sort of self appraisal, by the researchers in social sciences in regard to the "social relevance" of their research. The themes covered in the Seminar included not only the general issues of conceptual and practical nature, but also specific issues covering the sectors, such as, agriculture, population, trade, and industry. In this paper, Dr. Rao has dealt with many analytical and practical questions, such as, the meaning of relevance, the factors causing lack of relevance, usefulness in policy making and further areas of research in specific fields. It is our view that the "problem of relevance" is still a vexed question in the social science research in the contemporary period, as well and we hope that this perceptive paper of Dr. V. K. R. V. Rao would generate fresh debate on the subject and thereby help the cause of making social science research, hitherto "more relevant".
2008	C23 Q31	Manera, Matteo, Cristina Cattaneo, and Elisa Scarpa. 2008. <i>Industrial Coal Demand in China: A Provincial Analysis</i>. Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2008.8. In recent years, concerns regarding the environmental implications of the rising coal demand have induced considerable efforts to generate long-term forecasts of China's energy requirements. Nevertheless, none of the previous empirical studies on energy demand for China has tackled the issue of modelling coal demand in China at provincial level. The aim of this paper is to fill this gap. In particular, we model and forecast the Chinese demand for coal using time series data disaggregated by provinces. Moreover, not only does our analysis account for heterogeneity among provinces, but also, given the nature of the data, it captures the presence of spatial autocorrelation among provinces using a spatial econometric model. A fixed effects spatial lag model and a fixed effects spatial error model are estimated to describe and forecast industrial coal demand. Our empirical results show that the fixed effect spatial lag model better captures the existing interdependence between provinces. This model forecasts an average annual increase in coal demand to 2010 of 4 percent.
2008	C43	Squalli, Jay, Kenneth Wilson, and Sarah Hugo. 2008. "An Analysis of Growth Competitiveness." <i>International Review of Applied Economics</i>, 22(1): 105-26. The publication of the Global Competitiveness Report 2005-2006 by the World Economic Forum (WEF) (2005) has focused attention once more upon the relative abilities of many countries to compete in world markets. This article provides an analysis and evaluation of the approach taken by the WEF in constructing its measure of international growth competitiveness, the Growth Competitiveness Index (GCI) which is used to rank countries. In particular, the study identifies three areas where the GCI is vulnerable to criticism. First, the treatment of outliers for hard data items is ambiguous and we identify alternative methods for dealing with outliers that are justifiable or even superior. Second, the crucial role of the variable utility patents in the calculation of the GCI is questioned and serious doubts concerning the use of this variable are raised. Third, the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		article suggests an alternative approach, based upon structural equation modeling, which should be used for the determination of weights in the index calculation process, rather than the arbitrary method adopted by the WEF.
2008	C63	LeBaron, Blake, and Peter Winker. 2008. "Introduction to the Special Issue on Agent-Based Models for Economic Policy Advice." <i>Jahrbucher fur Nationalokonomie und Statistik</i>, 228(2-3): 141-48. This special issue of the Journal of Economics and Statistics is devoted to the use of agent-based models for economic policy advice. It presents a collection of research papers in different fields of applications. Special emphasis is laid on discussing the potential and possible limitations of agent-based models for economic policy advice. The editorial provides an overview on the role of agent-based modeling in economic policy referring also to the papers presented. Furthermore, it highlights the strength of the approach, i.e., the explicit microfoundation and the modeling of heterogenous agents. Finally, we also report on current limitations of the method with regard to economic policy advice and point at some areas deserving further research.
2008	F11	Cunat, Alejandro, Szabolcs Deak, and Marco Maffezzoli. 2008. <i>Tax Cuts in Open Economies</i>. Centre for Economic Performance, LSE, CEP Discussion Papers. A reduction in income tax rates generates substantial dynamic responses within the framework of the standard neoclassical growth model. The short-run revenue loss after an income tax cut is partly--or, depending on parameter values, even completely--offset by growth in the long-run, due to the resulting incentives to further accumulate capital. We study how the dynamic response of government revenue to a tax cut changes if we allow a Ramsey economy to engage in international trade: the open economy's ability to reallocate resources between labor-intensive and capital-intensive industries reduces the negative effect of factor accumulation on factor returns, thus encouraging the economy to accumulate more than it would do under autarky. We explore the quantitative implications of this intuition for the US in terms of two issues recently treated in the literature: dynamic scoring and the Laffer curve. Our results demonstrate the international trade enhances the response of government revenue to tax cuts by a relevant amount. In our benchmark calibration, a reduction in the capital-income tax rate has virtually no effect on government revenue in steady state.
2008	F18 O34 Q17	CV: Nadal, Alejandro. 2008. "Redesigning the World's Trading System for Environmentally Sustainable Development." In <i>Handbook on Trade and the Environment</i> , ed. Kevin P. Gallagher, 327-36. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	F55	CV: Harris, Ralph. 2008. "House of Lords Speeches, 1984-2004." In <i>Ralph Harris in His Own Words, the Selected Writings of Lord Harris</i> . Ralph Harris, 252-308. Edited with an introduction by Colin Robinson. With a foreword by Lord Howe of Aberavon. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	G01	Plakalovic, Novo. 2008. "Macroeconomic Policies, IMF Assistance and Potentials of the Financial Crisis in BiH. (In Serbian With English summary.)." <i>Zbornik Radova Ekonomskog Fakulteta u Istocnom Sarajevu</i>, 2(0): 83-106. The paper treats the issues of firm and flexible economic policies based in emerging markets by which the prevention and resolution of financial crises would be done. If problems arise in the financial sector then there appears the question of adequacy of the economic policy, adjustment programmes definition, and economic policy redefinition. The countries resolve the problems caused by the irreversible capital flows on the basis of adjustment programmes in whose creation IMF actively takes part and assists. At the same time, these programmes are financially supported and most often conditioned. The paper considers the character and efficiency of the adjustment programmes and it deals generally with the effects that IMF assistance exerts on the member countries and with alternative behavior of the Fund member countries being in position to access the adjustment programmes. Special attention is paid to the macroeconomic situation in BiH from the point of view of potentials for possible rise of financial crises. In wider terms, the paper analyzes in more details the state and behavior within the framework of the banking system as dominant in the total financial area in BiH. The credit activity, balance proportions in the banking sector, and money and capital flows within the banks and abroad, credit policies, and other issues indicate the critical points and processes that might have unfavorable impact on the stability of banking and consequently on the whole financial system in BiH.
2008	L13	Julien, Ludovic. 2008. "Market Power, the Multiplier and Economic Policy under Oligopolistic Competition." <i>Economics Bulletin</i>, 4(29): 1-8. In this note, we consider a multisector macroeconomic model under oligopolistic competition. We analyze the effect of an increase of the number of sectors on equilibrium price and on allocations, when the number of oligopolists of each type is constant. We also show that a tax policy has more impact on aggregate activity when the economy has many sectors. Additionally, the tax multiplier is higher than the expenditure multiplier.
2008	L82	Islam, Roumeen, ed. 2008. <i>Information and Public Choice: From Media Markets to Policy Making</i>, Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Eleven papers address the factors that affect the content and reach of news coverage as well as its impact on public policy. Papers discuss the media's influence on public policy decisions; national media and local political participation--the case of the New York Times; minority-targeted local media and voter turnout--a summary; newspaper coverage of elected versus appointed officials; the political impact of media bias; market forces and news media in Muslim countries; the political economy of media capture; fostering an independent media with a diversity of views; media regulation in the United States; aspects of two media models--France and the United Kingdom and EU media governance; and three countries--three stories.
2008	O34	THE SAME AS F18 CV: Nadal, Alejandro. 2008. "Redesigning the World's Trading System for Environmentally Sustainable Development."
2008	O42	Blackburn, Keith, Kyriakos C. Neanidis, and M. Emranul Haque. 2008. <i>Corruption, Seigniorage and Growth: Theory and Evidence</i>. CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2354. This paper presents an analysis of the effect of bureaucratic corruption on economic growth through a public finance transmission channel. At the theoretical level, we develop a simple dynamic general equilibrium model in which financial intermediaries make portfolio decisions on behalf of agents, and bureaucrats collect tax revenues on behalf of the government. Corruption takes the form of the embezzlement of public funds, the effect of which is to increase the government's reliance on seigniorage finance. This leads to an increase in inflation which, in turn, reduces capital accumulation and growth. At the empirical level, we use data on 82 countries over a 20-year period to test the predictions of our model. Taking proper account of the government's budget constraint, we find strong evidence to support these predictions under different estimation strategies. Our results are robust to a wide range of sensitivity tests.
2008	O54 Q48	Weisbrot, Mark, and Rebecca Ray. 2008. <i>Oil Prices and Venezuela's Economy</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at Venezuela's export revenue, imports, and trade and current account balances under a range of oil price outcomes for the next two years. It finds that Venezuela would run large current account surpluses for prices between \$60-90 per barrel, and would even run a small surplus with prices at \$50 per barrel. (Most oil industry estimates for the next two years are in the range of \$80-90 per barrel). The authors conclude that Venezuela is unlikely to run into

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		foreign exchange constraints in the foreseeable future, and can pursue expansionary fiscal policies to counter any economic downturn.
2008	P13	Chaves, Rafael. 2008. "Public Policies and Social Economy in Spain and Europe." <i>CIRIEC-Espana, Revista de Economia Publica, Social y Cooperativa</i> , 0(62): 35-60. The article considers different economic policies likely to affect the social economy sector as an institutional sector. In a first time, it sets up an analytical framework which allows to apprehend the policies contents and offers three typologies. In the light of this framework, it first makes a global evaluation of policies implemented in Europe and then focuses on Spain, one of the Union countries with the highest level of development of these policies. Finally, the author evaluates the efficiency of the main measures of economic policy applied in this country.
2008	P13	Barrera Cerezal, Juan Jose. 2008. "The Social Economy and Public Policies." <i>CIRIEC-Espana, Revista de Economia Publica, Social y Cooperativa</i> , 0(62): 183-98.
2008	Q17	THE SAME AS F18 CV: Nadal, Alejandro. 2008. "Redesigning the World's Trading System for Environmentally Sustainable Development."
2008	Q31	THE SAME AS C23 Manera, Matteo, Cristina Cattaneo, and Elisa Scarpa. 2008. <i>Industrial Coal Demand in China: A Provincial Analysis</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2008.8.
2008	Q33	van der Ploeg, Frederick, and Anthony J. Venables. 2008. <i>Harnessing Windfall Revenues in Developing Economies: Sovereign Wealth Funds and Optimal Tradeoffs Between Citizen Dividends, Public Infrastructure and Debt Reduction</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6954. A windfall of foreign aid or natural resource revenue faces government with choices of how to manage public borrowing, public asset accumulation, and the distribution of funds to households (across time and household types), particularly when the windfall is both anticipated and temporary. These choices are acute if some households do not have access to credit markets and are unable to smooth consumption, and if the country as a whole is not a price-taker in international capital markets--both reasonable descriptions of many developing countries experiencing resource (or aid) booms. We analyse the optimal policy actions for countries in this position and show that the usual permanent income hypothesis prescription of engineering a permanent increase in consumption financed by borrowing ahead of the windfall and then accumulating a Sovereign Wealth Fund (SWF) is not optimal. Heavily indebted countries with a small windfall should both increase current consumption and accumulate capital to accelerate their development. Only if the windfall is large relative to initial debt is it optimal to build a SWF. We study the intricate dynamic trade-offs faced when using the windfall to pay off debt and possibly accumulate a SWF, build public infrastructure and hand out citizen dividends. Finally, we show that a more sophisticated range of instruments (e.g., an asset holding subsidy) makes the trade-offs easier.
2008	Q48	THE SAME AS O54 Weisbrot, Mark, and Rebecca Ray. 2008. <i>Oil Prices and Venezuela's Economy</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2008	Q50	Michl, Thomas R. 2008. <i>Discounting Nordhaus</i> . Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. This paper evaluates Nordhaus's neoclassical complaints about the Stern Review from the vantage point of classical growth theory. Nordhaus argues that the Stern Review exaggerates the effects of global warming because it uses a discount rate that is well below the market rate of return on capital. From the perspective of classical growth theory, Nordhaus's belief in choosing preference parameters for the social planner based on observed market rates of return filtered through the Ramsey equation is equivalent to assigning the preferences of the capitalist agents to the social planner. This equivalence is an implication of the Cambridge Theorem, which interprets the Ramsey equation as the saving function of the capitalist agents. The classical theory of growth interprets the market return to capital as a reflection of the property relations of capitalist society that does not offer the social planner any information that would be useful in resolving the problem of global warming. Contrary to the viewpoint of neoclassical economic theory, the market return to capital offers no information about preferences for the social welfare function or about the putative "marginal product" of conventional capital.
2008	Q51 Q58	Summers, Lawrence, and Richard Zeckhauser. 2008. "Policymaking for Posterity." <i>Journal of Risk and Uncertainty</i> , 37(2-3): 115-40. Policymaking for posterity involves current decisions with distant consequences. Contrary to conventional prescriptions, we conclude that the greater wealth of future generations may strengthen the case for preserving environmental amenities; lower discount rates should be applied to the far future, and special effort should be made to avoid actions that impose costs on future generations. Posterity brings great uncertainties. Even massive losses, such as human extinction, however, do not merit infinite negative utility. Given learning, greater uncertainties about damages could increase or decrease the optimal level of current mitigation activities. Policies for posterity should anticipate effects on: alternative investments, both public and private; the actions of other nations; and the behaviors of future generations. Such effects may surprise. This analysis blends traditional public finance and behavioral economics with a number of hypothetical choice problems.
2009		
2009	C11	Bayar, Ali, and Bram Smeets. 2009. <i>Economic and Political Determinants of Budget Deficits in the European Union: A Dynamic Random Coefficient Approach</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2546. This paper formulates a dynamic Random Coefficient Model (RCM) to consider a set of popular determinants of public deficits in the EU-15 over the period 1971-2006, both at a country-specific level and from a population-wide perspective. Although the extent of government deficits and debt has been one of the most debated macroeconomic issues in recent times, the models trying to capture the explanatory powers driving these deficits typically estimate models that pose the strict assumption of homogeneity on the coefficients over all countries in the model. The sensibility of this assumption will be investigated, with results showing that an increase in the degree of heterogeneity leads to an improvement in the model fit and provides additional information to nuance the effects of the explanatory variables. In this way, the paper exposes a limited degree of partisanship over all countries under consideration, but on the other hand provides evidence for opportunistic behaviour of policymakers in the major part of the sample. The effect of institutional changes following the enforcement of the Maastricht Treaty varies over the countries and is related to the necessity of budgetary consolidation.
2009	E47 R15 R21 R28	Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. <i>Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect</i> . Harvard Business School, Harvard Business School Working Papers: 10-023. The confluence of three trends in the U.S. residential housing market--rising home prices, declining interest rates, and near-frictionless refinancing opportunities--led to vastly increased systemic risk in the financial system. Individually, each of these trends is benign, but when they occur simultaneously, as they did over the past decade, they impose an unintentional synchronization of homeowner leverage. This synchronization, coupled with the indivisibility of residential real estate that prevents homeowners from deleveraging when property values decline and homeowner

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		equity deteriorates, conspire to create a "ratchet" effect in which homeowner leverage is maintained or increased during good times without the ability to decrease leverage during bad times. If refinancing-facilitated homeowner-equity extraction is sufficiently widespread-as it was during the years leading up to the peak of the U.S. residential real-estate market-the inadvertent coordination of leverage during a market rise implies higher correlation of defaults during a market drop. To measure the systemic impact of this ratchet effect, we simulate the U.S. housing market with and without equity extractions, and estimate the losses absorbed by mortgage lenders by valuing the embedded put-option in non-recourse mortgages. Our simulations generate loss estimates of \$1.5 trillion from June 2006 to December 2008 under historical market conditions, compared to simulated losses of \$280 billion in the absence of equity extractions.
2009	E64 I10	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The unemployment rate is expected to average 10.2 percent for 2010, 9.1 percent for 2011, and 7.3 percent for 2012. With this in mind, this Issue Brief describes a job sharing tax credit, designed to provide a quick and substantial boost to the economy. It would use tax dollars to pay firms to shorten the typical workweek, while keeping pay constant. This should cause employers to want to hire additional workers. A rough estimate of the impact of this tax credit is between 1.3 and 2.7 million jobs created.
2009	E64 I10	Sherman, Matt. 2009. <i>More Budget Belt-Tightening Means More Job Losses for States</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at the problem of state budget shortfalls during the recession and calculates the number of jobs that would be lost (nationally and by state) if states utilize pro-cyclical spending cuts in an attempt to balance their budgets. This is an update to an earlier paper from December 2008, "Will Workers Survive State Budget Belt-Tightening?"
2009	E64 I10	Sherman, Matt, and Nathan Lane. 2009. <i>Cut Loose: State and Local Layoffs of Public Employees in the Current Recession</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. In the current recession, millions of Americans have lost their jobs. Unemployment has increased nationwide to levels not witnessed since the 1980s. This issue brief tallies more than 110,000 jobs that have been shed from state and local governments in the last two years and breaks them down by state (and metropolitan area where available). Without the stimulus passed in February of this year, there would have been many more layoffs at the the state and local level.
2009	E64 I10	Baker, Dean, and Rivka Deutsch. 2009. <i>The State and Local Drag on the Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This report shows that the \$787 billion included in the 2009 ARRA will not have as much of an immediate effect on the economy as initially anticipated. After subtracting the annual AMT patch and accounting for state level spending and tax cuts, the full effect of federal stimulus will equal a little more than 1 percent of GDP a year, falling far short of what is needed to re-ignite the economy. While the 2009 recovery act was a vital first step towards restoring the nations economic foundation, this paper puts some perspective on the immediate effects of the stimulus.
2009	E64 I10	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Pay for Play? Tax Credits for Paid Time Off</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Economists are increasingly coming to the recognition that the current downturn is likely to be longer and more severe than they had expected at the time the last stimulus package was approved in February. As a result, there is likely to be interest in additional stimulus in order to boost the economy and lower the unemployment rate. This paper briefly outlines a method for Congress to quickly boost demand in the economy, while at the same time promoting important public ends: an employer tax credit for paid time off. This paid time off can take the form of paid family leave, paid sick days, paid vacation, or a shorter workweek. This tax credit can both provide short-term stimulus and also provide an incentive to restructure workplaces in ways that are more family friendly. It is possible that many workplaces may leave in place changes made to take advantage of this tax credit even after it has expired.
2009	E64 J80 J88	Schmitt, John. 2009. <i>Inequality as Policy: The United States Since 1979</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Since the end of the 1970s, the United States has seen a dramatic increase in economic inequality. While the United States has long been among the most unequal of the world's rich economies, the economic and social upheaval that began in the 1970s was a striking departure from the movement toward greater equality that began in the Great Depression, continued through World War II, and was a central feature of the first 30 years of the postwar period. This is not due to chance circumstances but is the direct result of a set of policies designed first and foremost to increase inequality.
2009	E64 I10 I11	Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2009. <i>Taming the Deficit: Saving Our Children from Themselves</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Many proponents of conservative fiscal policies talk of the budget deficit as being a matter of intergenerational equality. However, this paper shows the younger generations (and those yet to be born) will contribute more to the deficit than older generations. This analysis uses data from the CBO Long-Term Budget Outlook and the authors' calculations to show that the driving force behind the deficit is our broken health care system and that this should be the focus of the debate.
2009	E64	Baker, Dean, and John Schmitt. 2009. <i>The \$1 Trillion Wage Deficit</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The strong rise in the U.S. stock market since the spring and the return to positive economic growth in the third quarter of this year have created a consensus among economists that the Great Recession is very likely over. Unfortunately, the end of the official recession will have little visible impact on U.S. labor markets until almost 2012. Within that time, this paper estimates that U.S. workers will have lost over \$1 trillion in wages and salaries, \$150 billion more than the 10-year costs of proposed health care reform legislation.
2009	F24	Hujo, Katja, and Shea McClanahan, eds. 2009. <i>Financing Social Policy: Mobilizing Resources for Social Development</i> , New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan. Thirteen papers, originally presented and discussed at a workshop organized by United Nations Research Institute for Social Development in Geneva in March 2007, examine the challenges and constraints associated with specific revenue sources for social policy, including taxation, social insurance, pension funds, mineral rents, remittances, and aid. Papers discuss social exclusion policies and labor markets in Latin America (Ruben M. Lo Vuolo); financing for development--international redistribution (Isabel Ortiz); how financing of social services can be pro-poor (Enrique Delamonica and Santosh Mehrotra); financing developmental social policies in low-income countries--conditions and constraints (Alice Sindzingre); aid and the financing of public social sector spending (Oliver Morrissey); natural resource wealth, development, and social policy--evidence and issues (Andrew Rosser); mineral rents and social policy--the case of the Norwegian government oil fund (Erling Holmoy); social insurance (pensions and health), labor markets, and coverage in Latin America (Carmelo Mesa-Lago); pensions and pension funds in the making of a nation-state and a national economy--the case of Finland (Olli E. Kangas); provident and pension funds and economic development in selected Asian countries (Mukul G. Asher); remittances and social development (Hein de Haas); and remittances and social development--the Latin American experience (Manuel Orozco).

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	F37	Cordero, Jose Antonio. 2009. <i>The IMF's Stand-by Arrangements and the Economic Downturn in Eastern Europe: The Cases of Hungary, Latvia, and Ukraine</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at three countries that have been hard-hit by the world economic recession, and have turned to the IMF for assistance: Hungary, Latvia, and Ukraine. In all of these countries, it would appear that there were more sensible responses to the crisis that would reduce the loss of employment and output, cuts in social services, and political instability that have resulted from the downturn. Instead, the governments' responses to the downturn as well as IMF conditions for assistance have caused additional harm.
2009	G33	Mian, Atif R., and Amir Sufi. 2009. <i>House Prices, Home Equity-Based Borrowing, and the U.S. Household Leverage Crisis</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15283. Using individual-level data on homeowner debt and defaults from 1997 to 2008, we show that borrowing against the increase in home equity by existing homeowners is responsible for a significant fraction of both the sharp rise in U.S. household leverage from 2002 to 2006 and the increase in defaults from 2006 to 2008. Employing land topology-based housing supply elasticity as an instrument for house price growth, we estimate that the average homeowner extracts 25 to 30 cents for every dollar increase in home equity. Money extracted from increased home equity is not used to purchase new real estate or pay down high credit card balances, which suggests that borrowed funds may be used for real outlays (i.e., consumption or home improvement). Home equity-based borrowing is stronger for younger households, households with low credit scores, and households with high initial credit card utilization rates. Homeowners in high house price appreciation areas experience a relative decline in default rates from 2002 to 2006 as they borrow heavily against their home equity, but experience very high default rates from 2006 to 2008. Our estimates suggest that home equity-based borrowing is equal to 2.8% of GDP every year from 2002 to 2006, and accounts for at least 34% of new defaults from 2006 to 2008.
2009	H54	Leeper, Eric M., Todd B. Walker, and Shu-Chun Susan Yang. 2009. <i>Government Investment and Fiscal Stimulus in the Short and Long Runs</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15153. This paper contributes to the debate about fiscal multipliers by studying the impacts of government investment in conventional neoclassical growth models. The analysis focuses on two dimensions of fiscal policy that are critical for understanding the effects of government investment: implementation delays associated with building public capital projects and expected future fiscal adjustments to debt-financed spending. Implementation delays can produce small or even negative labor and output responses in the short run; anticipated fiscal financing adjustments matter both quantitatively and qualitatively for long-run growth effects. Taken together, these two dimensions have important implications for the short-run and long-run impacts of fiscal stimulus in the form of higher government infrastructure investment. The analysis is conducted in several models with features relevant for studying government spending, including utility-yielding government consumption, time-to-build for private investment, and government production.
2009	H54	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2009. <i>Economic Policy Reforms: Going for Growth: 2009, Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</i>. Takes stock of the recent progress made in implementing policy reforms to improve labor productivity in OECD countries. Discusses structural reform at a time of financial crisis; structural policy priorities 2009--an overview; country notes; structural policy indicators; taxation and economic growth; infrastructure investment--links to growth and the role of public policy; reform of product market regulation in OECD countries--1998-2008; and population structure, employment, and productivity. Available in French under the title Reformes economiques: Objectif croissance--2009.
2009	I10	Nardi, Mariacristina De, Eric French, and John Bailey Jones. 2009. <i>Life Expectancy and Old Age Savings</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14653. Rich people, women, and healthy people live longer. We document that this heterogeneity in life expectancy is large, and we use an estimated structural model to assess its effect on the elderly's saving. We find that the differences in life expectancy related to observable factors such as income, gender, and health have large effects on savings, and that these factors contribute by similar amounts. We also show that the risk of outliving one's expected lifespan has a large effect on the elderly's saving behavior.
2009	I10	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I10	THE SAME AS E64 Sherman, Matt. 2009. <i>More Budget Belt-Tightening Means More Job Losses for States</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs
2009	I10	THE SAME AS E64 Sherman, Matt, and Nathan Lane. 2009. <i>Cut Loose: State and Local Layoffs of Public Employees in the Current Recession</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I10	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean, and Rivka Deutsch. 2009. <i>The State and Local Drag on the Stimulus</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I10	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Pay for Play? Tax Credits for Paid Time Off</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I10	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2009. <i>Taming the Deficit: Saving Our Children from Themselves</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I11	THE SAME AS E64 Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2009. <i>Taming the Deficit: Saving Our Children from...</i>
2009	I23	CV: Florez Enciso, Luis Bernardo. 2009. "Colombia: Economics, Economic Policy and Economists." In <i>Economists in the Americas</i> , ed. Veronica Montecinos and John Markoff, 195-226. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	I23	CV: Loureiro, Maria Rita. 2009. "Economists in the Brazilian Government: From Developmentalist State to Neoliberal Policies." In <i>Economists in the Americas</i> , ed. Veronica Montecinos and John Markoff, 100-141. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	J80	THE SAME AS E64 Schmitt, John. 2009. <i>Inequality as Policy: The United States Since 1979</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs
2009	J88	THE SAME AS E64 Schmitt, John
2009	P25 R15	CV: Friedrich, Peter, and Chang Woon Nam. 2009. "Economic Decline and Public Intervention: Do Special Economic Zones Matter?." In <i>Handbook of Regional Growth and Development Theories</i> , ed. Roberta Capello and Peter Nijkamp, 495-523. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	P36	CV: McKinley, Terry, and John Weeks. 2009. "A Proposed Strategy for Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction in Uzbekistan." In <i>Economic Alternatives for Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction: Progressive Policy Recommendations for Developing Countries</i> , ed. Terry McKinley, 241-71. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	R15	THE SAME AS P25 CV: Friedrich, Peter, and Chang Woon Nam. 2009. "Economic Decline and Public Intervention: Do Special Economic Zones Matter?."
2009	R15	THE SAME AS E47 Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. <i>Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect</i>. Harvard Business School, Harvard Business School Working Papers: 10-023.
2009	R20 R21	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper makes the case for a third stimulus package to in the face of economic indicators signaling that the economy is in a deeper downturn than was expected based on previous projections. Specifically, the report calls for an employer tax-credit for extending health care coverage and another per worker employer tax credit for increasing paid time off from work. The author also makes the case for a housing policy centered on the stabilization of prices in non-bubble and deflated markets rather than applying the same efforts on markets that remain at bubble inflated levels. Finally, the paper argues that the dollar must be allowed to fall in order to adjust trade imbalances that are compounding the U.S. economic crisis caused by the collapse of the housing market.
2009	R21	THE SAME AS E47 Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. <i>Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect</i>. Harvard Business School, Harvard Business School Working Papers: 10-023.
2009	R28	THE SAME AS E47 Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton
2010		
2010	B15	Wray, L. Randall. 2010. "Money". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper advances three fundamental propositions regarding money: (1) As R. W. Clower (1965) famously put it, money buys goods and goods buy money, but goods do not buy goods. (2) Money is always debt; it cannot be a commodity from the first proposition because, if it were, that would mean that a particular good is buying goods. (3) Default on debt is possible. These three propositions are used to build a theory of money that is linked to common themes in the heterodox literature on money. The approach taken here is integrated with Hyman Minsky's (1986) work (which relies heavily on the work of his dissertation adviser, Joseph Schumpeter [1934]); the endogenous money approach of Basil Moore; the French-Italian circuit approach; Paul Davidson's (1978) interpretation of John Maynard Keynes, which relies on uncertainty; Wynne Godley's approach, which relies on accounting identities; the "K" distribution theory of Keynes, Michal Kalecki, Nicholas Kaldor, and Kenneth Boulding; the sociological approach of Ingham; and the chartalist, or state money, approach (A. M. Innes, G. F. Knapp, and Charles Goodhart). Hence, this paper takes a somewhat different route to develop the more typical heterodox conclusions about money.
2010	C01	Ali Abbas, S. M., Jacques Bouhga-Hagbe, Antonio Fatas, Paolo Mauro, and Ricardo C. Velloso. 2010. <i>Fiscal Policy and the Current Account</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7859. This paper examines the relationship between fiscal policy and the current account, drawing on a larger country sample than in previous studies and using panel regressions, vector auto-regressions, and an analysis of large fiscal and external adjustments. On average, a strengthening in the fiscal balance by 1 percentage point of GDP is associated with a current account improvement of 0.2-0.3 percentage point of GDP. This association is as strong in emerging and low-income countries as it is in advanced economies; and significantly higher when output is above potential.
2010	C90 D03	Riedl, Arno. 2010. "Behavioral and Experimental Economics Do Inform Public Policy." <i>FinanzArchiv</i>, 66(1): 65-95. Experimental and behavioral economics are well-established branches of economic science. This essay presents and discusses some results and behavioral regularities from these fields, which are of potential and actual importance for public policy. After a brief introduction to what experimental and behavioral economics are, some important behavioral regularities--presentation and framing effects, prosocial behavior, and reciprocity--are introduced, and it is reported how they interact with prominent trading institutions, taxation, and social and individual well-being. Throughout, some implications for public policy are discussed.
2010	D04	Wright, Robert E. 2010. <i>Fubarnomics: A Lighthearted, Serious Look at America's Economic Ills</i>, Amherst, N.Y.: Prometheus Books. Presents a nonpartisan exploration of our current economic conundrum and considers "Pareto-improving" policies as solutions for current problems. Discusses FUBAR (Fouled Up Beyond All Recognition) everywhere; our mortgage mess and financial fiasco; deconstructing the construction industry; the pollution of slavery; failed bailouts and the Great Depression; social security and the distortion of retirement savings; hypercostly health care and insurance; agency problems in higher education; and Pareto proposals.
2010	D04	CV: Plott, Charles R. 2010. "Overview: Highlights of the Benefits of Basic Science in Economics." In <i>Better Living through Economics</i> , ed. John J. Siegfried, 6-35. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2010	D04	CV: Hamermesh, Daniel S. 2010. "Overview: Highlights of the Benefits of Basic Science in Economics: Comment." In <i>Better Living through Economics</i> , ed. John J. Siegfried, 36-39. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2010	D04	CV: Newlon, Daniel. 2010. "Overview: Highlights of the Benefits of Basic Science in Economics: Comment." In <i>Better Living through Economics</i> , ed. John J. Siegfried, 40-41. Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press.
2010	D04	CV: Keeney, Ralph L. 2010. "Thinking Clearly about Policy Decisions: The Importance of Training Policy Makers in Decision Sciences." In <i>The Irrational Economist: Making Decisions in a Dangerous World</i> , ed. Erwann Michel-Kerjan and Paul Slovic, 239-47. New York: PublicAffairs.
2010	D04	CV: O'Connor, Robert E., and Dennis E. Wenger. 2010. "Influential Social Science, Risks, and Disasters: A View from the National Science Foundation." In <i>The Irrational Economist: Making Decisions in a Dangerous World</i> , ed. Erwann Michel-Kerjan and Paul Slovic, 254-62. New York: PublicAffairs.
2010	D04	CV: Berry, Albert. 2010. "Industry and MSMEs in Paraguay: Their Potential for the Creation of Remunerative Employment." In <i>Losing Ground in the Employment Challenge: The Case of Paraguay</i> . Albert Berry, 123-41. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	D04	CV: Berry, Albert. 2010. "Losing Ground in the Employment Challenge: Recommendations." In <i>Losing Ground in the Employment Challenge: The Case of Paraguay</i> . Albert Berry, 323-32. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2010	D04	CV: Backlund, Ann-Katrin, Jean Paul Bousset, Sara Brogaard, Catherine Macombe, Marie Taverne, and Martin van Ittersum. 2010. "Science-Policy Interfaces in Impact Assessment Procedures." In <i>Environmental and Agricultural Modelling: Integrated Approaches for Policy Impact Assessment</i> , ed. Floor M. Brouwer and Martin van Ittersum, 275-94. Dordrecht and New York: Springer.
2010	D04 H83	CV: Nickson, Andrew. 2010. "Political Economy of Policymaking in Paraguay." In <i>Losing Ground in the Employment Challenge: The Case of Paraguay</i> . Albert Berry, 265-94. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2010	D57	CV: Shishido, Shuntaro, Akira Kawakami, and Kiyoshi Tamashiro. 2010. "Policy Alternatives for Japan toward 2020." In <i>Macroeconometric Modeling of Japan</i> , ed. Shinichi Ichimura and Lawrence R. Klein, 411-53. Econometrics in the Information Age: Theory and Practice of Measurement series, vol. 4. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2010	E02	Blinder, Alan. 2010. How Central Should the Central Bank Be?. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1202. About six years ago, I published a small book entitled <i>The Quiet Revolution</i> (Blinder 2004). Though its subtitle was <i>Central Banking Goes Modern</i> , I never imagined the half of it. Since March 2008, the Federal Reserve has gone post-modern with a bewildering variety of unprecedented actions that have either changed the nature and scope of the central bank's role or stretched it beyond the breaking point, depending on your point of view. And that leads straight to the central question of this essay: What should--and shouldn't--the Federal Reserve do?
2010	E02	Sims, Christopher. 2010. Commentary on Policy at the Zero Lower Bound. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 1205. About six years ago, I published a small book entitled <i>The Quiet Revolution</i> (Blinder 2004). Though its subtitle was <i>Central Banking Goes Modern</i> , I never imagined the half of it. Since March 2008, the Federal Reserve has gone post-modern with a bewildering variety of unprecedented actions that have either changed the nature and scope of the central bank's role or stretched it beyond the breaking point, depending on your point of view. And that leads straight to the central question of this essay: What should--and shouldn't--the Federal Reserve do?
2010	E69	Nersisyan, Yeva, and L. Randall Wray. 2010. Does Excessive Sovereign Debt Really Hurt Growth? A Critique of This Time Is Different, by Reinhart and Rogoff. Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. The worst global downturn since the Great Depression has caused ballooning budget deficits in most nations, as tax revenues collapse and governments bail out financial institutions and attempt countercyclical fiscal policy. With notable exceptions, most economists accept the desirability of expansion of deficits over the short term but fear possible long-term effects. There are a number of theoretical arguments that lead to the conclusion that higher government debt ratios might depress growth. There are other arguments related to more immediate effects of debt on inflation and national solvency. Research conducted by Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff is frequently cited to demonstrate the negative impacts of public debt on economic growth and financial stability. In this paper we critically examine their work. We distinguish between a nation that operates with its own floating exchange rate and nonconvertible (sovereign) currency, and a nation that does not. We argue that Reinhart and Rogoff's results are not relevant to the case of the United States.
2010	F50	Weisbrot, Mark, and Juan Antonio Montecino. 2010. Alternatives to Fiscal Austerity in Spain. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at the planned austerity measures in Spain, the rationale for the spending cuts and tax increases, likely outcomes for future debt-to-GDP ratios, and the probable results of alternative policies.
2010	H44 H83	Moulton, Stephanie, and Charles Wise. 2010. "Shifting Boundaries between the Public and Private Sectors: Implications from the Economic Crisis." <i>Public Administration Review</i>, 70(3): 349-60. What are the differences between the public and private sectors as well as their interrelationships in light of the recent financial crisis? Has the global economic crisis fundamentally shifted the boundaries between the two sectors? This essay examines the nature and extent of the shift. The authors present an analysis of the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) to highlight the massive transformations that are taking place and to introduce lessons for future policy initiatives. Between financial rescue missions and the economic stimulus program, government spending accounts for a bigger share of the nation's economy--26 percent--than at any time since World War II. The government is financing 9 out of 10 new mortgages in the United States. If you buy a car from General Motors, you are buying from a company that is 60 percent owned by the government. If you take out a car loan or run up your credit card, the chances are good that the government is financing both your debt and that of your bank.
2010	H44 H83	Witesman, Eva M. 2010. "Order beyond Crisis: Organizing Considerations across the Public Service Configuration Life Cycle." <i>Public Administration Review</i>, 70(3): 361-66. This article responds to the preceding paper by Stephanie Moulton and Charles Wise, critiquing the dimensions that those authors use as organizing guides in the delivery of public services through public-private institutional configurations, including the evaluation of the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). In this essay, Eva M. Witesman proposes a modification to the framework and provides suggestions for future research.
2010	H83	Boulat, Regis. 2010. "La via europea alla produttività: Jean Fourastie tra piano Monnet e piano Marshall (1945-1953). (The European Way to Productivity: Jean Fourastie between the Monnet Plan and the Marshall Plan [1945-1953]. With English summary)." <i>Imprese e Storia</i>, 0(39): 9-40. Now recognized as the primary source of growth and employment, the notion of productivity becomes an issue in French economic policy-making after World War II. When efforts are made to rebuild and modernize the French economy in order to catch up with America's high living standards, productivity is at the core of the strategies implemented by entrepreneurs and modernizers. Productivity is also used as an "ambiguous speech" by the so-called Bataillon sacre de la productivite, a group led by Jean Fourastie within the public administration structure in charge of economic planning: with the help of Fourastie's conceptual elaboration and thanks to the "psychological shock" of productivity missions, this small but influential group sought to convince the French of the need to import new working methods and to pacify social relations. Fourastie's interpretation of the notion of productivity also contributed to the harmonization, across Europe, of the tools for conceptualizing economic development.
2010	H83	THE SAME AS D04 CV: Nickson, Andrew. 2010. "Political Economy of Policymaking in Paraguay."
2010	O25	CV: Berry, Albert. 2010. "Elements of an Employment Strategy for Paraguay." In <i>Losing Ground in the Employment Challenge: The Case of Paraguay</i> . Albert Berry, 11-39. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2010	Q54	Stern, Nicholas. 2010. "Presidential Address: Imperfections in the Economics of Public Policy, Imperfections in Markets, and Climate Change." <i>Journal of the European Economic Association</i>, 8(2-3): 253-88. The economics of public policy has suffered from "collective amnesia": we have forgotten or ignored much of the tradition of public policy in imperfect economies whose

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		foundations were laid by James Meade and Paul Samuelson. This has been associated with a period of around two decades from the early 1980s to the early 2000s where the economics of public policy has "bent to political winds" and has fed arguments for government to get out of the way and leave everything to the markets, to self-interest, and to self-regulation. This has manifested itself via the choice of models (those which imply, often directly from assumptions, passive government), patterns of teaching (the marginalisation of public economics in imperfect economics) and "compartmentalisation." Examples in climate change where this amnesia has misled include approaches to discounting and the failure to make non-marginal change central to analysis. On the other hand, creative application of modern public economics gives interesting results such as the possibility of making both current and future generations better off and of informed discussion complementing economic instruments. There are strong formal analogies between policy on climate change and on behavioural economics. Indeed, there seems to be great potential in the combination of these two fields.
2010	R38	Leeson, Robert, ed. 2010. <i>Canadian Policy Debates and Case Studies in Honour of David Laidler</i> , New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan. Eight papers, with comments, written in honor of David Laidler and his contributins to Canadian public policy research, consider Canadian policy issues. Papers discuss the Canadian monetary order--past, present, and prospects (William Robson); Canadian monetary policy (Peter Howitt); the lender of last resort--lessons from Canadian history (Angela Redish); Canadian policy and the economic revolution in Asia (John Whalley); reforming Canadian Medicare--redesigning an icon (Ake Blomqvist); tax incentives for owner-occupied housing--then and now (Finn Poschmann); the political economy of inflation targets--New Zealand and the United Kingdom (C. A. E. Goodhart); and monetary union proposals in North America and Southern Africa--questions regarding accountability and goals (J. Clark Leith).
2010	Y10	2010. "World Economy: UK Forecast in Detail." <i>Economic Outlook</i> , 34(4): 50-66.
2011		
2011	A32 M30 M40 Q56	Afric Rakitovac, Kristina, Violeta Sugar, and Vanja Bevanda, eds. 2011. <i>The 5th International Scientific Conference "Entrepreneurship and Macroeconomic Management: Reflections on the World in Turmoil," Pula, Croatia, March 24-26, 2011: Conference Proceedings. Volume 1</i> , Pula: Juraj Dobrila University of Pula Department of Economics and Tourism 'Dr. Mijo Mirkovic'. Forty-six papers explore the challenges faced by scientists, public managers, and entrepreneurs in managing microeconomic and macroeconomic resources in a globalized and changing world. Papers in volume 1 focus on accounting and auditing; banking; education and competitiveness; entrepreneurship; financial management; macroeconomic management; management; and marketing.
2011	A32 M12 R00	Afric Rakitovac, Kristina, Violeta Sugar, and Vanja Bevanda, eds. 2011. <i>The 5th International Scientific Conference "Entrepreneurship and Macroeconomic Management: Reflections on the World in Turmoil," Pula, Croatia, March 24-26, 2011: Conference Proceedings. Volume 2</i> , Pula: Juraj Dobrila University of Pula Department of Economics and Tourism 'Dr. Mijo Mirkovic'. Forty papers explore the challenges faced by scientists, public managers, and entrepreneurs in managing microeconomic and macroeconomic resources in a globalized and changing world. Papers in volume 2 focus on monetary economics; public sector economics; regional development and human resources management; sustainable development; tourism; and trade and industry.
2011	F65	CV: Passaris, Constantine E. 2011. "Economic Governance and Full Employment." In <i>Does Economic Governance Matter? Governance Institutions and Outcomes</i> , ed. Mehmet Ugur and David Sunderland, 168-83. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	G22	Ahrend, Rudiger, Jens Arnold, and Charlotte Moeser. 2011. <i>The Sharing of Macroeconomic Risk: Who Loses (and Gains) from Macroeconomic Shocks</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 877. This paper addresses the often neglected question of how macroeconomic risk is shared across and within economies, and identifies reforms that could contribute towards achieving more desirable risksharing outcomes. For risk-sharing across countries, the paper discusses possibilities for international insurance as well as shock-spreading and risk-mitigating policies. Within countries, it assesses the possibilities for individuals to protect their wealth, labour and capital income against various forms of macroeconomic risk and discusses the desirable boundaries between private and government-sponsored risk-sharing institutions. The paper then presents new empirical and model-based evidence about how the short-term impact of selected macroeconomic shocks (including financial crises) is shared across different groups of agents, and analyses how such distributional effects are shaped by differences in institutions. For example, individuals on low incomes, and especially young people, seem in general to lose most from adverse macroeconomic shocks. Also, it appears that across countries two broad types of institutions can be identified that facilitate risk sharing between high and low income earners, namely "social protection" and "reallocation-facilitating" institutions. Based on countries' reliance on these types of institutions, four broad "models" of risk sharing are identified across the OECD and the BRIICS.
2011	H51 H74 H81	Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen. 2011. <i>Fiscal Prospects and Reforms in India</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 911. Substantial fiscal consolidation was achieved under the aegis of the 2003 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. While deficits widened anew in 2008 and 2009, against the backdrop of the global financial and economic crisis, efforts to reduce them have resumed since. To ensure continued progress, as well as stronger government finances in the longer term, the medium-term fiscal framework needs to be improved, notably by embedding the annual budget in a detailed three-year rolling programme. Expenditure needs to be controlled better, in particular as regards subsidies, which the central government has indeed been trying to rein in, though with difficulty in the face of rising world oil prices. Expenditure also needs to become more effective, in particular in the areas of health care, education and social assistance. On the revenue side, tax reforms have been tabled, both for direct taxes and for the complex and inefficient system of indirect taxes. Corporate income tax rates are being cut, though the headline rate remains high. Lower taxation for large special economic zones deserves to be maintained for some time. For the personal income tax, which only a fairly small proportion of the population pays, thresholds are set to be raised considerably. A goods and services tax is to be introduced, which should help reduce the segmentation of the national market for goods and services. Customs duties have been reduced on average but remain high for some categories of imports, implying scope for further reduction over time.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	H51	Rosnick, David, and Dean Baker. 2011. <i>Representative Ryan's \$30 Trillion Medicare Waste Tax</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Representative Ryan's proposal to replace the current Medicare system with a system of vouchers or premium supports has been widely described as shifting costs from the government to beneficiaries. However, the size of this shift is actually small relative to the projected increase in costs that would result from having Medicare provided by private insurers instead of the government-run Medicare system. The Congressional Budget Office's (CBO) projections imply that the Ryan plan would add more than \$30 trillion to the cost of providing Medicare equivalent policies over the program's 75-year planning period. This increase in costs--from waste associated with using a less efficient health care delivery system--has not received the attention that it deserves in the public debate.
2011	H51	Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2011. <i>The Ryan Medicare Plan: Winners and Losers</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Representative Paul Ryan's proposed 2012 budget has been lauded as a path to prosperity, with much attention given to his overhaul of the medicare system. Using data from the CBO analysis of the Ryan plan, this issue brief demonstrates that any savings to the government under the revamped medicare
2011	H74	THE SAME AS H51 Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen. 2011. <i>Fiscal Prospects and Reforms in India</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 911.
2011	H81 H82	Rawdanowicz, Lukasz, Eckhard Wurzel, and Patrice Ollivaud. 2011. <i>Current Issues in Managing Government Debt and Assets</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 923. The management of government debt and assets has important implications for fiscal positions. Debt managers aim to secure non-interrupted funding at lowest medium-term costs subject to risks. Massive crisis-related increases in government debt in most OECD countries and increased risks on the asset side of government balance sheets may imply attaching a larger weight to avoiding risk than prior to the crisis, suggesting to extend debt maturities, possibly above pre-crisis levels. There are a number of trade-offs. Choices on the debt maturity structure interact with unconventional monetary policies. By driving down longer-term yields, the latter increase incentives to extend debt maturities which could counteract the initial monetary policy goal. High debt raises the temptation for eroding it via inflation, but the effectiveness of such policy seems to be limited and might be costly in the long run. Moreover, debt management needs to contribute to ensuring appropriate liquidity and functioning of government bond markets. Building financial assets can be appropriate for some purposes, such as prefunding future temporary spending or transferring wealth to future generations, but the risks are that accumulated funds might be used for current spending or tax reductions. In addition, assets might do little to hedge risks associated with debt servicing costs. Non-financial asset sales can help improve the fiscal situation, but purely revenue-driven privatisations without appropriate regulatory provisions addressing potential market failures should be avoided. Successful balance sheet management requires transparent, accurate and comprehensive measures of not only current but also future assets and liabilities.
2011	H81	THE SAME AS H51 Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen. 2011. <i>Fiscal Prospects and Reforms in India</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 911.
2011	J15	Varjavand, Reza. 2011. "Growing Underground Economy: The Evidence, the Measures, and the Consequences." <i>Journal of International Management Studies</i> , 11(3): 133-42. The underground economy (UE) in the United States has kept growing especially during recent years especially following the great recession of 2007. It is a ubiquitous problem and like other economic ills it has no definitive cure. For the most part, cash transactions or illegal enterprises such as drug trafficking, prostitution, and gambling constitute the lion's share of an underground economy; it is not, however, limited to such activities. Legal transactions or jobs can also go underground for various reasons, most notably the avoidance of having to pay taxes or receiving government handouts while working at a paid job. Accurate assessment of the actual size of the UE is next to impossible for the obvious reasons that its activities are clandestine and its inhabitants remain anonymous. For that reason, researchers have utilized a variety of proxy measures; the most often relied upon is the amount of currency in circulation, cash outside commercial banks. This paper discusses some of these measures together with the detrimental consequences of underground economy. The distortions created by the UE are damaging not only to the official economy but also to government policy makers because these distortions impede their ability to make proper macroeconomic decisions that are based on accurate assumptions about economic variables such as the poverty rate, the unemployment rate, and the pace of aggregate income and spending. The UE is obviously a more complicated issue than what is addressed by this paper. More thorough and timely analyses backed by empirical evidence are necessary to the formulation of effective remedies for the UE and its related problems. Also, policy makers need to have accurate estimates of its size and causes in order to be able to devise suitable economic policies.
2011	J33	Schmitt, John. 2011. <i>Labor Market Policy in the Great Recession: Some Lessons from Denmark and Germany</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper reviews the recent labor-market performance of 21 rich countries, with a focus on Denmark and Germany. Denmark, which was widely seen as one of the world's most successful labor markets before the downturn, has struggled in recent years. Germany, however, has outperformed the rest of the world's rich countries since 2007, despite earlier labor-market difficulties. Labor-market institutions seem to explain the different developments in the two economies. Danish institutions--which include extensive opportunities for education, training, and placement of unemployed workers--appear to perform well when the economy is at or near full employment, but have not been effective during the downturn. German labor-market institutions, which emphasize job security by keeping workers connected to their current employers, may have drawbacks when the economy is operating at or near full employment, but have performed well in the Great Recession. The paper also discusses lessons for U.S. labor-market policy.
2011	J33	Schmitt, John, and David Rosnick. 2011. <i>The Wage and Employment Impact of Minimum-Wage Laws in Three Cities</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This report analyzes the wage and employment effects of the first three city-specific minimum wages in the United States -San Francisco (2004), Santa Fe (2004), and Washington, DC (1993). We use data from a virtual census of employment in each of the three cities, surrounding suburbs, and nearby metropolitan areas, to estimate the impact of minimum-wage laws on wages and employment in fast food restaurants, food services, retail trade, and other low-wage and small establishments.
2011	J61	Schmitt, John, and Kris Warner. 2011. <i>Deconstructing Structural Unemployment</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Some economic observers argue "structural unemployment" has increased in the wake of the Great Recession, but in this paper we find little support for either of two arguments that suggest that structural unemployment has been on the rise. The first argument focuses on the large increase in unemployment among construction workers. The second argument is that falling house prices have reduced the mobility of unemployed workers--creating a "housing lock" in which unemployed workers, who would otherwise relocate to regions with jobs, are stuck in high unemployment areas.
2011	K49	Gander, James P. 2011. <i>Macroeconomic Analysis of Corruption in Developing Economies</i> . University of Utah, Department of Economics, Working Paper Series, Department of Economics, University of Utah. Based on empirical data, a two-equation game-

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
	M29	type corruption reaction function model was developed. A "data to model" approach was used rather than the usual a priori approach. The general hypothesis tested was the "monkey see, monkey do" principle. The latest data on corruption among developing countries was obtained from the Enterprise Surveys done by the World Bank Group in 2010. The key variables were the percent of domestic firms expecting to make informal payment to public officials to "get things done," and the percent of foreign firms doing like wise. The time span is from 2002-2010. A variety of econometric methods were used. In general, the statistical results were quite good and supported the hypothesis. Both reaction equations were positively sloped. Time had a reducing effect on the frequency of domestic corruption, yet it had an increasing effect on foreign corruption. Variations in the frequency of corruption across regions of countries were generally not significant.
2011	L61	Osborne, Matthew, and Nathan Miller. 2011. <i>Competition among Spatially Differentiated Firms: An Estimator with an Application to Cement</i> . Bureau of Economic Analysis, BEA Working Papers. We develop an estimator for models of competition among spatially differentiated firms. In contrast to existing methods (e.g., Houde (2009)), the estimator has flexible data requirements and is implementable with data that are observed at any level of aggregation. Further, the estimator is the first to be applicable to models in which firms price discriminate among consumers based on location. We apply the estimator to the Portland cement industry in the U.S. Southwest over 1983-2003. We estimate transportation costs to be \$0.30 per tonne-mile and show that, given the topology of the U.S. Southwest, these transportation costs permit more geographically isolated plants to discriminate among consumers. We conduct a counterfactual experiment and determine that disallowing this spatial price discrimination would increase consumer surplus by \$12 million annually, relative to a volume of commerce of \$1.3 billion. Heretofore it has not been possible to examine the surplus implications of spatial price discrimination in specific, real-world settings; these implications have been known to be ambiguous theoretically since at least Gronberg and Meyer (1982) and Katz (1984). Additionally, our methodology can be used to construct transportation margins, which are an important component of input-output tables.
2011	M12	THE SAME AS A32 Afric Rakitovac, Kristina, Violeta Sugar, and Vanja Bevanda, eds. 2011. <i>The 5th International Scientific Conference "Entrepreneurship and Macroeconomic Management: Reflections on the World in Turmoil," Pula, Croatia, March 24-26, 2011: Conference Proceedings. Volume 2</i>
2011	M29	THE SAME AS K49 Gander, James P. 2011. <i>Macroeconomic Analysis of Corruption in Developing Economies</i> . University of Utah, Department of Economics, Working Paper Series, Department of Economics, University of Utah.
2011	M30	THE SAME AS A32 Afric Rakitovac, Kristina, Violeta Sugar, and Vanja Bevanda, eds. 2011. <i>The 5th International Scientific Conference "Entrepreneurship and Macroeconomic Management: Reflections on the World in Turmoil," Pula, Croatia, March 24-26, 2011: Conference Proceedings. Volume 1</i>
2011	M40	THE SAME AS A32 Afric Rakitovac, Kristina, Violeta Sugar, and Vanja Bevanda, eds. 2011. <i>The 5th International Scientific Conference "Entrepreneurship and Macroeconomic Management: Reflections on the World in Turmoil," Pula, Croatia, March 24-26, 2011: Conference Proceedings. Volume 1</i>
2011	Q32	Hailu, Degol, and John Weeks. 2011. <i>Macroeconomic Policy for Growth and Poverty Reduction: An Application to Post-Conflict and Resource-Rich Countries</i> . United Nations, Department of Economics and Social Affairs, Working Papers. A fundamental shift in macroeconomic policy thinking is taking place. This shift opens a space for implementing policies that promote growth and reduce poverty in developing countries. In this paper, policies for post-conflict and resource-rich economies are outlined. Fiscal policy would focus on revenue mobilization, scaling-up public investment, and preventing over-heating. Monetary policies would revive the financial sector, prevent inflationary pressures and stimulate private sector investment. Exchange rate policies should focus on achieving slow depreciation and maintaining international competitiveness. These policies should not be considered in isolation from each other, but in coordination.
2011	Q56	THE SAME AS A32 Afric Rakitovac, Kristina, Violeta Sugar, and Vanja Bevanda, eds. 2011. <i>The 5th International Scientific Conference "Entrepreneurship and Macroeconomic Management: Reflections on the World in Turmoil," Pula, Croatia, March 24-26, 2011: Conference Proceedings. Volume 1</i>
2011	R00	THE SAME AS A32 Afric Rakitovac, Kristina, Violeta Sugar, and Vanja Bevanda, eds. 2011. <i>The 5th International Scientific Conference "Entrepreneurship and Macroeconomic Management: Reflections on the World in Turmoil," Pula, Croatia, March 24-26, 2011: Conference Proceedings. Volume 2</i>
2011	R30	Kowalski, Tadeusz, and Yochanan Shachmurove. 2011. <i>An Historical Walk Through Recent Financial Crises</i> . Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. This paper analyzes the causes and implications of recent financial crises. Financial crises in general lead to changes in both theory and practice of economics. The paper takes an historical overview. The global consensus of economic theory during the 20th century is discussed. The paper describes the Bretton Woods regime after World War II, details the era of adaptive expectations and motivates the emerging of the rational expectations school of thoughts. Various perspectives on the causes of the financial crisis are incorporated. The paper provides some policy suggestions and remarks on the consequences of ever-changing capital markets.
2012		
2012	C35	Gnangnon, Kimm. 2012. <i>Structural Vulnerability and Excessive Public Indebtedness in CFA Franc Zone Countries</i> . CERDI Working Papers: 201237. This paper relies on the 'institutional debt rule' implemented in Franc Zone countries to assess whether the structural vulnerability of these countries matter for their probability to enter into excessive indebtedness. This structural vulnerability is measured by retrospective 'Economic Vulnerability Index' (EVI) recently computed jointly by the United Nations and Guillaumont et al., (2011). We observe evidence that the impact of 'EVI' is non-linear with respect to the probability of these countries to engage into excessive indebtedness and that, this effect appears to be the same for the two monetary areas belonging to the CFA Franc Zone countries: a rise of EVI induces a higher probability of excessive debt and for higher EVI, this probability declines. Consequently, international development institutions such as the Bretton Woods should take into account such vulnerability in their assessment of the adequate development policies and recommendations to these countries.
2012	D53	Schroth, Josef. 2012. <i>Financial Crisis Resolution</i> . Bank of Canada, Working Papers. This paper studies a dynamic version of the Holmstrom-Tirole model of intermediated finance. I show that competitive equilibria are not constrained efficient when the economy experiences a financial crisis. A pecuniary externality entails that banks' desire to accumulate capital over time aggravates the scarcity of informed capital during the financial crisis. I show that a constrained social planner finds it beneficial to introduce a permanent wedge between the deposit rate and the economy's marginal rate of transformation. The wedge improves

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		borrowers' access to finance during a financial crisis by strengthening banks' incentives to provide intermediation services. I propose a simple implementation of the constrained-efficient allocation that limits bank size.
2012	F44	Samonis, Val. 2012. "Macro Prudential Regulation and Governance in Long Cycles: Towards Modern Experiential Learning Approach." <i>Transnational Corporations Review</i> , 4(1): 46-55. We have not yet learned how to adapt to modern innovation challenges in the global economy's long cycles and how to govern the associated risks. All the traditional economic theories are too simplistic and do not account for the change in the speeds of global adjustments (esp. financial flows) in the modern digital and knowledge economy. This special analysis reveals that, inadequacies at micro- and macro-levels in the political-economic systems in the global economy cause a new type of crises which cannot be easily contained, let alone prevented, on the strengths of the classical self-correction mechanisms.
2012	F44	Bird, Graham, Alex Mandilaras, and Helen Popper. 2012. "Is There a Beijing Consensus on International Macroeconomic Policy?" <i>World Development</i> , 40(10): 1933-43. Some commentators have claimed that there is a growing Beijing Consensus among emerging and developing economies concerning the merits of China's economic policies. Within an analytical framework provided by the well known international policy trilemma, this paper investigates the empirical evidence concerning this claim with specific reference to the adoption of international macroeconomic policies. We find that there are substantial differences between what China does and what is done in other emerging and developing economies. While we discover some regional and inter-temporal variations, there seems to be little or no support for the existence of a Beijing Consensus.
2012	F59	Azzimonti, Marina, Eva de Francisco, and Vincenzo Quadrini. 2012. <i>Financial Globalization, Inequality, and the Raising of Public Debt</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8893. During the last three decades, the stock of government debt has increased in most developed countries. During the same period, we also observe a significant liberalization of international financial markets and an increase in income inequality in several industrialized countries. In this paper we propose a multicountry political economy model with incomplete markets and endogenous government borrowing and show that governments choose higher levels of public debt when financial markets become internationally integrated and inequality increases. We also conduct an empirical analysis using OECD data and find that the predictions of the theoretical model are supported by the empirical results.
2012	F62	Joia, Radu-Marcel, and Catalin-Emilian Huidumac-Petrescu. 2012. "Analysis of the American Economic System--From the Old Capitalism to the New Capitalism." <i>Theoretical and Applied Economics</i> , 19(6): 165-74. In the past years, the globalization has generated a significant development of the emergent economies, but also that of the level of the developed countries. As it is easy to notice, we are the spectators of an ever more "globalized" world which does not lack numerous risks. Starting with the inequality between the people, continuing with various social problems and ending with the "creative destruction" of some countries' economies, an inevitable and irreversible destruction after entering into this game, the globalization phenomenon has become a threat. The globalization has opened, in the absence of economic protective policies, the way of frequent economic crises. The present crisis has taught us that the governments of the countries should play a more active role in the co-ordination of the economic policies, striving to prevent unbalances as those registered already and to avoid crises.
2012	H12	Rendahl, Pontus. 2012. <i>Fiscal Policy in an Unemployment Crisis</i> . Faculty of Economics, University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. This paper argues that the effectiveness of fiscal policy may increase markedly during periods of low nominal interest rates and high, persistent, unemployment. An increase in government spending boosts economic activity and reduces the unemployment rate both in the present and in the future. As a less disconcerting future spurs a rise in private consumption, unemployment falls even further and triggers an additional rise in private demand, and so on. In a stylized model, I show that the marginal impact of government spending on output is equal to the reciprocal of the elasticity of intertemporal substitution. In a more realistic framework, the effect is somewhat attenuated and displays significant nonlinearities with respect to the depth of the crisis as well as the size of the stimulus package. But in a severe recession with an unemployment rate of eight percent or above, the fiscal multiplier is equal to 1.5.
2012	I13	Edlin, Aaron S., and Joseph E. Stiglitz, eds. 2012. <i>The Economists' Voice 2.0: The Financial Crisis, Health Care Reform, and More</i> . New York and Chichester: Columbia University Press. Thirty-two papers, reprinted from the online journal <i>The Economists' Voice</i> , examine recent financial developments. Papers focus on health care reform; financial market regulatory reform; the financial crisis and bailouts; and innovations in policy and business.
2012	I13	Hansen, Gary D., Minchung Hsu, and Junsang Lee. 2012. <i>Health Insurance Reform: The Impact of a Medicare Buy-In</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18529. The steady state general equilibrium and welfare consequences of health insurance reform are evaluated in a calibrated life-cycle economy with incomplete markets and endogenous labor supply. Individuals face uncertainty each period about their future health status, medical expenditures, labor productivity, access to employer provided group health insurance, and the length of their life. In this environment, incomplete markets and adverse selection, which restricts the type of insurance contracts available in equilibrium, creates a potential role for health insurance reform. In particular, we consider a policy reform that would allow older workers (aged 55-64) to purchase insurance similar to Medicare coverage. We find that adverse selection eliminates any market for a Medicare buy-in if it is offered as an unsubsidized option to individual private health insurance. Hence, we compare the equilibrium properties of the current insurance system with those that obtain with an optional buy-in subsidized by the government, as well as with several types of health insurance mandates.
2012	I14 I15	Ajayi, S. Ibi. 2012. "Effects of Macroeconomic Policies on Health." <i>African Development Review/Revue Africaine de Développement</i> , 24(4): 270-78. The paper highlights that macroeconomic policies do not often confer anticipated positive benefits in the desired direction. Indeed, macroeconomic policies may impact health outcomes negatively, create inequality, and some other undesirable effects which may have significant effects on social well-being. While macroeconomic policies can have great impacts on health outcomes, the nature of the impacts of macroeconomic variables on health or proximate determinants of health is complex because they operate through the whole economy with significant lags. As a result of the non-availability of theoretical guidance on the appropriate measurement of health outcomes, the multiplicity of the various indicators gives rise to subjective interpretations of results. There are a number of areas where future research should focus. These include developing a better understanding of the transmission mechanism from macroeconomics policies to health outcome variables, and how macroeconomic policies can be made more effective and minimize the possible negative impacts on health outcomes.
2012	I14	Berik, Gunseli, and Yana van der Meulen Rodgers. 2012. "What's Macroeconomic Policy Got to Do with Gender Inequality? Evidence from Asia." <i>Global Social Policy</i> , 12(2): 183-89.
2012	I25	Dastidar, Sayantan, Sushil Mohan, and Monojit Chatterji. 2012. <i>The relationship between public education expenditure and economic growth: The case of India</i> . Economic Studies, University of Dundee, Dundee Discussion Papers in Economics: 273.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		The paper reviews the theoretical and the empirical case for public investment in education in India. Though the theoretical literature provides a backing for such a policy, the empirical literature fails to find a robust relation between education expenditure and growth. Expenditure on education is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for growth. It seems that the effectiveness of education expenditure depends on the institutional and labour market characteristics of the economy. The effectiveness of education investments also depends on other factors such as trade openness. Due to these aforesaid factors, we argue that the empirical relation between education expenditure and growth for India has been inconsistent.
2012	J12	Bick, Alexander, and Nicola Fuchs-Schündeln. 2012. <i>Taxation and Labor Supply of Married Women across Countries: A Macroeconomic Analysis</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9115. We document contemporaneous differences in the aggregate labor supply of married couples across 19 OECD countries. We quantify the contribution of international differences in non-linear labor income taxes and consumption taxes, as well as male and female wages, to the international differences in the data. Our model replicates the comparatively small differences of married men's hours worked very well. Moreover, taxes and wages account for a large part of the observed substantial differences in married women's labor supply between the US and Western, Eastern, and Northern Europe, but cannot explain the low labor supply of married women in Southern Europe.
2012	K23	Vamvakas, Nancy A. 2012. <i>Europeanizing Greece: The Effects of Ten Years of EU Structural Funds, 1989-1999</i>, European Union Studies. Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press. Examines the changes that the European Union's structural policy made to the Greek administrative and political system in the span of two structural periods--Community Support Framework 1989-93 and Community Support Framework 1994-99. Discusses Europeanization in the case of Greece; Europeanization manifested in legislative reforms; Europeanization as political adaptation to the structural programs, 1989-99; political adaptation and center-periphery politics; and a few tentative conclusions.
2012	N94	Shelburne, Robert. 2012. <i>Restoring Stability to Europe</i>. UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2012_3. The eurozone is in political and economic crisis. This is due to the inadequate design of the institutional structure of the eurozone and to the current poor implementation of macroeconomic policy. In designing the eurozone, well established principles of economics were ignored and major decisions were based primarily upon political considerations. Thus it was only a matter of time before these defects would become apparent. In addressing the current crisis that has developed policy makers have misdiagnosed the causes of the crisis and implemented solutions that are largely counterproductive to solving it. This paper describes the underlying factors that led to the inadequate design and improper macroeconomic response and explains what will be necessary in order to create an institutional structure and macroeconomic policy framework that can restore economic stability and growth to the region.
2012	O18	Baer, Werner, ed. 2012. <i>The Regional Impact of National Policies: The Case of Brazil</i>, Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Twelve papers, based on presentations made at a conference held in Porto de Galinhas, Pernambuco, Brazil, in November 2010, explore how the Brazilian government's general economic policies have influenced the regional distribution of economic growth. Papers discuss the regional impacts of Juscelino Kubitschek's Targets Program; regional imbalances in Brazil according to social inclusion; social programs, industrial deconcentration, and the recent decrease in regional income inequality in Brazil; labor policies in Brazil; the impact of privatization on Brazil's regions; science, technology, and innovation policies in the regional development of Brazil; foreign direct investment in Brazil from a regional perspective; stabilization policies and regional development in Brazil; the use of native forests versus economic growth in Brazil--whether it is possible to reach a balance; regional development and agricultural expansion in Brazil's Legal Amazon--the case of the Mato Grosso frontier; Embrapa--its origins and changes; and the regional impact of federal government programs in Brazil--the case of Rio de Janeiro.
2012	O44	Engwerda, J. C. 2012. <i>Prospects of Tools from Differential Games in the Study Of Macroeconomics of Climate Change</i>. Tilburg University, Center for Economic Research, Discussion Paper: 2012-045. Abstract: In this note we sketch a dynamic framework within which the discussion on the macro economic effects of climate change take place. The problem setting is characterized by scientific uncertainties about the development of climate, potential large economic losses and human beings having their specific features. Some considerations about climate change, macroeconomics and their relationship are given. A characteristic feature of the problem setting is that there are multiple decision makers interacting in a dynamic world with large uncertainties. Problems of this type have been studied extensively by (dynamic) game theory. A rough literature review is provided and some items open for future research are indicated.
2013		
2013	C13	Mittnik, Stefan, and Willi Semmler. 2013. <i>The Real Consequences of Financial Stress</i>. Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2013-011. We introduce a dynamic banking-macro model, which abstains from conventional mean-reversion assumptions and in which--similar to Brunnermeier and Sannikov (2010)--adverse asset-price movements and their impact on risk premia and credit spreads can induce instabilities in the banking sector. To assess such phenomena empirically, we employ a multi-regime vector autoregression (MRVAR) approach rather than conventional linear vector autoregressions. We conduct bivariate empirical analyses, using country-specific financial-stress indices and industrial production, for the U.S., the UK and the four large euro-area countries. Our MRVAR-based impulse-response studies demonstrate that, compared to a linear specification, response profiles are dependent on the current state of the economy as well as the sign and size of shocks. Previous multi-regime-based studies, focusing solely on the regime-dependence of responses, conclude that, during a high-stress period, stress-increasing shocks have more dramatic consequences for economic activity than during low stress. Conducting size-dependent response analysis, we find that this holds only for small shocks and reverses when shocks become sufficiently large to induce immediate regime switches. Our findings also suggest that, in states of high financial stress, large negative shocks to financial-stress have sizeable positive effects on real activity and support the idea of "unconventional" monetary policy measures in cases of extreme financial stress.
2013	E41	Keating, John, and Andrew Lee Smith. 2013. <i>Price Versus Financial Stability: A role for money in Taylor rules?</i>. University of Kansas, Department of Economics, WORKING PAPERS SERIES IN THEORETICAL AND APPLIED ECONOMICS: 201307. This paper analyzes optimal monetary policy in a standard New-Keynesian model augmented with a financial sector. The banks in the model are subject to shocks which impede their ability and willingness to produce financial assets. We show these financial market supply shocks decrease both the natural rates of output and interest. The implication is that an optimizing central bank with real time data on only inflation, output, interest rate spreads and monetary aggregates will respond positively to the growth rate of monetary aggregates which signal movement in the natural rate from these financial shocks. This simple rule is implementable by central banks as it makes the policy instrument a function of only observables and does not require precise knowledge of the model or the parameters. The key is the use of the Divisia monetary aggregate which provides a parameter--and estimation--free approximation to the the true monetary aggregate. We show policy rules reacting to the Divisia monetary

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		aggregate have well-behaved determinacy properties--satisfying a novel Taylor principle for monetary aggregates. Finally, we conclude with a minimax robust policy prescription given the uncertainty surrounding parameters driving the financial and other structural shocks.
2013	F54	Grossman, Richard S. 2013. <i>Wrong: Nine Economic Policy Disasters and What We Can Learn from Them</i>, Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press. Examines nine of the worst economic policy mistakes of the last 250 years in order to learn why these policies were adopted and how they went wrong. Discusses British imperial policy in North America; the first and second banks of the United States; famine in Ireland, 1845-52; German reparations after World War I; Britain's return to the gold standard, 1925-31; the Smoot-Hawley tariff, 1930; Japan's lost decade; the subprime meltdown; the euro; and what we have learned and where do we go from here.
2013	J28	Lechthaler, Wolfgang, and Dennis J. Snower. 2013. <i>Worker Identity, Employment Fluctuations and Stabilization Policy</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9478. This paper provides a model of "social hysteresis," whereby long, deep recessions demotivate workers and thereby lead them to change their work ethic. In switching from a pro-work to an anti-work identity, their incentives to seek and retain work fall and consequently their employment chances fall. In this way, temporary recessions may come to have permanent effects on aggregate employment. We also show that these permanent effects, along with the underlying identity switches, can be avoided through stabilization policy. The size of the government expenditure multiplier can be shown to depend on the composition of identities in the workforce.
2013	N90	Cosgel, Metin M., and Bogac A. Ergene. 2013. <i>The Selection Bias in Court Records: Settlement and Trial in Eighteenth Century Kastamonu</i>. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2013-12. Court records are used extensively in historical research. Preserved as summaries of daily legal proceedings, they give historians a unique opportunity of access to the information about the names, personal characteristics, and socio-economic status of individuals and about the laws, local customs, and legal institutions that were used in resolving disputes. Although researchers have thoroughly discussed the limitations of these records in accurately reflecting court proceedings, the problem of selection bias has not been systematically studied. Since litigants would likely settle disputes in which one side is likely to be a clear winner, the cases that go to trial would likely be the difficult and uncertain ones for which there is greater disagreement, altogether comprising a non-random and unrepresentative subset of all disputes. We study the selection bias in Ottoman courts in the town of Kastamonu in northern Anatolia, from the late seventeenth and the eighteenth centuries. We separate disputes by type and study the distribution of court participants according to size, gender, and religious and socioeconomic status. We run regression analysis to determine the factors affecting the likelihood of cases being tried in court. Our results indicate that the cases that wound up in court were selected systematically. If the selection bias is ignored, research based on Ottoman court records may be seriously flawed in its ability to yield general conclusions.
2013	N90	Cosgel, Metin M., Bogac A. Ergene, and Atabey Kaygun. 2013. <i>A temporal analysis of wealth in eighteenth-century Ottoman Kastamonu</i>. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2013-03. This article studies temporal variations in wealth levels and distribution in an Ottoman context during the eighteenth century. By analysing the probate estate inventories of the Muslim deceased in Kastamonu, located in north-central Anatolia, we demonstrate that real wealth levels generally declined over the course of the century. Our analysis also suggests that the economic conditions of poor men, if not women, deteriorated more so than those of the rich, fuelling growing inequality. The article explores the factors that contributed to these trends and discusses the relevance of our findings for long-term economic development patterns in the region from a comparative perspective.
2013	N90	Cosgel, Metin M., and Bogac A. Ergene. 2013. <i>"Law and Economics" Literature and Ottoman Legal Studies</i>. University of Connecticut, Department of Economics, Working papers: 2013-02. This article considers the relevance of hypotheses developed in the "law and economics" literature regarding settlement/trial decisions in the Ottoman Empire. In particular, it explores the applicability of the "selection principle" and "50 percent plaintiff win-rate" formulated by George Priest and Benjamin Klein. The article also demonstrates how existing research based on Ottoman court records can contribute to the "law and economics" scholarship, which is dominated by research based on modern, Western contexts. The article utilizes the court records from eighteenth-century Kastamonu to make observations about settlement/litigation decisions in an Ottoman context.
2013	R33	Olszewski, Krzysztof. 2013. "The Commercial Real Estate Market, Central Bank Monitoring and Macroprudential Policy." <i>Review of Economic Analysis</i>, 5(2): 213-50. This article reviews the impact of commercial real estate (CRE hereafter) on macrofinancial stability and discusses some ideas on how central banks could deal with the risk that it can impose to the financial stability. First, we present the main features of the CRE market, explain its cycle, and outline risks related to this market. We discuss the relationship between the CRE market and the financial system. For several countries that experienced a CRE crisis, we critically assess the reactions of their central banks. We conclude that the CRE market should be tracked by the central bank and present some ideas for the data collection and details of the analysis of the CRE market. Finally, we provide some suggestions for the macroeconomic and financial stability policies of central banks which should help to reduce risk and enhance the growth of the CRE market.

Table E60.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other*
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C02	Mathematical Methods
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D51	Exchange and Production Economies

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F19	Trade: Other
F22	International Migration
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G35	Payout Policy
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I19	Health: Other
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I24	Education and Inequality
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K41	Litigation Process
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M21	Business Economics
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O22	Project Analysis
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E60: Balance of Links

346	Links in 2005
116	New links in 2006-2013
360	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E60 is equal to 4.9 AS.
 Общий объем раздела E60 — 4,9 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E60.E.

E61 Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination¹

Table E61.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	20	35	15	1.75	0.61	0.52	General Economics and Teaching
B	30	70	40	2.33	0.91	1.04	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	137	247	110	1.8	4.18	3.65	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	160	363	203	2.27	4.88	5.37	Microeconomics
E	2,097	3,977	1,880	1.9	63.95	58.85	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	257	517	260	2.01	7.84	7.65	International Economics
G	6	160	154	26.67	0.18	2.37	Financial Economics
H	188	452	264	2.4	5.73	6.69	Public Economics
I	21	62	41	2.95	0.64	0.92	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	75	150	75	2	2.29	2.22	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	7	12	5	1.71	0.21	0.18	Law and Economics
L	17	61	44	3.59	0.52	0.90	Industrial Organization
M	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	16	44	28	2.75	0.49	0.65	Economic History
O	121	355	234	2.93	3.69	5.25	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	90	164	74	1.82	2.74	2.43	Economic Systems
Q	25	50	25	2	0.76	0.74	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	8	29	21	3.63	0.24	0.43	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	2	8	6	4	0.06	0.12	Other Special Topics
S	3,279	6,758	3,479	2.06	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E61.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	18	30	12	1.67	0.55	0.44	General Economics
A2	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Collective Works
A	20	35	15	1.75	0.61	0.52	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
B1	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	14	27	13	1.93	0.43	0.40	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	4	14	10	3.5	0.12	0.21	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	6	8	2	1.33	0.18	0.12	Economic Methodology
B5	5	16	11	3.2	0.15	0.24	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	30	70	40	2.33	0.91	1.04	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.04	General
C1	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.13	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	4	12	8	3	0.12	0.18	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.12	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.10	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	66	88	22	1.33	2.01	1.30	Econometric Modeling
C6	25	53	28	2.12	0.76	0.78	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	24	51	27	2.13	0.73	0.75	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	10	13	3	1.3	0.30	0.19	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	Design of Experiments
C	137	247	110	1.8	4.18	3.65	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

¹ © American Economic Association (EconLit), 1991—2017.

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	2	34	32	17	0.06	0.50	General
D1	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	5	7	2	1.4	0.15	0.10	Production and Organizations
D3	3	14	11	4.67	0.09	0.21	Distribution
D4	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	6	7	1	1.17	0.18	0.10	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	22	35	13	1.59	0.67	0.52	Welfare Economics
D7	82	180	98	2.2	2.50	2.66	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	29	67	38	2.31	0.88	0.99	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	7	11	4	1.57	0.21	0.16	Intertemporal Choice
D	160	363	203	2.27	4.88	5.37	Microeconomics
E0	13	27	14	2.08	0.40	0.40	General
E1	77	124	47	1.61	2.35	1.83	General Aggregative Models
E2	121	212	91	1.75	3.69	3.14	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	156	313	157	2.01	4.76	4.63	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	44	128	84	2.91	1.34	1.89	Money and Interest Rates
E5	372	688	316	1.85	11.34	10.18	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	1,314	2,485	1,171	1.89	40.07	36.77	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	2,097	3,977	1,880	1.9	63.95	58.85	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	14	19	5	1.36	0.43	0.28	General
F1	26	68	42	2.62	0.79	1.01	Trade
F2	8	22	14	2.75	0.24	0.33	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	116	230	114	1.98	3.54	3.40	International Finance
F4	93	149	56	1.6	2.84	2.20	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	26	26	N	0.00	0.38	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	257	517	260	2.01	7.84	7.65	International Economics
G0	1	67	66	67	0.03	0.99	General
G1	1	28	27	28	0.03	0.41	General Financial Markets
G2	2	55	53	27.5	0.06	0.81	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	2	10	8	5	0.06	0.15	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	6	160	154	26.67	0.18	2.37	Financial Economics
H0	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General
H1	20	38	18	1.9	0.61	0.56	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	29	71	42	2.45	0.88	1.05	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	23	30	7	1.3	0.70	0.44	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	11	20	9	1.82	0.34	0.30	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	27	62	35	2.3	0.82	0.92	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	41	161	120	3.93	1.25	2.38	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	23	39	16	1.7	0.70	0.58	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	13	30	17	2.31	0.40	0.44	Miscellaneous Issues
H	188	452	264	2.4	5.73	6.69	Public Economics
I0	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General
I1	4	15	11	3.75	0.12	0.22	Health
I2	5	12	7	2.4	0.15	0.18	Education and Research Institutions
I3	11	34	23	3.09	0.34	0.50	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	21	62	41	2.95	0.64	0.92	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.04	General
J1	2	10	8	5	0.06	0.15	Demographic Economics
J2	11	25	14	2.27	0.34	0.37	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	11	21	10	1.91	0.34	0.31	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.12	Particular Labor Markets
J5	10	22	12	2.2	0.30	0.33	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	37	57	20	1.54	1.13	0.84	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Labor Standards: National and International
J	75	150	75	2	2.29	2.22	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General
K1	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.10	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	7	12	5	1.71	0.21	0.18	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	3	5	2	1.67	0.09	0.07	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.09	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.07	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	8	38	30	4.75	0.24	0.56	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.03	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	17	61	44	3.59	0.52	0.90	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
N1	12	24	12	2	0.37	0.36	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.10	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.13	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Regional and Urban History
N	16	44	28	2.75	0.49	0.65	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	52	137	85	2.63	1.59	2.03	Economic Development
O2	29	101	72	3.48	0.88	1.49	Development Planning and Policy
O3	10	24	14	2.4	0.30	0.36	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	22	71	49	3.23	0.67	1.05	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	8	22	14	2.75	0.24	0.33	Economywide Country Studies
O	121	355	234	2.93	3.69	5.25	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	15	42	27	2.8	0.46	0.62	Capitalist Systems
P2	52	81	29	1.56	1.59	1.20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	16	32	16	2	0.49	0.47	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	3	5	2	1.67	0.09	0.07	Other Economic Systems
P5	4	4	0	1	0.12	0.06	Comparative Economic Systems
P	90	164	74	1.82	2.74	2.43	Economic Systems
Q0	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.13	General
Q1	5	7	2	1.4	0.15	0.10	Agriculture
Q2	11	14	3	1.27	0.34	0.21	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.09	Energy
Q5	3	12	9	4	0.09	0.18	Environmental Economics
Q	25	50	25	2	0.76	0.74	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	4	12	8	3	0.12	0.18	General Regional Economics
R2	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Household Analysis
R3	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.10	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.09	Regional Government Analysis
R	8	29	21	3.63	0.24	0.43	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	2	8	6	4	0.06	0.12	Other Special Topics
S	3,279	6,758	3,479	2.06	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E61.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	13	20	7	1.54	0.4	0.3	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	3	5	2	1.67	0.09	0.07	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Sociology of Economics
A22	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A31	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Collected Writings of Individuals
B12	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B20	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	8	19	11	2.38	0.24	0.28	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B25	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.06	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	4	14	10	3.5	0.12	0.21	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	6	8	2	1.33	0.18	0.12	Economic Methodology
B52	5	8	3	1.6	0.15	0.12	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C00	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C11	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Bayesian Analysis: General
C22	4	5	1	1.25	0.12	0.07	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C30	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	2	6	4	3	0.06	0.09	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C40	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C43	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C50	6	7	1	1.17	0.18	0.1	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	5	11	6	2.2	0.15	0.16	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	13	19	6	1.46	0.4	0.28	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	42	50	8	1.19	1.28	0.74	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.04	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	14	30	16	2.14	0.43	0.44	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	4	11	7	2.75	0.12	0.16	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.1	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C68	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C70	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.12	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Cooperative Games
C72	8	20	12	2.5	0.24	0.3	Noncooperative Games
C73	10	18	8	1.8	0.3	0.27	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.06	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	6	8	2	1.33	0.18	0.12	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
D00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Microeconomics: General
D02	1	13	12	13	0.03	0.19	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D11	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.04	Consumer Economics: Theory
D21	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.04	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.04	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	3	13	10	4.33	0.09	0.19	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D43	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D50	4	4	0	1	0.12	0.06	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D58	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	6	8	2	1.33	0.18	0.12	Welfare Economics: General
D61	6	8	2	1.33	0.18	0.12	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	5	6	1	1.2	0.15	0.09	Externalities
D63	5	12	7	2.4	0.15	0.18	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D70	6	6	0	1	0.18	0.09	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	4	6	2	1.5	0.12	0.09	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	33	98	65	2.97	1.01	1.45	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	6	10	4	1.67	0.18	0.15	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	4	5	1	1.25	0.12	0.07	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	29	55	26	1.9	0.88	0.81	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D81	4	9	5	2.25	0.12	0.13	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	6	18	12	3	0.18	0.27	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	8	20	12	2.5	0.24	0.3	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	11	18	7	1.64	0.34	0.27	Expectations; Speculations
D90	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	4	8	4	2	0.12	0.12	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.06	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	10	13	3	1.3	0.3	0.19	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	8	9	1	1.13	0.24	0.13	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	18	45	27	2.5	0.55	0.67	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	26	35	9	1.35	0.79	0.52	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	24	34	10	1.42	0.73	0.5	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.09	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	11	20	9	1.82	0.34	0.3	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	13	19	6	1.46	0.4	0.28	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	2	26	24	13	0.06	0.38	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	91	125	34	1.37	2.78	1.85	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.1	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E27	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.1	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	3	10	7	3.33	0.09	0.15	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	109	181	72	1.66	3.32	2.68	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	39	108	69	2.77	1.19	1.6	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	4	13	9	3.25	0.12	0.19	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	7	10	3	1.43	0.21	0.15	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	6	9	3	1.5	0.18	0.13	Demand for Money
E42	16	41	25	2.56	0.49	0.61	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	9	24	15	2.67	0.27	0.36	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	5	42	37	8.4	0.15	0.62	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	11	23	12	2.09	0.34	0.34	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	11	23	12	2.09	0.34	0.34	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	242	432	190	1.79	7.38	6.39	Monetary Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E58	108	210	102	1.94	3.29	3.11	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	13	37	24	2.85	0.4	0.55	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	1,004	1,778	774	1.77	30.62	26.31	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	134	292	158	2.18	4.09	4.32	Fiscal Policy
E63	111	234	123	2.11	3.39	3.46	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	6	23	17	3.83	0.18	0.34	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	34	80	46	2.35	1.04	1.18	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	12	39	27	3.25	0.37	0.58	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Global Outlook
F02	13	18	5	1.38	0.4	0.27	International Economic Order
F12	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	9	18	9	2	0.27	0.27	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	3	12	9	4	0.09	0.18	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	8	30	22	3.75	0.24	0.44	Economic Integration
F16	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.04	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F18	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Trade and Environment
F19	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Trade: Other
F20	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.12	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	International Migration
F23	3	8	5	2.67	0.09	0.12	Multinational Firms; International Business
F31	19	38	19	2	0.58	0.56	Foreign Exchange
F32	6	23	17	3.83	0.18	0.34	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	53	91	38	1.72	1.62	1.35	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	8	18	10	2.25	0.24	0.27	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.1	Foreign Aid
F36	29	46	17	1.59	0.88	0.68	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F40	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	33	53	20	1.61	1.01	0.78	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	56	86	30	1.54	1.71	1.27	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
G00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Financial Economics: General
G15	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	International Financial Markets
G28	2	28	26	14	0.06	0.41	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G31	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
H00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Public Economics: General
H10	5	7	2	1.4	0.15	0.1	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	15	30	15	2	0.46	0.44	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	5	16	11	3.2	0.15	0.24	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	10	22	12	2.2	0.3	0.33	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	7	13	6	1.86	0.21	0.19	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.1	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.1	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H27	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H30	13	16	3	1.23	0.4	0.24	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	7	11	4	1.57	0.21	0.16	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.04	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	5	6	1	1.2	0.15	0.09	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	5	9	4	1.8	0.15	0.13	Public Goods
H42	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H50	13	31	18	2.38	0.4	0.46	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.06	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H54	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	6	14	8	2.33	0.18	0.21	Social Security and Public Pensions
H60	14	34	20	2.43	0.43	0.5	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	9	32	23	3.56	0.27	0.47	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	11	37	26	3.36	0.34	0.55	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	7	52	45	7.43	0.21	0.77	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	6	8	2	1.33	0.18	0.12	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H72	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.04	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	State and Local Borrowing
H77	12	22	10	1.83	0.37	0.33	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H81	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Governmental Property
H87	11	19	8	1.73	0.34	0.28	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I11	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Health Production
I18	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.13	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Analysis of Education
I22	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Education: Government Policy
I30	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.09	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	3	7	4	2.33	0.09	0.1	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	3	6	3	2	0.09	0.09	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	4	15	11	3.75	0.12	0.22	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J11	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J14	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J20	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.04	Labor Demand
J24	5	13	8	2.6	0.15	0.19	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J30	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	5	11	6	2.2	0.15	0.16	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J38	4	5	1	1.25	0.12	0.07	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	3	5	2	1.67	0.09	0.07	Labor Contracts
J50	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	8	11	3	1.38	0.24	0.16	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J53	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J60	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J63	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	28	35	7	1.25	0.85	0.52	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.09	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.1	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J83	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
K00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Law and Economics: General
K10	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K39	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K42	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.07	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L14	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L23	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Organization of Production
L33	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.07	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L40	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L50	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	4	26	22	6.5	0.12	0.38	Economics of Regulation
L52	2	9	7	4.5	0.06	0.13	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L59	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L60	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.04	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
M13	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	New Firms; Startups
M14	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
N10	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	5	7	2	1.4	0.15	0.1	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N14	4	6	2	1.5	0.12	0.09	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N31	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N42	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N44	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
O10	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.07	Economic Development: General
O11	26	54	28	2.08	0.79	0.8	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.07	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	4	9	5	2.25	0.12	0.13	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	7	15	8	2.14	0.21	0.22	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	2	27	25	13.5	0.06	0.4	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.07	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	7	14	7	2	0.21	0.21	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	4	7	3	1.75	0.12	0.1	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	6	25	19	4.17	0.18	0.37	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	19	60	41	3.16	0.58	0.89	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O30	5	11	6	2.2	0.15	0.16	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.04	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O38	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.1	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	8	23	15	2.88	0.24	0.34	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	8	12	4	1.5	0.24	0.18	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Monetary Growth Models
O47	5	29	24	5.8	0.15	0.43	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O51	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	6	9	3	1.5	0.18	0.13	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O55	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
P11	2	5	3	2.5	0.06	0.07	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P16	11	34	23	3.09	0.34	0.5	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	23	31	8	1.35	0.7	0.46	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P24	13	23	10	1.77	0.4	0.34	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P27	13	15	2	1.15	0.4	0.22	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P31	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	3	11	8	3.67	0.09	0.16	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	10	11	1	1.1	0.3	0.16	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P41	3	4	1	1.33	0.09	0.06	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P50	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.04	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.12	Sustainable Development
Q17	2	2	0	1	0.06	0.03	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	3	3	0	1	0.09	0.04	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q25	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q28	8	8	0	1	0.24	0.12	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q38	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q43	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	Energy: Government Policy
Q56	2	3	1	1.5	0.06	0.04	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q58	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.06	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.1	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R23	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R53	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	2	4	2	2	0.06	0.06	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z13	2	7	5	3.5	0.06	0.1	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	3,279	6,379	3,100	1.95	100	94.4	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E61.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A32	1	0.01	Collective Volumes
B00	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B13	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B24	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B50	3	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B53	3	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B59	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C01	1	0.01	Econometrics
C14	4	0.06	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	2	0.03	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C21	3	0.04	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C25	4	0.06	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C31	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C44	2	0.03	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C54	1	0.01	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C90	2	0.03	Design of Experiments: General
C93	1	0.01	Field Experiments
D04	20	0.3	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D14	1	0.01	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D30	1	0.01	Distribution: General

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D44	2	0.03	Auctions
D51	1	0.01	Exchange and Production Economies
D64	1	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy
D80	2	0.03	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
E02	10	0.15	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E26	2	0.03	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E69	2	0.03	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F10	2	0.03	Trade: General
F29	2	0.03	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	4	0.06	International Finance: General
F37	3	0.04	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F44	2	0.03	International Business Cycles
F50	1	0.01	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	3	0.04	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F53	4	0.06	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F55	18	0.27	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F68	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
G01	66	0.98	Financial Crises
G10	6	0.09	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	2	0.03	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	4	0.06	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	1	0.01	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	4	0.06	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G18	7	0.1	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G21	25	0.37	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	1	0.01	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	1	0.01	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G35	1	0.01	Payout Policy
G38	4	0.06	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H12	1	0.01	Crisis Management
H22	3	0.04	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H26	1	0.01	Tax Evasion
H43	3	0.04	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	1	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H56	4	0.06	National Security and War
H68	6	0.09	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H71	2	0.03	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H80	1	0.01	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H83	6	0.09	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I10	2	0.03	Health: General
I20	1	0.01	Education and Research Institutions: General
I23	5	0.07	Higher Education; Research Institutions
J08	3	0.04	Labor Economics Policies
J13	5	0.07	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J18	2	0.03	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J26	1	0.01	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J44	1	0.01	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	1	0.01	Public Sector Labor Markets
J48	1	0.01	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J52	6	0.09	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J80	1	0.01	Labor Standards: General
J88	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Public Policy
L21	1	0.01	Business Objectives of the Firm
L25	2	0.03	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	2	0.03	Entrepreneurship
L53	1	0.01	Enterprise Policy
L83	1	0.01	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L86	1	0.01	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
N01	1	0.01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N17	2	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	3	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	4	0.06	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N41	4	0.06	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N47	1	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N94	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
O22	2	0.03	Project Analysis
O24	6	0.09	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	1	0.01	Industrial Policy
O31	1	0.01	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O43	6	0.09	Institutions and Growth
O53	2	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	4	0.06	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O57	3	0.04	Comparative Studies of Countries
P14	1	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P25	3	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	4	0.06	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P28	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P36	1	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	2	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P47	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
Q12	1	0.01	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q15	1	0.01	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q40	1	0.01	Energy: General
Q51	1	0.01	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	1	0.01	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q54	3	0.04	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
R15	1	0.01	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R20	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	1	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R31	4	0.06	Housing Supply and Markets
R38	3	0.04	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R51	1	0.01	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
Z12	1	0.01	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	379	5.6	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(66), G21(25), D04(20), F55(18), E02(10), G18(7), G10(6), H68(6), H83(6), J52(6), O24(6), O43(6), I23(5), J13(5), C14(4), C25(4), F30(4), F53(4), G12(4), G14(4), G38(4), H56(4), N21(4), N41(4), O54(4), P26(4), R31(4), B50(3), B53(3), C21(3), F37(3), F51(3), H22(3), H43(3), J08(3), N20(3), O57(3), P25(3), Q54(3), R38(3), C15(2), C44(2), C90(2), D44(2), D80(2), E26(2), E69(2), F10(2), F29(2), F44(2), G11(2), H71(2), I10(2), J18(2), L25(2), L26(2), N17(2), O22(2), O53(2), P37(2), A32(1), B00(1), B13(1), B24(1), B51(1), B59(1), C01(1), C31(1), C54(1), C93(1), D14(1), D30(1), D51(1), D64(1), F50(1), F60(1), F62(1), F68(1), G13(1), G22(1), G23(1), G35(1), H12(1), H26(1), H44(1), H80(1), I20(1), J26(1), J44(1), J45(1), J48(1), J80(1), J88(1), L21(1), L53(1), L83(1), L86(1), N01(1), N47(1), N94(1), O25(1), O31(1), P14(1), P28(1), P36(1), P47(1), Q12(1), Q15(1), Q40(1), Q51(1), Q52(1), R15(1), R20(1), R21(1), R51(1), Z12(1).

Table E61.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B53	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
C15	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
C21	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3
F37	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
F51	1	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
F53	2	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
F55	2	4	2	3	0	2	5	0	18

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
G10	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	3	6
G21	1	3	0	2	4	2	3	10	25
G22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G35	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G38	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	4
H43	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
H83	2	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	6
I23	2	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	5
J13	4	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	5
J52	2	3	0	0	0	1	0	0	6
O22	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
B00	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C25	0	1	2	0	0	1	0	0	4
D14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F29	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
F30	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	1	4
G14	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
G18	0	2	0	3	1	0	1	0	7
H22	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
H56	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
J08	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0	3
J18	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
P14	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	3
Q52	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R31	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	4
C14	0	0	1	0	0	2	1	0	4
C31	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N17	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
O54	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	0	4
P36	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B24	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B50	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
C90	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
D64	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D80	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
F50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	6	11	5	16	28	66
H68	0	0	0	1	4	0	0	1	6
I10	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
J44	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J80	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J88	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L26	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
N01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N21	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4
N41	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
O24	0	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	6
P26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	3	4
P37	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
R20	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R21	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B59	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C01	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C54	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C93	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D04	0	0	0	0	3	1	10	6	20
E02	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	4	10
E69	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
F10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
G12	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4
I20	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O53	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
O57	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
Q40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q54	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
A32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
H26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H71	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
O31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	4	6
R15	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G11	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
G23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L25	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
L53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
N47	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N94	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
G13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
J45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L86	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
R38	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
R51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	18	15	5	22	14	10	15	17	116

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E61.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B53	Basse, Tobias. 2006. "An Austrian Version of the Lucas Critique." <i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i>, 9(1): 15-26.
2006	C15	Liu, Philip. 2006. <i>GAINS FROM COMMITMENT POLICY FOR A SMALL OPEN ECONOMY: THE CASE OF NEW ZEALAND</i>. Australian National University, Centre for Applied Macroeconomic Analysis, CAMA Working Papers. The importance of the time-consistency problem depends critically on the model one is working with and its parameterizations. This paper attempts to quantify the magnitude of stabilization bias for a small open economy using an empirically estimated micro-founded dynamic stochastic general equilibrium model. The resultant model is used to investigate the degree to which precommitment policy can improve welfare. Rather than presenting a point estimate of the welfare gain measures, the paper maps out the entire distribution of the welfare gain using the Bayesian posterior distribution of the model's parameters. The welfare improvement is an increasing function of the weight the central bank places on exchange rate variability. However, there is no simple relationship between the gains from precommitment and the degree of openness of the economy.
2006	C21	CV; Meghir, Costas. 2006. "Dynamic Models for Policy Evaluation." In <i>Advances in Economics and Econometrics: Theory and Applications, Ninth World Congress. Volume 2</i>, ed. Richard Blundell, Whitney K. Newey and Torsten Persson, 255-78. Econometric Society Monographs, no. 42. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2006	C21	CV; Altonji, Joseph G. 2006. "Discussion of 'Dynamic Models for Policy Evaluation' and 'Microeconomic Search-Matching Models and Matched Employer-Employee Data'." In <i>Advances in Economics and Econometrics: Theory and Applications, Ninth World Congress. Volume 2</i>, ed. Richard Blundell, Whitney K. Newey and Torsten Persson, 311-21. Econometric Society Monographs, no. 42. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2006	F37 F53 G38 H43 H83 O22	Schouwstra, Marije, and Michael Ellman. 2006. <i>A New Explanatory Model for Policy Analysis and Evaluation</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 06-063/2. This model of policy evaluation has been developed to identify factors that cause policy outcomes to diverge from the intended results. In this model the explanatory factors may be inherent to the conceptual and institutional framework to which policy makers adhere, or they may be 'real world' factors such as badly-defined performance indicators or cyclical economic problems. This model can be used by scholars for analyzing and evaluating government policies and the policies of international organizations and by policy makers to improve their policies. The model can also be used for cross-country comparisons to establish why a certain policy works in one country or situation and why it does not work in another country or situation.
2006	F37	Bernal, Oscar. 2006. <i>Do interactions between political authorities and central banks influence FX interventions? Evidence from Japan</i>. Université libre de Bruxelles, Department of Applied Economics (DULBEA), Working Papers DULBEA: 06-03.RS. In the United States, Japan and the Euro Zone, FX interventions are institutionally decided by specific political authorities and implemented by central banks on their behalf. Bearing in mind that these specific political authorities and central banks might not necessarily pursue the same exchange rates objectives, the model proposed in this paper takes account explicitly of this institutional organisation to examine its effects on FX intervention activity. The empirical relevance of our theoretical model is assessed by developing a friction model on the Japanese experience between 1991 and 2004 which reveals how the magnitude of that country's FX interventions is the outcome of the Japanese Ministry of Finance's trade-off between attaining its own exchange rate target and one of the Bank of Japan's.
2006	F51	Viktorova, Dana. 2006. "Risks of an Inconsistency between the Fiscal Policy and the External Balance in a Short Term Period within the Context of the Maastricht Criteria--A Focus on the Czech Republic." <i>Ekonomie a Management</i>, 9(4): 5-26. The article tried to analyze the relation between the fiscal policy attitude and the external balance in the Czech Republic within the context of the Maastricht criteria. The article explores what is the impact of budget deficit decrease on the exchange rate development. We analyzed the effect of public finance consolidation on exchange rate development based on the current econometric approach using vector autoregression modelling amended by the impulse-response functions. This issue is based on the theoretical approach

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		exploring the relationship between the fiscal policy attitude and the exchange rate development, revealing the contributions of the direct and indirect channel of the budget deficit decrease. Results of the carried out estimations proved that it is not possible to take into account purely statistical point of view. We closed the article with answering a key question--the dominance of the direct channel in the Czech economy might cause that a fiscal policy consolidation leads to the exchange rate depreciation and thus the Czech Republic might fail to meet Maastricht criteria on the exchange rate stability.
2006	F53	THE SAME AS F37 Schouwstra, Marije, and Michael Ellman. 2006. <i>A New Explanatory Model for Policy Analysis and Evaluation</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 06-063/2.
2006	F55	Jonung, Lars. 2006. "Comments on J. Christl: 'Regional Currency Arrangements: Insights from Europe.'" <i>International Economics and Economic Policy</i> , 3(3-4): 221-24.
2006	F55	Christl, Josef. 2006. "Regional Currency Arrangements: Insights from Europe." <i>International Economics and Economic Policy</i> , 3(3-4): 209-19. This paper focuses on the requirements and features of a successful monetary union on the basis of the optimum currency area theory, the "logical roadmap" for integration as proposed by Balassa as well as the economic and institutional framework of the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The analysis suggests that monetary union is contingent upon high economic integration and strong political commitment. However, political union is not an ex-ante requirement. Outside factors such as systemic shocks and globalization seem to speed up the pooling of sovereignty in the economic domain. A firm commitment to stability-oriented monetary and fiscal policies is a precondition for gaining credibility and trust within and outside a monetary union. Last, but not least, convergence criteria, fiscal rules and strong institutions are necessary to help ensure and monitor the participants' compliance. However, the European experience is not a blueprint for regional integration that can be directly and entirely applied to other regions.
2006	G10 G21 G22	CV: Popa, Cristian. 2006. "CEEC Financial Sector Issues and Macroeconomic Policy: A Perspective from across Countries." In <i>Financial Development, Integration and Stability: Evidence from Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe</i> , ed. Klaus Liebscher, Josef Christl, Peter Mooslechner and Doris Ritzberger-Grunwald, 70-79. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	G35 I23	CV: Gravelle, Jane G. 2006. "Presidential Address: The Intersection between Academic Research and Economic Policy Making." In <i>Proceedings: Ninety-eighth Annual Conference on Taxation, Miami, Florida, November 17-19, 2005, and Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the National Tax Association, Thursday, November 17, 2005</i> , ed. John Diamond, 3-9. Washington, D.C.: National Tax Association.
2006	G38	THE SAME AS F37 Schouwstra, Marije, and Michael Ellman. 2006. <i>A New Explanatory Model for Policy Analysis and Evaluation</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 06-063/2.
2006	H43	THE SAME AS F37 Schouwstra, Marije, and Michael Ellman
2006	H83	THE SAME AS F37 Schouwstra, Marije, and Michael Ellman
2006	I23	CV: Diop, Abdoulaye. 2006. "The Importance of Research for Economic Policy: The Case of Senegal: Keynote Address." In <i>Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 2006: Growth and Integration</i> , ed. Francois Bourguignon and Boris Pleskovic, 25-27. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	I23	THE SAME AS G35 CV: Gravelle, Jane G. 2006. "Presidential Address: The Intersection between Academic Research and Economic Policy Making."
2006	J13	DE LA CROIX, David, and Axel GOSSERIES. 2006. <i>Population policy through tradable procreation entitlements</i> . Université catholique de Louvain, Center for Operations Research and Econometrics (CORE), CORE Discussion Papers: 2006081. Tradable permits are now widely used to control pollution. We investigate the implications of setting up such a system in another area population control, either domestically or at the global level. We first generalize the framework with both tradable procreation allowances and tradable procreation exemptions, in order to tackle both over- and under-population problems. The implications of procreation rights for income inequality and education are contrasted. We decompose the scheme's impact on redistribution into three effects, one of them, the tradability effect, entails the following: with procreation exemptions or expensive enough procreation allowances, redistribution benefits the poor. In contrast, cheap procreation allowances redistribute resources to the rich. As far as human capital is concerned, natalist policy worsens the average education level of the next generation, while population control enhances it. If procreation rights are granted to countries in proportion to existing fertility levels (grandfathering) instead of being allocated equally, population control can be made even more redistributive. Our exploratory analysis suggests that procreation entitlements offer a promising tool to control population without necessarily leading to problematic distributive impact, especially at the global level.
2006	J13	DE LA CROIX, David, and Axel GOSSERIES. 2006. <i>Procreation, migration and tradable quotas</i> . Université catholique de Louvain, Center for Operations Research and Econometrics (CORE), CORE Discussion Papers: 2006098. First, we briefly discuss the very idea of tradable quotas, looking at a set of cases in which it has been proposed (but not implemented) outside the realm of pollution control of natural resources management. Next we study a proposal of tradable procreation quotas. We generalize Boulding's 1964 idea and discuss a full scheme able to deal both with under and over procreation. We then look more specifically at three effects of the scheme on income inequalities: differential productivity effect, differential fertility effect and tradability effect. Finally, we consider the migration dimension and discuss two possible schemes: (1) a domestic scheme of tradable emigration quotas among skilled people, serving as a possible alternative to a Baghwati tax (with different properties); (2) a regional or global scheme of tradable immigration quotas of unskilled workers in rich countries, serving as a "burden sharing" mechanism. Special attention is given to some conjectures regarding the impact on education and average income back in the (poor) countries of origin.
2006	J52	Heise, Arne. 2006. "Market Constellations and Macroeconomic Policymaking: Institutional Impacts on Economic Performance." <i>Intereconomics/Review of European Economic Policy</i> , 41(5): 272-81. The following article presents a broad outline of a market participation theory of economic policy and attempts to determine how macroeconomic demand management can be used to influence market constellations. On that basis it then inquires into how far macroeconomic governance can be used to explain the different growth and employment performances of selected EU countries.
2006	J52	Acocella, N., G. Di Bartolomeo, and Andrew Hughes Hallett. 2006. "Controllability in Policy Games: Policy Neutrality and the Theory of Economic Policy Revisited." <i>Computational Economics</i> , 28(2): 91-112. Issues of policy effectiveness and policy neutrality are widespread in the economic literature. They have been raised in a number of specific contexts over the past 20 years, most notably with reference to monetary policy. However, the general conditions which ensure the non-neutrality of any

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		or all the policy instruments available to a policymaker in a strategic context still remain to be derived. To do that, this paper provides a generalization of the classical theory of economic policy developed by Tinbergen, Theil and others to a strategic environment. Computational algorithms, so that neutrality and controllability can be tested in practice, are given. We show that many of the standard policy neutrality propositions of monetary theory and in wage bargaining models then drop out as special cases of our encompassing approach but with much simpler interpretations.
2006	O22	THE SAME AS F37 Schouwstra, Marije, and Michael Ellman. 2006. <i>A New Explanatory Model for Policy Analysis and Evaluation</i> . Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 06-063/2.
2007		
2007	B00	Frey, Bruno S., Silke Humbert, and Friedrich Schneider. 2007. "Was denken deutsche Ökonomen? Eine empirische Auswertung einer Internetbefragung unter den Mitgliedern des Vereins für Socialpolitik im Sommer 2006. (With English summary.)" <i>Perspektiven der Wirtschaftspolitik</i> , 8(4): 359-77. This article presents the results of a survey among the members of the "Verein für Socialpolitik", the association of German speaking economists, containing questions on schools of thought, economic role models and policy issues. A probit analysis is used to identify to what extent ideological preferences or personal facts determine the respondent's opinion. Some of the questions were already asked a quarter of a century ago so that it is possible to track the changes in view among economists. One of the most important findings is that neoclassical economics has become more strongly accepted.
2007	C25	RAULT, Christophe, Ana Maria SOVA, and Robert SOVA. 2007. <i>The Endogeneity of Association Agreements and their Impact on Trade for Eastern Countries: Empirical Evidence for Romania</i> . William Davidson Institute at the University of Michigan Stephen M. Ross Business School, William Davidson Institute Working Papers Series: wp868. The main goal of regionalization is the creation of free trade areas and the guarantee for countries to accede to a widened market. Many studies dealing with the effects of regional free trade agreements on trade flows already exist in the economic literature and the explosion of regional agreements among nations has recently stressed the key role of regionalization. However, the effects of agreements on trade have not yet been clearly determined in those studies. Our research in this paper aims at reassessing the genuine role of associations. For this matter, we particularly study the association of Romania with European Union countries. Our econometric analysis based on qualitative choice models highlights in particular why European countries chose to conclude an association agreement with Romania, and stresses the fact that European Union countries select endogenously the conclusion of association agreements. We also find a 0.29 positive impact of the association agreement on Romanian export performances.
2007	D14	CV: Montgomerie, Johnna. 2007. "The Logic of Neo-liberalism and the Political Economy of Consumer Debt-Led Growth." In <i>Neo-liberalism, State Power and Global Governance</i> , ed. Simon Lee and Stephen McBride, 157-72. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	F29	Jha, Raghendra, and T. Palanivel. 2007. <i>Resource Augmentation for Meeting the Millennium Development Goals in the Asia Pacific Region</i> . Australian National University, Economics RSPAS, Departmental Working Papers. This paper examines whether the resource positions of the developing countries in the Asia Pacific region and the support they are receiving from donor countries are adequate to ensure that the MDG will be attained by 2015. It begins by examining the extant record of economic growth and emphasises the need for higher economic growth in order to accelerate the pace of poverty reduction. It argues that neither the level of economic growth nor its current structure can ensure that MDG1 is attained by 2015. The paper argues that domestic savings and investment rates in most large developing countries in the Asia Pacific region are not high enough for growth rates to rise high enough to ensure that MDG1 (halving poverty measured at \$1 PPP per capita over the period 1990-2015) is attained. Further, the ICOR in most of these countries has been stagnant or rising in many of these countries so that it would be unrealistic to expect sharp enough rises in the productivity of capital to ensure that existing investment rates can ensure that MDG1 is attained by 2015. The paper then examines some of the reasons for this lacklustre performance. Tax revenues have been stagnant and public expenditures on education and health have been low whereas many developing countries in the Asia Pacific region bear substantial burdens of debt servicing. Many of these countries also face considerable capital flight, exacerbating already tentative external situations. Furthermore whereas the current outlook for FDI looks promising for some Asian countries, international aid has been stagnant and in, many cases, net financial flows into developing countries has been negative. The paper then considers avenues for increasing the resource base for these countries. It considers a variety of measures including tax reform and expenditure switching policies. It advances policies to reduce capital flight and argues that international debt reduction should accompany any policy to increase international aid to the developing countries of the Asia Pacific region. It lists a number of additional sources of multilateral aid that could replenish developing country resources but argues that measures to increase the absorptive capacity of developing countries as well as reduction in the volatility of aid must accompany to increase international aid. Further, increases in international aid should ensure that the real exchange rates of the recipient countries should not rise. If the real exchange rates were to rise, some of these countries could be exposed to Dutch disease type of phenomena.
2007	F30	Wagner, Wolf. 2007. "International Risk Sharing and Government Moral Hazard." <i>Open Economies Review</i> , 18(5): 577-98. This paper analyzes incentive problems caused by international risk sharing. They arise because international risk sharing contributes to the insurance of domestic consumption and thus lowers governments' incentives to increase output. We show that the resulting distortions can lead to substantial efficiency losses. Complete risk sharing is, therefore, undesirable and the optimal degree of risk sharing may be low. Furthermore, we show that households' risk sharing decisions are socially inefficient and are effectively maximizing government moral hazard. As a result, financial innovation and integration may reduce welfare by increasing households' risk sharing opportunities.
2007	G14	Kuttner, Kenneth N., and Adam S. Posen. 2007. <i>Do Markets Care Who Chairs the Central Bank?</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13101. This paper assesses the effects of central bank governor appointments on financial market expectations of monetary policy. To measure these effects, we assemble a new dataset of appointment announcements from 15 countries, and conduct an event study analysis on exchange rates, bond yields, and stock prices. The analysis reveals a significant reaction of exchange rates and bond yields to unexpected appointments. The reactions are not unidirectional, and thus do not suggest new governors suffer from a generic credibility problem. Federal Reserve chairman appointments stand out in terms of their unusually pronounced effects on financial markets.
2007	G18	CV: Eatwell, John. 2007. "Risk Management and Systemic Risk." In <i>Transition and Beyond: Essays in Honor of Mario Nuti</i> , ed. Saul Estrin, Grzegorz W. Kolodko and Milica Uvalic, 247-62. Studies in Economic Transition. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2007	G18	Lorenzoni, Guido. 2007. <i>Inefficient Credit Booms</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13639. This paper studies the welfare properties of competitive equilibria in an economy with financial frictions hit by aggregate shocks.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		In particular, it shows that competitive financial contracts can result in excessive borrowing ex ante and excessive volatility ex post. Even though, from a first-best perspective the equilibrium always displays under-borrowing, from a second-best point of view excessive borrowing can arise. The inefficiency is due to the combination of limited commitment in financial contracts and the fact that asset prices are determined in a spot market. This generates a pecuniary externality that is not internalized in private contracts. The model provides a framework to evaluate preventive policies which can be used during a credit boom to reduce the expected costs of a financial crisis.
2007	H22	Nicodeme, Gaetan. 2007. <i>Do Large Companies Have Lower Effective Corporate Tax Rates? A European Survey</i>. Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Solvay Business School, Centre Emile Bernheim (CEB), Working Papers CEB: 07-001.RS. The current debate in corporate taxation is focusing on leveling the tax playing field within the European Union for companies operating across-countries. However, tax burdens could also vary with the size of companies within the same country, raising the question whether large companies pay their share of the burden. This paper uses firm-level data for 21 European countries between 1992 and 2004. The paper finds a robust negative correlation between the number of employees and the effective tax burden of companies. This result tends to validate theories arguing that large companies may enjoy a lower tax burden. As a caveat, using total assets as size variable produces a positive relationship. This relationship is however less robust and less economically significant.
2007	H22	Boyce, James K. 2007. <i>Public finance, aid and post-conflict recovery</i>. University of Massachusetts Amherst, Department of Economics, Working Papers. In the wake of violent conflict, a key element of building a durable peace is building a state with the ability to collect and manage public resources. To implement peace accords and provide public services, the government must be able to collect revenue, allocate resources, and manage expenditure in a manner that is regarded by its citizens as effective and equitable. This paper addresses eight key issues related to this challenge. The first four pertain to resource mobilization: (i) How should distributional impacts enter into revenue policies? (ii) How can postwar external assistance do more to prime the pump of domestic revenue capacity? (iii) Should macroeconomic strictures prescribed for economic stabilization be relaxed to foster political stabilization? (iv) How should the benefits of external resources be weighed against their costs? The second four issues relate to the expenditure side of public finance: (i) How should the dynamics of conflict be factored into public spending policies? (ii) Can the pathologies of a 'dual public sector' - one funded and managed by the government, the other by the aid donors - be surmounted by channeling external resources through the government, with dual-control oversight mechanisms to reduce corruption? (iii) How should long-term fiscal sustainability enter into short-term expenditure decisions? (iv) Lastly, is there scope for more innovative solutions to postwar legacies of external debts?
2007	H56	CV: 2007. "Chair's Summary: Evian, 3 June 2003." In <i>Corporate, Public and Global Governance: The G8 Contribution</i> , ed. Michele Fratianni, Paolo Savona and John J. Kirton, 261-66. Global Finance Series. Aldershot, U.K. and Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.
2007	J08	CV: Hay, Colin. 2007. "The Genealogy of Neoliberalism." In <i>Neoliberalism: National and Regional Experiments with Global Ideas</i> , ed. Ravi K. Roy, Arthur T. Denzau and Thomas D. Willett, 51-70. Preface by Eric Helleiner. Frontiers of Political Economy series, vol. 85. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2007	J08	CV: Hein, Eckhard, and Torsten Niechoj. 2007. "Guidelines for Sustained Growth in the European Union? The Concept and Consequences of the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines." In <i>The European Union: Current Problems and Prospects</i> , ed. John McCombie and Carlos Rodriguez Gonzalez, 5-25. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2007	J18	Afonso, Alexandre. 2007. "Policy Change and the Politics of Expertise: Economic Ideas and Immigration Control Reforms in Switzerland." <i>Swiss Political Science Review</i>, 13(1): 1-38. This article analyses the varying influence across time of the "epistemic community" of free-market economists on immigration policy making in Switzerland. To this end, a framework for the analysis of the impact of economic expertise is provided, and then used in an historical analysis comparing the 1960s with the 1990s. Whereas this influence can be considered to have been weak in the 1960s, it gained significantly in importance in the 1990s, when a period of economic unrest seriously challenged previous immigration policies. It is argued that economic experts played an important role in framing the reforms undertaken during this latter period, notably by providing a "credible causal story" about the links between the existing immigration policy and the social problems which arose in the country in the 1990s. As compared to the 1960s, economic expertise in the 1990s enjoyed more credibility, more political support and took full advantage of a more uncertain social and economic context.
2007	P14	CV: Auerbach, Nancy Neiman. 2007. "The Meanings of Neoliberalism." In <i>Neoliberalism: National and Regional Experiments with Global Ideas</i> , ed. Ravi K. Roy, Arthur T. Denzau and Thomas D. Willett, 26-50. Preface by Eric Helleiner. Frontiers of Political Economy series, vol. 85. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2007	P25 R31	Jin, Bei. 2007. "Macroeconomic Regulation Not the Answer to Rocketing Housing Prices." <i>China Economist</i>, 0(11): 12-17. Resident income inequality has widened drastically within a short timeframe in the process of transition. From a static point of view, there is a combination of three factors underpinning the widening of the resident income gap. Such factors include a) the variation in quantity of factors of production accumulated during the planned economy era; b) the difference between localities in respect of starting points at different historical stages along their varying paths of evolution; c) the illegal and abnormal income stemming from institutional loopholes and policy deficiencies. From a dynamic point of view, there are three root causes underlying resident income gap expansion. Firstly, the privileged group has been continuing to benefit from an increasingly large share of institutional transition returns by exerting influence over the path of evolution; secondly, the underprivileged group has lost their ability to capture income on a sustainable basis due to the lack of a mechanism to express their interests; thirdly, public policies are not designed or enforced well enough to regulate income inequality. Given the significant effects of excess income disparity on economic performance and social stability, it is thus imperative to hold the income gap in check in light of the societal reality of the transitional stage.
2007	Q52	Gander, James P. 2007. "The Micro-Macro Policy Game under Uncertainty and Risk Attitude." <i>Journal of Economics and Business</i>, 59(1): 1-13. A two-firm oligopoly model under uncertainty and risk attitude is developed to explore the effect of asymmetric and symmetric probability responses by the firms to a change in their perception of their business climate, as a result of a change in government policy. A change in the Environmental Protection Agency's clean air policy is used as an example. The focus is on oligopoly vendor firms supplying clean air equipment. The analysis is in the context of game theory. The government's goal is to increase net social welfare by a given policy change. It is shown among other results that the likelihood of a positive response on the part of the firms will depend essentially on the degree of oligopoly interaction (or competition). Also, since the government lacks ex ante knowledge about how firms will perceive a policy change, it is shown that it may be difficult for the government to act as an ex ante optimizer in the usual way. The conclusion contains suggestions on information sharing and industry concentration, among others.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	R31	THE SAME AS P25 Jin, Bei. 2007. "Macroeconomic Regulation Not the Answer to Rocketing Housing Prices." <i>China Economist</i> , 0(11): 12-17.
2008		
2008	C14 C31	Mishra, Tapas, Adusei Jumah, and Mamata Parhi. 2008. <i>Age-structured Human Capital and Spatial Total Factor Productivity Dynamics</i> . Institute for Advanced Studies, Economics Series: 226. This paper models total factor productivity (TFP) in space and proposes an empirical model for TFP interdependence across spatial locations. The interdependence is assumed to occur due to age-structured human capital dynamics. A semi-parametric spatial vector autoregressive framework is suggested for modeling spatial TFP dynamics where the role of demographic state and technological change are explicitly incorporated in the model to influence their spatial TFP co-movements. Empirical scrutiny in case of Asian countries suggests that cross-country human capital differences in their accumulation and appropriation pattern significantly influenced TFP volatility interdependence. The finding of complementarity in TFP in spatial locations calls for joint policy program for improving aggregate and individual country welfare.
2008	N17	CV: Doumbouya, Sekou F., and Fode Camara. 2008. "Explaining Economic Growth in Africa: The Case of Guinea." In <i>The Political Economy of Economic Growth in Africa, 1960-2000. Volume 2</i> , ed. Benno J. Ndulu, 588-620. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	O54	Weisbrot, Mark, and Luis Sandoval. 2008. <i>The Venezuelan Economy in the Chavez Years</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper is an update of CEPR's July 2007 overview of the Venezuelan economy, and includes the latest available data (at the time of publication) for growth, employment, poverty, budget information, and other data. The paper notes continued progress in economic growth, poverty reduction, employment, and health and education indicators.
2008	P36	CV: Harris, Elliott, and Caroline Kende-Robb. 2008. "Integrating Macroeconomic Policies and Social Objectives: Choosing the Right Policy Mix for Poverty Reduction." In <i>Inclusive States: Social Policy and Structural Inequalities</i> , ed. Anis A. Dani and Arjan de Haan, 97-120. New Frontiers of Social Policy. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2009		
2009	B13	Bastien, Carlos, and Jose Luis Cardoso. 2009. "Uses and Abuses of Political Economy in Portuguese Parliamentary Debates (1850-1910)." <i>History of Economic Ideas</i> , 17(3): 41-57. This article discusses the use made of political economy in Portuguese parliamentary debates throughout the second half of the nineteenth century. This case-study highlights the popularization of political economy in the discussion of economic and financial policies, concerning issues such as the implementation of transport systems, the reform of the fiscal system, the nature of monetary regimes and financial crises, the control of public debt, the emergence of social problems, the allocation of colonial resources or the choice between free trade and protectionist policies. Political economy played an important role, providing persuasive arguments to justify certain policy options. However, the very same arguments also proved themselves as rhetoric abuses, given the propensity of the members of the Parliament to quote economic writers without a thorough knowledge of their work.
2009	B24 B50 N01	Chowkwanyun, Merlin. 2009. <i>New Critical Perspectives on the U.S. and the Post-WWII Global Economy: Brenner, Harvey, and Pollin</i> . Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. In the current economic crisis, left and progressive political economics has enjoyed renewed attention and credibility, both inside and outside of academia. In this paper, Merlin Chowkwanyun surveys recent contributions to this literature by Robert Brenner, David Harvey, and Robert Pollin, summarizing key arguments and identifying research questions and heuristics for further inquiry. The author considers how these contributions might help to forge more fruitful dialogue between analyses of social movements and economic structures, too often studied apart. The paper stresses the importance of retaining the robust critical power of the left critique while avoiding the fatalism, sectarianism, and "automatic" theories of social change that have bedeviled the left's recent past.
2009	C90 D64	Bowles, Samuel, and Sandra Polania Reyes. 2009. <i>Economic Incentives and Social Preferences: A Preference-based Lucas Critique of Public Policy</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2734. Policies and explicit private incentives designed for self-regarding individuals sometimes are less effective or even counterproductive when they diminish altruism, ethical norms and other social preferences. Evidence from 51 experimental studies indicates that this crowding out effect is pervasive, and that crowding in also occurs. A model in which self-regarding and social preferences may be either substitutes or complements is developed and evidence for the mechanisms underlying this non-additivity feature of preferences is provided. The result is a preference-based analogue to the Lucas Critique restricting feasible implementation to allocations that are supportable given the effect of incentives on preferences.
2009	D03	Chetty, Raj. 2009. "Sufficient Statistics for Welfare Analysis: A Bridge between Structural and Reduced-Form Methods." <i>Annual Review of Economics</i> , 1(1): 451-87. The debate between structural and reduced-form approaches has generated substantial controversy in applied economics. This article reviews a recent literature in public economics that combines the advantages of reduced-form strategies--transparent and credible identification--with an important advantage of structural models--the ability to make predictions about counterfactual outcomes and welfare. This literature has developed formulas for the welfare consequences of various policies that are functions of reduced-form elasticities rather than structural primitives. I present a general framework that shows how many policy questions can be answered by estimating a small set of sufficient statistics using program-evaluation methods. I use this framework to synthesize the modern literature on taxation, social insurance, and behavioral welfare economics. Finally, I discuss problems in macroeconomics, labor, development, and industrial organization that could be tackled using the sufficient statistic approach.
2009	D64	THE SAME AS C90 Bowles, Samuel, and Sandra Polania Reyes. 2009. <i>Economic Incentives and Social Preferences: A Preference-based Lucas Critique of Public Policy</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2734.
2009	D80	Buti, Marco, Martin Larch, and Fabio Balboni. 2009. "Monetary and Fiscal Policy Interactions in the EMU When Cyclical Conditions Are Uncertain." <i>Empirica</i> , 36(1): 21-44. This paper examines economic policy interactions in the Economic and Monetary Union when the assessment of cyclical conditions in real time is surrounded by uncertainty. On the basis of a simple stylised model it shows that with a Nash-type of interaction different views about the output gap on the side of the policy players--the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, and the European Central Bank--can give rise to excessive

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		activism with policy players pushing economic variables into opposite directions. It argues that the costs of such policy conflicts can be reduced by agreeing on a common assessment of the cycle, by constraining policy variables, and/or by increasing the weight of fiscally conservative institutions. An alternative option to sidestep policy conflicts ensuing from diverging views of the cycle is to take policy decisions sequentially, as is the case in a Stackelberg-type of interaction. The paper shows that for a given misperception of the cycle, the impact on the policy instruments and on output and inflation are generally smaller in the Stackelberg equilibrium as compared to a Nash outcome. Alternative allocations of roles--that is leader versus follower--are discussed and assessed.
2009	F50 L26	CV: Rodrigues, Maria Joao. 2009. "Europe, Globalization and the Lisbon Agenda: Conclusion." In <i>Europe, Globalization and the Lisbon Agenda</i> , ed. Maria Joao Rodrigues, 315-24. Sponsored by the Calouste Gulbenkian Foundation. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	G01	CV: Prins, Nomi. 2009. "Henry Paulson's Treasury." In <i>Meltdown: How Greed and Corruption Shattered Our Financial System and How We Can Recover</i> . Katrina vanden Heuvel, 99-102. Introduction by William Greider. New York: Nation Books.
2009	G01	CV: Greider, William. 2009. "Born-Again Rubinomics." In <i>Meltdown: How Greed and Corruption Shattered Our Financial System and How We Can Recover</i> . Katrina vanden Heuvel, 103-15. Introduction by William Greider. New York: Nation Books.
2009	G01	Hodson, Dermot, and Deborah Mabbett. 2009. "UK Economic Policy and the Global Financial Crisis: Paradigm Lost?" <i>Journal of Common Market Studies</i> , 47(5): 1041-61. The global financial crisis of 2007-08 produced a sudden change in the economic policy of the United Kingdom (UK). Prior to the crisis, the government preached the gospel of price stability, fiscal prudence, and light-touch financial regulation. In the wake of the crisis, the government countenanced unconventional monetary policies, a surge in public-sector borrowing and the need for a rethink of financial supervision. This article seeks to understand the significance of these changes using Peter Hall's theory of policy paradigms. Its central argument is that, contrary to appearances, the UK has not yet experienced a fundamental reordering of the instruments, institutions, and aims of economic policy. Third-order change cannot be ruled out as the crisis unfolds but the economic ideas underpinning UK economic policy have, for better or worse, demonstrated remarkable resilience thus far.
2009	G01	CV: Hemerijck, Anton. 2009. "The Institutional Legacy of the Crisis of Global Capitalism." In <i>Aftershocks: Economic Crisis and Institutional Choice</i> , ed. Anton Hemerijck, Ben Knapen and Ellen van Doorne, 13-52. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2009	G01	Leijonhufvud, Axel. 2009. "Out of the Corridor: Keynes and the Crisis." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i> , 33(4): 741-57. We should learn from Keynes to focus on the macroproblems of our day. Today's problem is the financial crisis and the resulting great recession. Neither the standard Keynesian policies of decades past nor the monetary policy doctrine of recent years provides useful solutions. Dynamic stochastic general equilibrium theory is part of the crisis wreckage, but turning to old or to New Keynesian theory will be of little use. A balance sheet recession requires that policy address the problems in the private sector's capital as well as its income accounts. We need serious theoretical work on problems of system stability using, for example, agent-based methods. Monetary theory needs to develop analysis of processes in which intertemporal budget constraints are violated. Network theory will be useful in that quest.
2009	G01	Walther, Herbert. 2009. "Economic Policy after the Crash." <i>Intervention: European Journal of Economics and Economic Policies</i> , 6(2): 153-66.
2009	H68 I10	Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2009. <i>Taming the Deficit: Saving Our Children from Themselves</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Many proponents of conservative fiscal policies talk of the budget deficit as being a matter of intergenerational equality. However, this paper shows the younger generations (and those yet to be born) will contribute more to the deficit than older generations. This analysis uses data from the CBO Long-Term Budget Outlook and the authors' calculations to show that the driving force behind the deficit is our broken health care system and that this should be the focus of the debate.
2009	J44	Berggren, Niclas, Henrik Jordahl, and Charlotta Stern. 2009. "The Political Opinions of Swedish Social Scientists." <i>Finnish Economic Papers</i> , 22(2): 75-88. We study the political opinions of Swedish social scientists in seven disciplines and find indications of a left-right divide, with sociology and gender studies being the most left-leaning disciplines, with business administration, economics, and law being the most right-leaning ones, and with political science and economic history being located somewhere in between. This pattern is found when looking at party preferences, left-right self-identification, and positions on economic policy issues. Overall, there is a slight dominance in sympathies for the right, although there are more academics to the left among those most involved in activities with a potential to influence decision-makers.
2009	J80 J88	Schmitt, John. 2009. <i>Inequality as Policy: The United States Since 1979</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Since the end of the 1970s, the United States has seen a dramatic increase in economic inequality. While the United States has long been among the most unequal of the world's rich economies, the economic and social upheaval that began in the 1970s was a striking departure from the movement toward greater equality that began in the Great Depression, continued through World War II, and was a central feature of the first 30 years of the postwar period. This is not due to chance circumstances but is the direct result of a set of policies designed first and foremost to increase inequality.
2009	L26	THE SAME AS F50 CV: Rodrigues, Maria Joao. 2009. "Europe, Globalization and the Lisbon Agenda: Conclusion."
2009	N01	THE SAME AS B24 Chowkwanyun, Merlin. 2009. <i>New Critical Perspectives on the U.S. and the Post-WWII Global Economy: Brenner, Harvey, and Pollin</i> . Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers.
2009	N21 N41	Grubb, Farley. 2009. <i>Land Policy: Founding Choices and Outcomes, 1781-1802</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15028. Victory in the War for Independence brought a vast amount of land within the grasp of the new American nation--territory stretching from the Appalachian Mountains to the Mississippi River between the southern shores of the Great Lakes and Spanish Florida. These lands were initially claimed by several states. Pressure from states without land claims led to these lands being transferred to the national government. The land so transferred was to be used to pay for the revolution. By 1802 this national public domain totaled roughly 220 million acres of saleable land that was worth about \$215 million dollars at constant-dollar long-run equilibrium land prices. A public finance approach is used to explain the choices facing the government regarding how to use its lands to pay for the revolution. The first choice--directly swapping land for war debt--was superseded by the second choice, namely "backing" the national debt with its land assets and pledging future proceeds from land sales to be used by law only to redeem the principal of the national debt and nothing else. This land policy helped stabilize the national government's financial position and put the U.S. on a sound credit footing by the mid-1790s.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	O24	Mayer, Jorg. 2009. "Policy Space: What, for What, and Where?" <i>Development Policy Review</i> , 27(4): 373-95. This article examines how developing countries can use, and enlarge, existing policy space, without opting out of international commitments. It argues that: (i) a meaningful context for policy space must extend beyond trade policy and include macroeconomic and exchange-rate policies that will achieve developmental goals more effectively; (ii) policy space depends not only on international rules but also on the impact of international market conditions and policy decisions taken in other countries on the effectiveness of national policy instruments; and (iii) international integration affects policy space through several factors that pull in opposite directions; whether it increases or reduces policy space differs by country and type of integration.
2009	P26	Chepel, S. 2009. "How to Improve the Effectiveness of Economic Policy: An Empirical Analysis of the Role of Government Institutions." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 52(8): 28-44. The article analyzes the hypothesis of the statistical significance of the institutional factor in the process of increasing the efficiency of economic policy in developing countries. It shows that the expansion of domestic credits to the private sector may bring about contrary results if corruption in the country is higher than the threshold level. The efficiency of anti-inflation policy in many respects depends on the quality of the banking system, and increasing this efficiency requires the strengthening of banking potential and energy saving. The article justifies the priority of institutional development measures over selective measures of government support of separate sectors of economy.
2009	P37	Papava, Vladimer. 2009. "The "Rosy" Mistakes of the IMF and World Bank in Georgia." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 52(7): 44-55.
2009	R20 R21	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper makes the case for a third stimulus package to in the face of economic indicators signaling that the economy is in a deeper downturn than was expected based on previous projections. Specifically, the report calls for an employer tax-credit for extending health care coverage and another per worker employer tax credit for increasing paid time off from work. The author also makes the case for a housing policy centered on the stabilization of prices in non-bubble and deflated markets rather than applying the same efforts on markets that remain at bubble inflated levels. Finally, the paper argues that the dollar must be allowed to fall in order to adjust trade imbalances that are compounding the U.S. economic crisis caused by the collapse of the housing market.
2010		
2010	B59 E02	Bibow, Jorg. 2010. <i>A Post Keynesian Perspective on the Rise of Central Bank Independence: A Dubious Success Story in Monetary Economics</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper critically assesses the rise of central bank independence (CBI) as an apparent success story in modern monetary economics. As to the observed rise in CBI since the late 1980s, we single out the role of peculiar German traditions in spreading CBI across continental Europe, while its global spread may be largely attributable to the rise of neoliberalism. As to the empirical evidence alleged to support CBI, we are struck by the nonexistence of any compelling evidence for such a case. The theoretical support for CBI ostensibly provided by modeling exercises on the so-called time-inconsistency problem in monetary policy is found equally wanting. Ironically, New Classical modelers promoting the idea of maximum CBI unwittingly reinstalled a (New Classical) "benevolent dictator" fiction in disguise. Post Keynesian critiques of CBI focus on the money neutrality postulate as well as potential conflicts between CBI and fundamental democratic values. John Maynard Keynes's own contributions on the issue of CBI are found worth revisiting.
2010	C01	Ali Abbas, S. M., Jacques Bouhga-Hagbe, Antonio Fatas, Paolo Mauro, and Ricardo C. Velloso. 2010. <i>Fiscal Policy and the Current Account</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7859. This paper examines the relationship between fiscal policy and the current account, drawing on a larger country sample than in previous studies and using panel regressions, vector auto-regressions, and an analysis of large fiscal and external adjustments. On average, a strengthening in the fiscal balance by 1 percentage point of GDP is associated with a current account improvement of 0.2-0.3 percentage point of GDP. This association is as strong in emerging and low-income countries as it is in advanced economies; and significantly higher when output is above potential.
2010	C54	Mehrhoff, Jens. 2010. "Ajuste estacional en tiempos de cambios economicos fuertes. (Seasonal Adjustment in Times of Strong Economic Changes. With English summary)." <i>Ensayos Economicos</i> , 0(59): 7-23. The present paper refers to the ESS Guidelines on Seasonal Adjustment and gives an example of how to use them in times of crisis. Taking as a basis the example of Argentine currency in circulation, a comparison is made between revisions from readjusting data every time a new figure is released (partial concurrent adjustment--with and without outlier modeling) and adjusting data with forecast seasonal/calendar factors (controlled current adjustment). Unlike the recent financial and economic crisis, this example comprises sufficient data to explore the crisis from an ex post view. If strong economic changes are treated adequately, i.e., either by introducing outlier variables or using forecast seasonal/calendar factors, revisions can be kept low, and both methods will give similar results. By contrast, if outliers are not specified, it will be wrongly assumed that the effects of the crisis (partially) recur year after year. This would limit the quality of the estimates of seasonal and calendar factors and result in probably misleading outcomes of the partial concurrent adjustment approach. As the conditions for seasonality remain valid during the crisis, seasonal adjustment is justified in order to facilitate the uncovering of "news" in economic developments during this period.
2010	C93	Stoker, Gerry. 2010. "Translating Experiments into Policy." <i>Annals of the American Academy of Political and Social Science</i> , 628(0): 47-58. It is in their potential policy relevance that experiments may make their strongest contribution to innovation and progress in political science. Yet there are good grounds for thinking that the policy world has in place a number of barriers that can limit the impact of experimental evidence. Moreover, some experimenters seem to approach the business of influencing policy with spectacular naivety. In modern democratic societies, engaging with the policy process is a complex and demanding activity. In order to make advances in this quarter, experimenters will need to develop their methods and practices in field experiments and extend their strategies to deal with the demands of a complex policy world.
2010	D04	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2010. <i>Making Reform Happen: Lessons from OECD Countries</i> . Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Presents a selection of the findings collected from the OECD's ongoing "Making Reform Happen" project, focusing on how past reform experience may be of use of use to policymakers seeking to design, adopt, and implement new reforms. Discusses reform beyond the crisis; opening markets to competition; advancing pension and labor market reforms; making fundamental tax reform happen; making reform happen in environmental policy; making reform happen in education; effective ways to realize policy reforms in health systems; modernizing government; enabling regulatory reform; and achieving and sustaining fiscal consolidation.

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2010	D04	CV: Theesfeld, Insa, Christian Schleyer, Konrad Hagedorn, Jean-Marc Callois, Olivier Aznar, and Johanna Alkan Olsson. 2010. "The Institutional Dimension in Policy Assessment." In <i>Environmental and Agricultural Modelling: Integrated Approaches for Policy Impact Assessment</i> , ed. Floor M. Brouwer and Martin van Ittersum, 37-59. Dordrecht and New York: Springer.
2010	D04	Riccaboni, Massimo, Sandro Trento, and Enrico Zaninotto. 2010. "L'illusione del controllo nelle politiche pubbliche. (The Illusion of Control in Public Policies. With English summary.)." <i>Stato e Mercato</i> , 0(88): 113-47. It is quite common that public policies take as benchmark mean values of relevant policy variables (average firm size, average productivity, average income, etc.). In such a case, the policy maker introduces incentives that should change individual behaviour in order to increase average values of the policy relevant variables. When this kind of policies are unsuccessful it is thought that the incentives are badly designed so that the entire problem is considered a problem of "mechanism design". In this paper, the authors maintain that policy makers should always take into account that incentives have an impact not only on individual behaviour but also on the distribution and law of motion of the aggregate phenomena that may be different from the sum of micro behaviours. Three different cases of proportional growth phenomena (firm's size growth, income distribution, and research production) are analyzed, in the paper, through simulations. Some tentative general principles for public policies are identified.
2010	E02	THE SAME AS B59 Bibow, Jorg. 2010. A Post Keynesian Perspective on the Rise of Central Bank Independence: A Dubious Success Story in Monetary Economics. Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2010	E69	Nersisyan, Yeva, and L. Randall Wray. 2010. Does Excessive Sovereign Debt Really Hurt Growth? A Critique of This Time Is Different, by Reinhart and Rogoff. Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. The worst global downturn since the Great Depression has caused ballooning budget deficits in most nations, as tax revenues collapse and governments bail out financial institutions and attempt countercyclical fiscal policy. With notable exceptions, most economists accept the desirability of expansion of deficits over the short term but fear possible long-term effects. There are a number of theoretical arguments that lead to the conclusion that higher government debt ratios might depress growth. There are other arguments related to more immediate effects of debt on inflation and national solvency. Research conducted by Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff is frequently cited to demonstrate the negative impacts of public debt on economic growth and financial stability. In this paper we critically examine their work. We distinguish between a nation that operates with its own floating exchange rate and nonconvertible (sovereign) currency, and a nation that does not. We argue that Reinhart and Rogoff's results are not relevant to the case of the United States.
2010	F10	Weisbrot, Mark, and Rebecca Ray. 2010. Update on the Venezuelan Economy. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper examines recent economic data, including the most recent data released the third week of August 2010, in an attempt to evaluate the Venezuelan economy's prospects in the foreseeable future. It finds that the Venezuelan economy, which went into recession in the first quarter of 2009 after six years of record economic growth, is now most likely in recovery, and that the 2009 recession has probably ended. This is based on seasonally adjusted quarterly data, which show that the Venezuelan economy grew by an estimated 5.2 percent in the second quarter of 2010, on an annualized basis. The paper then considers possibilities and arguments that the Venezuelan economy will remain mired in recession or stagnation, and/or is doomed to long term decline. It finds that although there are a number of analysts who are predicting that the Venezuelan economy is on the verge of inevitable (and long-anticipated) ruin, there is nothing in the recent data--or that of the last decade--to indicate that this is true.
2010	G12	Melino, Angelo. 2010. "Measuring the Cost of Economic Fluctuations with Preferences That Rationalize the Equity Premium." <i>Canadian Journal of Economics</i> , 43(2): 405-22. Lucas (2003) argues that the potential welfare gains from stabilizing the business cycle are small. In fact, he shows that the benefits of eliminating all economic fluctuations are small, especially when compared with the potential gains from other reforms. His estimates are obtained using standard preferences. I show that a model consistent with observed data on asset returns leads to very different conclusions. Calibrating preferences to observed asset market data raises the estimated welfare gains from completely eliminating aggregate fluctuations by approximately two orders of magnitude. Most of the gains, however, come from the elimination of low-frequency contributions.
2010	G12	Darracq Paries, Matthieu, and Alexis Loublrier. 2010. Epstein-Zin preferences and their use in macro-finance models: implications for optimal monetary policy. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1209. Epstein-Zin preferences have attracted significant attention within the macro-finance literature based on DSGE models as they allow to substantially increase risk aversion, and consequently generate non-trivial risk premia, without compromising the ability of standard models to achieve satisfactory macroeconomic data coherence. Such appealing features certainly hold for structural modelling frameworks where monetary policy is set according to Taylor-type rules or seeks to minimize an ad hoc loss function under commitment. However, Epstein-Zin preferences may have significant quantitative implications for both asset pricing and macroeconomic allocation under a welfare-based monetary policy conduct. Against this background, the paper focuses on the impact of such preferences on the Ramsey approach to monetary policy within a medium-scale model based on Smets and Wouters (2007) including a wide range of nominal and real frictions that have proven to be relevant for quantitative business cycle analysis. After setting an empirical benchmark that generates a mean value of 100 bp for the ten-year term premium, we show that Epstein-Zin preferences significantly affect the macroeconomic outcome when optimal policy is considered. The level and the dynamic pattern of risk premia are also markedly altered. We show that the effect of Epstein-Zin preferences is extremely sensitive to the presence of real rigidities in the form of quasi-kinked demands. We also analyse how this effect can be linked to a combined effect of capital accumulation and wage rigidities.
2010	I20	Dearden, Lorraine. 2010. "Administrative Data and Economic Policy Evaluation." <i>Economic Record</i> , 86(0): 18-21. This article looks at the strengths and weaknesses of using administrative data for economic policy evaluation. It does this by looking at how school administrative data have been used to assess school effectiveness and the impact of month of birth on educational outcomes with varying degrees of success. It concludes that if there is some natural experiment in the way that education is delivered or an education initiative is introduced, then schools' administrative data offer the opportunity of answering questions of extreme policy interest in a robust way--even without rich background information on the students and their families.
2010	O53	Felipe, Jesus. 2010. Asia and the Global Crisis: Recovery Prospects and the Future. Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. The global crisis of 2007-09 affected developing Asia largely through a decline in exports to the developed countries and a slowdown in remittances. This happened very quickly, and by 2009 there were already signs of recovery (except on the employment front). This recovery was led by China's impressive performance, aided by a large stimulus package and easy credit. But China needs to make efforts toward rebalancing its economy. Although private consumption has increased at a fast pace during the last decades, investment has done so at an even faster pace, with the consequence that the share of consumption in total output is very low. The risk is that the country may fall into an underconsumption crisis. Looking at the medium and long term, developing Asia's future is mixed. There is one group of countries with a highly diversified export basket.

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		These countries have an excellent opportunity to thrive if the right policies are implemented. However, there is another group of countries that relies heavily on natural resources. These countries face a serious challenge, since they must diversify.
2010	O57	CV: Darvas, Zsolt. 2010. "Facts and Lessons from Euro Area Divergences for Enlargement." In <i>The Euro and Economic Stability: Focus on Central, Eastern and South-Eastern Europe</i> . Ewald Nowotny, Peter Mooslechner and Doris Ritzberger-Grunwald, 145-71. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	O57	Felipe, Jesus. 2010. <i>Asia and the Global Crisis: Recovery Prospects and the Future</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive . The global crisis of 2007-09 affected developing Asia largely through a decline in exports to the developed countries and a slowdown in remittances. This happened very quickly, and by 2009 there were already signs of recovery (except on the employment front). This recovery was led by China's impressive performance, aided by a large stimulus package and easy credit. But China needs to make efforts toward rebalancing its economy. Although private consumption has increased at a fast pace during the last decades, investment has done so at an even faster pace, with the consequence that the share of consumption in total output is very low. The risk is that the country may fall into an underconsumption crisis. Looking at the medium and long term, developing Asia's future is mixed. There is one group of countries with a highly diversified export basket. These countries have an excellent opportunity to thrive if the right policies are implemented. However, there is another group of countries that relies heavily on natural resources. These countries face a serious challenge, since they must diversify.
2010	Q40	Polasky, Stephen, Aart de Zeeuw, and Florian Wagener. 2010. <i>Optimal Management with Potential Regime Shifts</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3237 . We analyze how the threat of a potential future regime shift affects optimal management. We use a simple general growth model to analyze four cases that involve combinations of stock collapse versus changes in system dynamics, and exogenous versus endogenous probabilities of regime shift. Prior work in economics has focused on stock collapse with endogenous probabilities and reaches ambiguous conclusions on whether the potential for regime shift will increase or decrease intensity of resource use and level of resource stock. We show that all other cases yield unambiguous results. In particular, with endogenous probability of regime shift that affects system dynamics the potential for regime shift causes optimal management to become precautionary in the sense of maintaining higher resource stock levels.
2010	Q54	Przyluski, Valentin, and Stephane Hallegatte. 2010. <i>Climate Change Adaptation, Development, and International Financial Support: Lessons from EU Pre-Accession and Solidarity Funds</i> . Fondazione Eni Enrico Mattei, Working Papers: 2010.137 . Funding adaptation requires adequate governance and there are different ways to organise and channel the funds to where it is most efficient and most necessary. This paper investigates this issue and studies the practical implementation of a development under conditionality, namely adaptation-development, and its requirement in terms of financing architecture. To contribute to this research, it looks at similar problems that have been met in the past, namely the European funding programs for Eastern Europe countries that were candidates to accession, and European internal structural and cohesion funds. These funding examples provide a pertinent analogy for the adaptation problem, and most issues in adaptation finance have also been met in these funds (difficulty to define and measure additionality and incremental cost, concept fuzziness, need for leverage and mainstreaming, ownership and sovereignty issues). Publicly available documents from the European Commission and the European Court of Auditors are reviewed, providing interesting insights into possible implementation of adaptation finance. These insights can be summarized into seven main lessons: (1) "black-spot" programs are less flexible but more efficient than "concept-based" programs; (2) a multi-scale and multi-step approach can minimize sovereignty and ownership issue, and facilitate capacity building; (3) private funding leverage is a myth, and funding based on the "additional cost" is highly inefficient; (4) non substitutability among objectives and regions is necessary; (5) sub-national eligibility criteria are a viable solution; (6) institutional capacity matter: low-capacity countries should focus on capacity building and "black-spot" strategies; higher-capacity countries can follow a concept-based approach; and (7) the EU should use its own experience to promote its views of adaptation funds.
2011		
2011	A32 F44	Miron, Jeffrey, ed. 2011. <i>Cato Papers on Public Policy. Volume I</i> , Washington, D.C.: Cato Institute . Four papers and seven comments present an evaluation of significant economic and social policies using the techniques of modern economics. Papers discuss whether the Treasury can exempt its own companies from tax--the \$45 billion GM NOL carryforward (J. Mark Ramseyer and Eric B. Rasmusen); free to punish--the American Dream and the harsh treatment of criminals (Rafael Di Tella and Juan Dubra); competition and innovation (Michele Boldrin, Juan Correa Allamand, David K. Levine, and Carmine Ornaghi); and labor market dysfunction during the Great Recession (Kyle F. Herkenhoff and Lee E. Ohanian).
2011	D30	Vejlin, Rune. 2011. <i>Optimal Unemployment Insurance: How Important is the Demand Side?</i> . School of Economics and Management, University of Aarhus, Economics Working Papers . I develop and simulate an equilibrium model of search with endogenous savings and search intensity. The wage offer distribution is endogenized by firms making vacancy and entry choices. This allows me to conduct a counterfactual analysis of the optimal unemployment insurance (UI) level. The provision of UI is motivated by the worker's inability to perfectly insure against income shocks, but at the same time UI introduces a distortion to the level of search intensity of the worker and vacancy intensity of firms. I find that equilibrium effects are important to take into account. Making policy from a partial model can introduce large welfare losses. It is also shown that different kinds of taxes have different implications on welfare.
2011	E26 H26	Cuff, Katherine, Nicolas Marceau, Steeve Mongrain, and Joanne Roberts. 2011. "Optimal Policies with an Informal Sector." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i> , 95(11-12): 1280-91. This paper characterizes optimal policies in the presence of tax evasion and undocumented workers. In equilibrium, domestic workers may work exclusively in the formal sector or also in the informal sector. Surprisingly, in equilibrium, wages are always equalized between domestic and undocumented workers, even if they do not work in the same sectors of the economy. This is driven by the interaction of firm level decisions with optimal government policy. We also find that enforcement may not always be decreasing in its cost, and that governments will optimally enforce labour market segmentation if enforcement costs are not too high.
2011	F44	THE SAME AS A32 Miron, Jeffrey, ed. 2011. <i>Cato Papers on Public Policy. Volume I</i> , Washington, D.C.: Cato Institute
2011	H26	THE SAME AS E26 Cuff, Katherine, Nicolas Marceau, Steeve Mongrain, and Joanne Roberts. 2011. "Optimal Policies with an Informal Sector." <i>Journal of Public Economics</i> , 95(11-12): 1280-91
2011	H44	Diss: Simon, Jenny. 2011. <i>Optimal Policy and the Coexistence of Markets and Governments</i> . PhD diss. Massachusetts Institute of Technology.
2011	H71	Tagkalakis, Athanasios. 2011. "Fiscal Policy and Financial Market Movements." <i>Journal of Banking and Finance</i> , 35(1): 231-51. This paper estimates fiscal policy reaction function in order to investigate the links between financial market movements and

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		fiscal policy outcomes. An increase in asset prices affects in a positive and significant manner primary balances, with the response reflecting both an increase in government revenues and a fall in government spending. The most important impact on fiscal balances is due to changes in residential property prices. Changes in equity and commercial property prices are also important determinants of fiscal balances. Our findings suggest that the steepening of the slope of the yield curve contributes to expenditure based fiscal discipline.
2011	H71	Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen. 2011. <i>Fiscal Prospects and Reforms in India</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 911. Substantial fiscal consolidation was achieved under the aegis of the 2003 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. While deficits widened anew in 2008 and 2009, against the backdrop of the global financial and economic crisis, efforts to reduce them have resumed since. To ensure continued progress, as well as stronger government finances in the longer term, the medium-term fiscal framework needs to be improved, notably by embedding the annual budget in a detailed three-year rolling programme. Expenditure needs to be controlled better, in particular as regards subsidies, which the central government has indeed been trying to rein in, though with difficulty in the face of rising world oil prices. Expenditure also needs to become more effective, in particular in the areas of health care, education and social assistance. On the revenue side, tax reforms have been tabled, both for direct taxes and for the complex and inefficient system of indirect taxes. Corporate income tax rates are being cut, though the headline rate remains high. Lower taxation for large special economic zones deserves to be maintained for some time. For the personal income tax, which only a fairly small proportion of the population pays, thresholds are set to be raised considerably. A goods and services tax is to be introduced, which should help reduce the segmentation of the national market for goods and services. Customs duties have been reduced on average but remain high for some categories of imports, implying scope for further reduction over time.
2011	O31	Boavida, Nuno. 2011. <i>How composite indicators of innovation can influence technology policy decision?</i>. Universidade Nova de Lisboa, IET-Research Center on Enterprise and Work Innovation, Faculty of Science and Technology, IET Working Papers Series: 03/2011. This working paper is based on the development of the Thesis Plan presented for the Units Project II and Project III at the 1st Winter School of PhD programme on Technology Assessment at FCT/UNL. It focuses the methodology analysis and includes empirical information elements, in order to understand how composite indicators of innovation can influence technology policy decisions. In order to test the hypotheses raised in the Thesis Plan, two separate phases were designed. On the first part, the work tests hypotheses 1 and partially 2, identifying the quality, depth and limitations of three famous complex indicator-based systems, namely the Science, Technology and Industry Scoreboard, the European Innovation Scoreboard 2008 and Innovation Union Scoreboard 2010. On the second phase, the remaining hypotheses are tested adding media databases analysis, which will provide complementary information to a set of interviews to policy makers, in order to understand the role of the composite indicators on technology decisions.
2011	O43	Anderlini, Luca, Leonardo Felli, Giovanni Immordino, and Alessandro Riboni. 2011. <i>Legal Institutions, Innovation and Growth</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3489. We analyze the relationship between legal institutions, innovation and growth. We compare a rigid (law set ex-ante) legal system and a flexible one (law set after observing current technology). The flexible system dominates in terms of welfare, amount of innovation and output growth at intermediate stages of technological development--periods when legal change is needed. The rigid system is preferable at early stages of technological development, when (lack of) commitment problems are severe. For mature technologies the two legal systems are equivalent. We find that rigid legal systems may induce excessive (greater than first-best) R&D investment and output growth.
2011	R15	Dawid, Herbert, and Michael Neugart. 2011. "Agent-Based Models for Economic Policy Design." <i>Eastern Economic Journal</i>, 37(1): 44-50. Agent-based simulation models are used by an increasing number of scholars as a tool for providing evaluations of economic policy measures and policy recommendations in complex environments. On the basis of recent work in this area we discuss the advantages of agent-based modeling for economic policy design and identify further needs to be addressed for strengthening this methodological approach as a basis for sound policy advice.
2012		
2012	C44 D44	Aryal, Gaurab, and Dong-Hyuk Kim. 2012. <i>A Point Decision For Partially Identified Auction Models</i>. Australian National University, College of Business and Economics, School of Economics, ANUCBE School of Economics Working Papers. This paper proposes a decision theoretic method to choose a single reserve price for partially identified auction models, such as Haile and Tamer, 2003, using data on transaction prices from English auctions. The paper employs Gilboa and Schmeidler, 1989 for inference that is robust with respect to the prior over unidentified parameters. It is optimal to interpret the transaction price as the highest value, and maximize the posterior mean of the seller's revenue. The Monte Carlo study shows substantial gains relative to the average revenues of the Haile and Tamer interval.
2012	D51	Blake, Andrew P., and Tatiana Kirsanova. 2012. "Discretionary Policy and Multiple Equilibria in LQ RE Models." <i>Review of Economic Studies</i>, 79(4): 1309-39. We study stationary discretionary equilibria in dynamic linear-quadratic rational expectations models. Past papers have assumed that this is uniquely determined; we show that such models can have multiple equilibria in some situations. We demonstrate the existence of multiple discretionary equilibria using a number of examples of increasing complexity and discuss their potential to explain interesting economic phenomena. We investigate the general properties of discretionary equilibria and discuss the design implications for the numerical algorithms needed to find them.
2012	G11 G23	Sum, Vichet, and Kate Brown. 2012. "Real Estate Sector Response to Economic Policy Uncertainty Shocks." <i>International Research Journal of Applied Finance</i>, 3(12): 1739-47. This paper examines the effect of economic policy uncertainty on the performance of the real estate sector proxied by Real Estate Investment Trust (REIT) returns in the United States. Using monthly REIT index data and the monthly changes in a newly constructed index of economic policy uncertainty (DEPU) in the United States spanning 1985-2011, we investigate the impulse response functions of the REIT returns to the changes in economic policy uncertainty using a vector auto regression (VAR) analysis. The Granger-causality test is also performed to determine if economic policy uncertainty causes the fluctuations in REIT returns. The relationship is weaker for mortgage investments than the total index. When mediated by the CRSP Value Weighted Stock Returns, the relationship between REIT returns and the DEPU becomes insignificant.
2012	H80	Barnes, Sebastian, David Davidsson, and Lukasz Rawdanowicz. 2012. <i>Europe's New Fiscal Rules</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 972. Europe is putting in place a new system of fiscal rules following the euro area sovereign debt crisis and decades of rising government to debt-to-GDP ratios. These include the so-called "six pack" to upgrade the Stability and Growth Pact to a new Treaty incorporating the "fiscal compact". Much of the discussion about the new rules has been procedural or theoretical. This paper shows what the rules will mean in practice under a realistic medium term scenario developed by the OECD. In the short term, fiscal consolidation will largely be driven by the current wave of Excessive Deficit

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		Procedures. Only once these commitments are fulfilled will the new system of rules come into action. Although the rules are complex, the central pillar of the new fiscal rules will be the requirement to balance budgets in structural terms. These imply a tight fiscal stance over the coming years for many European countries by comparison with the performance achieved in past decades: almost all countries will have to be as disciplined as the few countries that managed to make meaningful progress in tackling high debt levels in the past. A further tightening of budgetary Medium-Term Objectives is likely in 2012, which will in many cases make the required fiscal stance even tighter. Over the very long term, the rules imply very low levels of debt. The requirements can thus not be considered to be a permanent approach. The methodology to calculate the structural balance has a number of weaknesses and discretion will be needed in implementing the rules.
2012	J48	Tcherneva, Pavlina R. 2012. <i>Reorienting Fiscal Policy after the Great Recession</i>. Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. The paper evaluates the fiscal policy initiatives during the Great Recession in the United States. It argues that, although the nonconventional fiscal policies targeted at the financial sector dwarfed the conventional countercyclical stabilization efforts directed toward the real sector, the relatively disappointing impact on employment was a result of misdirected funding priorities combined with an exclusive and ill-advised focus on the output gap rather than on the employment gap. The paper argues further that conventional pump-priming policies are incapable of closing this employment gap. In order to tackle the formidable labor market challenges observed in the United States over the last few decades, policy could benefit from a fundamental reorientation away from trickle-down Keynesianism and toward what is termed here a "bottom-up approach" to fiscal policy. This approach also reconsiders the nature of countercyclical government stabilizers.
2012	L21 L25	Lindic, Jaka, Mojca Bavdaz, and Helena Kovacic. 2012. "Higher Growth through the Blue Ocean Strategy: Implications for Economic Policy." <i>Research Policy</i>, 41(5): 928-38. Higher growth is a key goal of companies, governments, and societies. Economic policies often attempt to attain this goal by targeting companies of certain sizes that operate in specific industries and focus on a specific business activity. This approach to policy making has considerable shortcomings and seems to be less than fully effective in increasing economic growth. We suggest a new approach to policy making that stems directly from the entrepreneurial perspective. This approach examines a successful business strategy framework--the Blue Ocean Strategy--to discover conditions for high growth. We test the propositions on empirical data for two cases of successful high-growth business, namely Slovenian gazelles and Amazon.com. The results reveal a gap between the macro level of economic policy making to achieve higher growth and the micro level of business growth. The findings call for a change in the focus of economic policies on specific size companies, industries, and business activities to intraindustry cooperation, collaboration between companies of different sizes, value innovation, and creation of uncontested markets.
2012	L25 L53	CV: Delgado, Mercedes, and Christian Ketels. 2012. "Assessing Country Competitiveness: The Case of Spain." In <i>Innovation, Global Change and Territorial Resilience</i>, ed. Philip Cooke, Mario Davide Parrilli and Jose Luis Curbelo, 185-212. New Horizons in Regional Science. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	N20	Adam, Christopher, Paola Subacchi, and David Vines. 2012. "International Macroeconomic Policy Coordination: An Overview." <i>Oxford Review of Economic Policy</i>, 28(3): 395-410. This article, which serves as an introduction to the Oxford Review of Economic Policy's issue on 'Macroeconomic Policy Coordination: Global Imbalances and Global Growth', charts the evolution of international macroeconomic policy coordination from the end of the Second World War until the present day. The arrangements laid out at the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 provide an intellectual framework with which to assess the evolving need for and feasibility of international coordination across three historical periods: the 'fixed-but-adjustable' exchange-rate arrangements of the Bretton Woods system; the subsequent flexible exchanges period of the 'non-system' which led into the Great Moderation; and finally the period since the global financial crisis of 2008. Increased economic integration, particularly through the capital account, combined with asymmetries in exchange-rate regimes between China and the US, have shown that reliance on the automatic adjustment mechanisms of the non-system are no longer feasible, so that a return to policy cooperation is necessary in order to rebalance the world economy and reduce the adverse spill-over impacts that uncoordinated rebalancing would entail. The article explores the nature of this coordination and provides a context for other contributions to the issue, analysing positive and normative aspects of macroeconomic policy coordination from a global perspective and from the prospective of key global players including China and the European Union.
2012	N47	Peet, J. Richard. 2012. "Comparative Policy Analysis: Neoliberalising New Zealand." <i>New Zealand Geographer</i>, 68(3): 151-67. Comparative policy analysis involves systematically examining the long-term formation of public policies across a number of societies. It focuses particularly on the sequence of policy regimes: liberalism-Keynesianism/social democracy -neoliberalism. Since 1980, neoliberalism has been widely adopted as the guiding ideological structure for economic policy making. But neoliberalism encounters resistances that vary with national contexts. New Zealand is a particularly interesting case because of its reputation as a social democratic, welfare state that went neoliberal with a vengeance (Rogernomics).
2012	N94	Shelburne, Robert. 2012. <i>Restoring Stability to Europe</i>. UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2012_3. The eurozone is in political and economic crisis. This is due to the inadequate design of the institutional structure of the eurozone and to the current poor implementation of macroeconomic policy. In designing the eurozone, well established principles of economics were ignored and major decisions were based primarily upon political considerations. Thus it was only a matter of time before these defects would become apparent. In addressing the current crisis that has developed policy makers have misdiagnosed the causes of the crisis and implemented solutions that are largely counterproductive to solving it. This paper describes the underlying factors that led to the inadequate design and improper macroeconomic response and explains what will be necessary in order to create an institutional structure and macroeconomic policy framework that can restore economic stability and growth to the region.
2012	O25	Monga, Celestin. 2012. "Shifting Gears: Igniting Structural Transformation in Africa." <i>Journal of African Economies</i>, 21(0): ii19-54. Rarely has a country evolved from a low- to a high-income status without sustained structural transformation from agrarian or resource-based towards an industry- or services-based economy. Yet few African countries have been successful in this transformation. This raises many questions: within agriculture, services, or industry, how does the process of moving into higher quality goods and services happen; within firms, why are some able to move into export markets and start producing new goods, while others languish; how do economies move up the value chain; what determines a country's ability to create jobs; and what is the appropriate role for governments and markets in the growth dynamics? This paper summarises the intellectual progress achieved through several major waves of growth research and highlights the remaining challenges of understanding structural change. It then provides some empirical evidence of the limited structural transformation that has taken place in Africa since independence, and suggests a blueprint to help policymakers in Africa and elsewhere address them.
2012	P28	The Institute of Economic Research of Renmin University of China, ed. 2012. <i>China's Economy 2010</i>, Singapore and Hong Kong: Enrich Professional Publishing. English translation of Chinese text. Eleven papers review China's 2010 annual economic figures in detail, monitor major economic trends in China, and identify global trends that affect China. Includes a survey of China's

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		economy in 2009 and an assessment of the current state of China's economy and the state of its development. Papers discuss China's macroeconomic report for 2010 (Yuanchun Liu, Yan Yan, and Rong Zhu); China's core inflation estimate from a perspective of forecast-taking inertia as weight (Zhiyong Fan and Penglong Zhang); redoubling residents' income and China's economic growth (Tianyu Yang); unemployment hysteresis, asymmetric employment flexibility, and unbalanced macrocontrol targets (Shouhai Ding); economic growth and fluctuations, income distribution, and pollution control--the financial system reform of the twelfth five-year plan (Xinye Zheng); impacts of regional economic planning on China's macroeconomy (2005-10) (Jiuwen Sun and Anjun Hu); objectively understanding current disputes over exchange rates by learning from history (Jinbin Wang); economic crisis, strategic adjustment, and the sustainability of China's foreign trade deployment (Xiaosong Wang); real estate market control--gaming between central and local governments and the road to breakthrough (Fubing Su and Ran Tao); development and utilization of renewable energy under energy and environmental constraints (Feng Song and Xinye Zheng); and China's macroeconomic situation and policy (2010) (Chaoyu Zheng).
2013		
2013	B51	Rogers, Chris. 2013. "Crisis, Ideas, and Economic Policy-Making in Britain during the 1970s Stagflation." <i>New Political Economy</i> , 18(1): 1-20. This article examines the relationship between crisis, ideas, and economic policy-making in Britain during the 1970s stagflation, looking specifically at the turbulent years 1974-76. It argues that existing ideas-based approaches either fail to define 'idea' with any precision, or explain both the causes and resolution of the crisis in terms of competition between ideas, and therefore appear tautological. Instead, the article develops an Open Marxist framework suggesting that crises should be understood as an inherent systemic feature of capitalist social relations, which requires constant management so that governments can simultaneously achieve international financial market credibility and domestic political legitimacy. It uses this framework to produce an interpretation of economic policy change in Britain during the 1970s that argues policy-making was problematised in terms of the competing demands of international financial market credibility and domestic political legitimacy, and not in terms of a debate about economic ideas conducted in a context of crisis.
2013	F60	CV: Breznitz, Dan, and John Zysman. 2013. "Conclusion: A Third Globalization, Lessons for Sustained Growth?." In <i>The Third Globalization: Can Wealthy Nations Stay Rich in the Twenty-First Century?</i> , ed. Dan Breznitz and John Zysman, 373-95. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	F62 J26 Q51	Cheung, Calista. 2013. <i>Policies to support sustainable long-term growth in New Zealand</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1076. As its workforce ages and major economies shift towards producing higher value-added goods and services, New Zealand will face increasing challenges to remain globally competitive and maintain high living standards. Future growth will need to come increasingly from productivity gains, and resources will have to shift towards activities that rely more on skills, technology and intangible assets. Strengthening international linkages will be crucial to overcoming geographic disadvantages and will require improvements in the information and communications technology infrastructure, together with innovation leveraged off the country's strong primary industry knowledge base. Continuing to raise skill levels and the pensionable age will also help counter the effects of ageing. Lifting national saving, partly by targeting a higher public saving rate, will reduce the persistently high relative real interest rates and the sustained overvaluation of the real exchange rate, which potentially harm economic activity. To improve the sustainability of growth, revenues from non-renewable resource extraction need to be invested for the benefit of future generations and greater efforts devoted to mitigate the damage to natural capital from economic activity, particularly with respect to water quality. This Working Paper relates to the 2013 OECD Economic Review of New Zealand (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/New_Zealand).
2013	F68	Margaritis, Konstantinos. 2013. <i>FUNDAMENTAL RIGHTS IN THE EEC TREATY AND WITHIN COMMUNITY FREEDOMS</i> . Centre for European Studies, Alexandru Ioan Cuza University, CES Working Papers. It has been widely argued that the European Economic Community (EEC) was based on principles of economic integrity and growth through the creation of a common market; this is not far from reality. The Treaty of Rome was full of provisions that enhanced economic co-operation and increased the sense of liberalization in Europe, such as the four, now traditional, Community freedoms. Although all the above applied, there were articles within the EEC Treaty where fundamental rights were guaranteed; more than that, fundamental rights that occurred from the Community freedoms, even in a basic level. This is of highest importance since the interpretation of those provisions gave the initiative for further development in the field of fundamental rights protection within the Community legal order, throughout legislative procedure and case law. The aim of this paper is to present the fundamental rights as highlighted in the EEC Treaty and critically approach their concept under Community law.
2013	G13 Q12 Q15	Maart-Noelck, Syster C., Oliver Musshoff, and Moritz Maack. 2013. "The Impact of Price Floors on Farmland Investments: A Real Options Based Experimental Analysis." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 45(34-36): 4872-82. Price floors are a common instrument for market intervention to stimulate investments. In some cases, it can be observed that a price floor does not have the stimulating effect. We experimentally analyse the investment behaviour of students who take the role of farmers. The experiment considers an investment problem under uncertainty in a 'with price floor' and a 'no price floor' treatment, stylizing a decision to take an ongoing farmland investment option. We compare the actual investment behaviour with normative benchmarks of the net present value and the real options approach. Furthermore, we look at order and learning effects. The results show that the price floor has no significant impact on the willingness to invest, whereas the effects of order were statistically significant. The investment reluctance arising from an abolishment is stronger than the investment stimulation arising from the introduction of a price floor. Furthermore, neither the net present value nor the real options approach is appropriate to predict the investment behaviour in general. Nevertheless, the predictions of the real options approach enable an approximation of the participants' investment behaviour if the individuals have an adequate chance to learn from personal experience.
2013	H12	Asensio, Angel. 2013. "Coping with the European Public Debt Problem: The Desperate New "Growth Pact" of 2012 and Its Aftermath." <i>International Journal of Political Economy</i> , 42(2): 42-62. The paper examines the main instruments involved in Europe's "new" strategy in 2012. It explains why none are suited to the current challenges in terms of growth recovery and public debt control. The reason is basically that all the instruments focus on factor cost reductions (capital and labor), that is, on the supply side of the economy, while, the evidence clearly suggests that the main issue is on the demand side. Hence, drawing on a few basic equations, the paper discusses the conditions under which a fiscal stimulus might eventually reduce the public deficit and help control the debt by means of induced growth and fiscal revenues. This is not to say that a balanced budget per se is a desirable objective, for it is acknowledged that a public deficit may be desirable in the long run to foster economic growth. The purpose here is to show that, in the context of the European sovereign debt problem, a fiscal stimulus could eventually reduce the deficit and the debt ratio while stimulating economic growth. The formal condition proves to be reachable for the range of the key parameters observed in most member countries of the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development. The paper

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		also discusses the problems that could make the condition more difficult to deal with in the European context and how they could be solved.
2013	J26	THE SAME AS F62 Cheung, Calista. 2013. <i>Policies to support sustainable long-term growth in New Zealand</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1076
2013	J45	Hernandez de Cos, Pablo, and Enrique Moral-Benito. 2013. "What Drives a Successful Fiscal Consolidation?" <i>Applied Economics Letters</i>, 20(7-9): 748-53. Fiscal consolidations are currently in the agenda of fiscal authorities in many countries. Using Bayesian Model Averaging to overcome the problem of model uncertainty, we find that growth-enhancing policies and cuts in public wages are the most appropriate ingredients for successfully reducing debt levels and budget deficits.
2013	L86	CV: Breznitz, Dan, and John Zysman. 2013. "Conclusion: A Third Globalization, Lessons for Sustained Growth?." In <i>The Third Globalization: Can Wealthy Nations Stay Rich in the Twenty-First Century?</i>, ed. Dan Breznitz and John Zysman, 373-95. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	P47	Gatzia, Dimitria Electra. 2013. "The Problem of Unemployment." <i>Journal of Self-Governance and Management Economics</i>, 1(4): 7-25. The aim of this paper is to address the problem of unemployment. Economists generally agree that a zero rate of unemployment is not only unattainable but also undesirable within capitalism. This is problematic because, as it will be shown, unemployment has adverse effects on both individuals and societies. Assuming that the primary aim of economics is to improve people's lives, it behooves us to find a solution to the problem of unemployment. Two solutions will be offered. The first works within the confines of the capitalist system—it requires instituting welfare policies that alleviate the adverse effects of unemployment. The second involves a paradigm change—it requires replacing capitalism with an alternative economic system that is consistent with a zero rate of unemployment.
2013	Q12	THE SAME AS G13 Maart-Noelck, Syster C., Oliver Musshoff, and Moritz Maack. 2013. "The Impact of Price Floors on Farmland Investments: A Real Options Based Experimental Analysis." <i>Applied Economics</i>, 45(34-36): 4872-82
2013	Q15	THE SAME AS G13 Maart-Noelck, Syster C., Oliver Musshoff, and Moritz Maack.
2013	Q51	THE SAME AS F62 Cheung, Calista. 2013. <i>Policies to support sustainable long-term growth in New Zealand</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1076
2013	R38	Kuminoff, Nicolai V., V. Kerry Smith, and Christopher Timmins. 2013. "The New Economics of Equilibrium Sorting and Policy Evaluation Using Housing Markets." <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i>, 51(4): 1007-62. Households "sort" across neighborhoods according to their wealth and their preferences for public goods, social characteristics, and commuting opportunities. The aggregation of these individual choices in markets and in other institutions influences the supply of amenities and local public goods. Pollution, congestion, and the quality of public education are examples. Over the past decade, advances in economic models of this sorting process have led to a new framework that promises to alter the ways we conceptualize the policy evaluation process in the future. These "equilibrium sorting" models use the properties of market equilibria, together with information on household behavior, to infer structural parameters that characterize preference heterogeneity. The results can be used to develop theoretically consistent predictions for the welfare implications of future policy changes. Analysis is not confined to marginal effects or a partial equilibrium setting. Nor is it limited to prices and quantities. Sorting models can integrate descriptions of how nonmarket goods are generated, estimate how they affect decision making, and, in turn, predict how they will be affected by future policies targeting prices or quantities. Conversely, sorting models can predict how equilibrium prices and quantities will be affected by policies that target product quality, information, or amenities generated by the sorting process. These capabilities are just beginning to be understood and used in applied research. This survey article aims to synthesize the state of knowledge on equilibrium sorting, the new possibilities for policy analysis, and the conceptual and empirical challenges that define the frontiers of the literature.
2013	R38	Zhu, Yapeng. 2013. "Policy Entrepreneurship, Institutional Constraints, and Local Policy Innovation in China." <i>China Review</i>, 13(2): 97-122. Policy entrepreneurship has been a key concept to explain policy dynamics and policy changes. Despite considerable debate on the role of policy entrepreneurs in the policy-making process, insufficient effort has been put forth on motivations of policy entrepreneurs and interactions between policy entrepreneurs and other key players in different settings. This article explores the role of policy entrepreneurship in local policy process in a transitional society, China, with special reference to housing reform experience in Guizhou Province. It argues that value, knowledge, and tactics such as framing are crucial for policy entrepreneurship. The policy entrepreneur both is constrained by and takes advantage of existing institutional arrangements. By highlighting personal attributes and maneuvers of a key policy entrepreneur in introducing an innovative housing model, this research contributes to the literature on both the policy entrepreneur and local politics in China.
2013	R51	Bahl, Roy, and Jorge Martinez-Vazquez. 2013. "Sequencing Fiscal Decentralization." <i>Annals of Economics and Finance</i>, 14(2): 623-70. While there is extensive knowledge about how to design fiscal decentralization policies, considerably less is understood about how a decentralization program should be sequenced and implemented. Countries embarking on decentralization often struggle with decisions about the essential components of decentralization including the order of an introduction of decentralization policies, the number of years necessary to bring a full program on line, and the components of the transition strategy. We argue that the sequencing of decentralization policies is an important determinant of its success. The consequences of a poorly sequenced decentralization program can range from minor delays and complications to ineffectiveness and subsequent failing support of decentralization efforts, macroeconomic instability, and fundamental failure in public sector delivery. At a minimum, the strategy of "making it up as we go" will not lead to the same structure of decentralization as will a planned strategy. The paper raises two questions: First, is there an optimal sequencing for decentralization policies and implementation? Our answer is that there is, and that following these sequencing rules can reduce the costs and risks of implementing fiscal decentralization. Second, to what extent do countries follow these optimal sequencing rules? The answer is, in general, they do not. The gap between theory and practice is a result of the complexity of sequencing design, which discourages fiscal planners from implementing the full process. In addition, sequencing requires a sustained discipline and vision for its implementing, as well as overcoming pressures from political actors, especially in developing countries.
2013	Z12	CV: Swamy, Subramanian. 2013. "Hindutva Principle of Economic Development." In <i>Handbook of Hindu Economics and Business</i>, ed. Hrishikesh D. Vinod, 539-72. Seattle: CreateSpace.

Table E61.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics*
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D10	Household Behavior: General
D12	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F24	Remittances
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N22	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O39	Technological Change: Other
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P23	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q11	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q41	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E61: Balance of Links

282	Links in 2005
116	New links in 2006-2013
424	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E61 is equal to 4.43 AS.

Общий объем раздела E61 — 4,43 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table 61.E.

E62 Fiscal Policy¹

Table E62.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	18	63	45	3.5	0.07	0.10	General Economics and Teaching
B	80	255	175	3.19	0.30	0.41	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	129	419	290	3.25	0.49	0.67	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	760	1,831	1,071	2.41	2.88	2.95	Microeconomics
E	12,534	28,043	15,509	2.24	47.48	45.17	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	2,430	4702	2,272	1.93	9.20	7.57	International Economics
G	249	1,406	1,157	5.65	0.94	2.26	Financial Economics
H	5,183	12,993	7,810	2.51	19.63	20.93	Public Economics
I	172	499	327	2.9	0.65	0.80	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	578	1,347	769	2.33	2.19	2.17	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	60	306	246	5.1	0.23	0.49	Law and Economics
L	208	573	365	2.75	0.79	0.92	Industrial Organization
M	28	77	49	2.75	0.11	0.12	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	217	696	479	3.21	0.82	1.12	Economic History
O	2,718	6,286	3,568	2.31	10.30	10.13	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	751	1,624	873	2.16	2.84	2.62	Economic Systems
Q	154	479	325	3.11	0.58	0.77	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	124	430	306	3.47	0.47	0.69	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	7	46	39	6.57	0.03	0.07	Other Special Topics
S	26,400	62,077	35,677	2.35	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E62.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	15	50	35	3.33	0.06	0.08	General Economics
A2	3	12	9	4	0.01	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	18	63	45	3.5	0.07	0.10	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	11	20	9	1.82	0.04	0.03	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	35	88	53	2.51	0.13	0.14	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	24	92	68	3.83	0.09	0.15	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	3	8	5	2.67	0.01	0.01	Economic Methodology
B5	7	47	40	6.71	0.03	0.08	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	80	255	175	3.19	0.30	0.41	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	8	30	22	3.75	0.03	0.05	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	12	48	36	4	0.05	0.08	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	20	74	54	3.7	0.08	0.12	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	49	150	101	3.06	0.19	0.24	Econometric Modeling
C6	20	70	50	3.5	0.08	0.11	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	4	15	11	3.75	0.02	0.02	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	6	12	6	2	0.02	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	8	10	2	1.25	0.03	0.02	Design of Experiments
C	129	419	290	3.25	0.49	0.67	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	3	54	51	18	0.01	0.09	General

¹ © American Economic Association (EconLit), 1991—2017.

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	19	91	72	4.79	0.07	0.15	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	23	45	22	1.96	0.09	0.07	Production and Organizations
D3	108	251	143	2.32	0.41	0.40	Distribution
D4	16	26	10	1.63	0.06	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	50	91	41	1.82	0.19	0.15	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	93	183	90	1.97	0.35	0.29	Welfare Economics
D7	383	935	552	2.44	1.45	1.51	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	35	123	88	3.51	0.13	0.20	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	30	32	2	1.07	0.11	0.05	Intertemporal Choice
D	760	1,831	1,071	2.41	2.88	2.95	Microeconomics
E0	7	57	50	8.14	0.03	0.09	General
E1	289	780	491	2.7	1.09	1.26	General Aggregative Models
E2	1,084	3,135	2,051	2.89	4.11	5.05	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	1,032	2,843	1,811	2.75	3.91	4.58	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	377	1,205	828	3.2	1.43	1.94	Money and Interest Rates
E5	1,370	3,122	1,752	2.28	5.19	5.03	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	8375	16,901	8526	2.02	31.72	27.23	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	12,534	28,043	15,509	2.24	47.48	45.17	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	83	106	23	1.28	0.31	0.17	General
F1	180	452	272	2.51	0.68	0.73	Trade
F2	93	223	130	2.4	0.35	0.36	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	1,336	2,565	1,229	1.92	5.06	4.13	International Finance
F4	738	1,232	494	1.67	2.80	1.98	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	109	109	N	0.00	0.18	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	15	15	N	0.00	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	2,430	4,702	2,272	1.93	9.20	7.57	International Economics
G0	2	582	580	291	0.01	0.94	General
G1	82	270	188	3.29	0.31	0.43	General Financial Markets
G2	117	421	304	3.6	0.44	0.68	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	48	133	85	2.77	0.18	0.21	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	249	1,406	1,157	5.65	0.94	2.26	Financial Economics
H0	9	14	5	1.56	0.03	0.02	General
H1	145	332	187	2.29	0.55	0.53	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	1,461	3,577	2,116	2.45	5.53	5.76	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	374	625	251	1.67	1.42	1.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	82	158	76	1.93	0.31	0.25	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	874	2,030	1,156	2.32	3.31	3.27	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	1,703	4,594	2,891	2.7	6.45	7.40	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	376	1,269	893	3.38	1.42	2.04	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	159	394	235	2.48	0.60	0.63	Miscellaneous Issues
H	5,183	12,993	7,810	2.51	19.63	20.93	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	21	114	93	5.43	0.08	0.18	Health
I2	51	96	45	1.88	0.19	0.15	Education and Research Institutions
I3	100	289	189	2.89	0.38	0.47	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	172	499	327	2.9	0.65	0.80	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	4	40	36	10	0.02	0.06	General
J1	153	406	253	2.65	0.58	0.65	Demographic Economics
J2	147	342	195	2.33	0.56	0.55	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	59	139	80	2.36	0.22	0.22	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	35	74	39	2.11	0.13	0.12	Particular Labor Markets
J5	43	88	45	2.05	0.16	0.14	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	135	242	107	1.79	0.51	0.39	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.01	Labor Discrimination
J8	2	12	10	6	0.01	0.02	Labor Standards: National and International
J	578	1,347	769	2.33	2.19	2.17	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	1	2	1	2	0.00	0.00	General
K1	8	61	53	7.63	0.03	0.10	Basic Areas of Law
K2	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.02	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	36	189	153	5.25	0.14	0.30	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	13	43	30	3.31	0.05	0.07	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	60	306	246	5.1	0.23	0.49	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	57	97	40	1.7	0.22	0.16	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	6	53	47	8.83	0.02	0.09	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	51	128	77	2.51	0.19	0.21	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	6	12	6	2	0.02	0.02	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	44	161	117	3.66	0.17	0.26	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	20	34	14	1.7	0.08	0.05	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	5	37	32	7.4	0.02	0.06	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	10	34	24	3.4	0.04	0.05	Industry Studies: Services
L9	9	17	8	1.89	0.03	0.03	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	208	573	365	2.75	0.79	0.92	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	9	29	20	3.22	0.03	0.05	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	1	2	1	2	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	16	40	24	2.5	0.06	0.06	Accounting and Auditing
M5	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Personnel Economics
M	28	77	49	2.75	0.11	0.12	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	115	282	167	2.45	0.44	0.45	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	16	53	37	3.31	0.06	0.09	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	6	23	17	3.83	0.02	0.04	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	76	316	240	4.16	0.29	0.51	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	1	1	0	1	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.01	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	9	9	N	0.00	0.01	Regional and Urban History
N	217	696	479	3.21	0.82	1.12	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	804	2,147	1,343	2.67	3.05	3.46	Economic Development
O2	1015	2,507	1,492	2.47	3.84	4.04	Development Planning and Policy
O3	51	123	72	2.41	0.19	0.20	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	744	1337	593	1.8	2.82	2.15	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	104	172	68	1.65	0.39	0.28	Economywide Country Studies
O	2,718	6,286	3,568	2.31	10.30	10.13	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	103	237	134	2.3	0.39	0.38	Capitalist Systems
P2	249	520	271	2.09	0.94	0.84	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	376	824	448	2.19	1.42	1.33	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	16	34	18	2.13	0.06	0.05	Other Economic Systems
P5	7	9	2	1.29	0.03	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems
P	751	1,624	873	2.16	2.84	2.62	Economic Systems
Q0	4	12	8	3	0.02	0.02	General
Q1	21	49	28	2.33	0.08	0.08	Agriculture
Q2	52	69	17	1.33	0.20	0.11	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	10	65	55	6.5	0.04	0.10	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	42	130	88	3.1	0.16	0.21	Energy
Q5	25	154	129	6.16	0.09	0.25	Environmental Economics
Q	154	479	325	3.11	0.58	0.77	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	44	121	77	2.75	0.17	0.19	General Regional Economics
R2	20	69	49	3.45	0.08	0.11	Household Analysis
R3	17	84	67	4.94	0.06	0.14	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R4	5	10	5	2	0.02	0.02	Transportation Economics
R5	38	146	108	3.84	0.14	0.24	Regional Government Analysis
R	124	430	306	3.47	0.47	0.69	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	7	46	39	6.57	0.03	0.07	Other Special Topics
S	26,400	6,2077	35,677	2.35	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E62.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	General Economics: General
A11	8	30	22	3.75	0.03	0.05	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A20	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A22	2	10	8	5	0.01	0.02	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B12	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B15	1	3	2	3	0	0	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B19	4	4	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B22	30	77	47	2.57	0.11	0.12	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	1	1	0	1	0	0	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	1	2	1	2	0	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B30	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	22	86	64	3.91	0.08	0.14	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Economic Methodology
B50	1	9	8	9	0	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	4	16	12	4	0.02	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
C10	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	4	23	19	5.75	0.02	0.04	Bayesian Analysis: General
C15	1	3	2	3	0	0	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C22	6	17	11	2.83	0.02	0.03	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	5	23	18	4.6	0.02	0.04	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C25	1	1	0	1	0	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C30	1	1	0	1	0	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C32	13	56	43	4.31	0.05	0.09	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	4	13	9	3.25	0.02	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C35	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C43	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C50	4	5	1	1.25	0.02	0.01	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	12	61	49	5.08	0.05	0.1	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	4	11	7	2.75	0.02	0.02	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	29	65	36	2.24	0.11	0.1	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	1	1	0	1	0	0	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	7	13	6	1.86	0.03	0.02	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	4	11	7	2.75	0.02	0.02	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	5	31	26	6.2	0.02	0.05	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C68	2	8	6	4	0.01	0.01	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C70	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
C73	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C81	1	1	0	1	0	0	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	5	7	2	1.4	0.02	0.01	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C90	5	5	0	1	0.02	0.01	Design of Experiments: General
C91	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
D00	1	1	0	1	0	0	Microeconomics: General
D01	1	2	1	2	0	0	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	1	50	49	50	0	0.08	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D10	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Household Behavior: General
D11	6	15	9	2.5	0.02	0.02	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	6	40	34	6.67	0.02	0.06	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	4	25	21	6.25	0.02	0.04	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D21	8	14	6	1.75	0.03	0.02	Firm Behavior: Theory
D23	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	12	26	14	2.17	0.05	0.04	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Distribution: General
D31	104	245	141	2.36	0.39	0.39	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	1	2	1	2	0	0	Factor Income Distribution
D40	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D43	9	18	9	2	0.03	0.03	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	4	4	0	1	0.02	0.01	Auctions
D45	1	1	0	1	0	0	Rationing; Licensing
D50	4	6	2	1.5	0.02	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	4	5	1	1.25	0.02	0.01	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	1	10	9	10	0	0.02	Incomplete Markets
D58	41	65	24	1.59	0.16	0.1	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	8	21	13	2.63	0.03	0.03	Welfare Economics: General
D61	16	26	10	1.63	0.06	0.04	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	15	31	16	2.07	0.06	0.05	Externalities
D63	25	53	28	2.12	0.09	0.09	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	29	52	23	1.79	0.11	0.08	Altruism; Philanthropy
D70	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	8	9	1	1.13	0.03	0.01	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	271	748	477	2.76	1.03	1.2	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	35	74	39	2.11	0.13	0.12	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	26	44	18	1.69	0.1	0.07	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	40	54	14	1.35	0.15	0.09	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	1	1	0	1	0	0	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	6	10	4	1.67	0.02	0.02	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	5	10	5	2	0.02	0.02	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	13	37	24	2.85	0.05	0.06	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	2	26	24	13	0.01	0.04	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	9	37	28	4.11	0.03	0.06	Expectations; Speculations
D90	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	25	27	2	1.08	0.09	0.04	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E00	6	23	17	3.83	0.02	0.04	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	1	13	12	13	0	0.02	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	32	44	12	1.38	0.12	0.07	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	6	13	7	2.17	0.02	0.02	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	117	396	279	3.38	0.44	0.64	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	57	207	150	3.63	0.22	0.33	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	76	115	39	1.51	0.29	0.19	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19	1	2	1	2	0	0	General Aggregative Models: Other
E20	14	53	39	3.79	0.05	0.09	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E21	297	568	271	1.91	1.13	0.91	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	260	477	217	1.83	0.98	0.77	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	56	1,070	1,014	19.11	0.21	1.72	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	412	827	415	2.01	1.56	1.33	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	29	55	26	1.9	0.11	0.09	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	12	40	28	3.33	0.05	0.06	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	4	45	41	11.25	0.02	0.07	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	1	30	29	30	0	0.05	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	621	1,153	532	1.86	2.35	1.86	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	404	1,637	1,233	4.05	1.53	2.64	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	6	22	16	3.67	0.02	0.04	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	6	19	13	3.17	0.02	0.03	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	42	62	20	1.48	0.16	0.1	Demand for Money
E42	41	92	51	2.24	0.16	0.15	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	223	545	322	2.44	0.84	0.88	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	61	480	419	7.87	0.23	0.77	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	4	7	3	1.75	0.02	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	9	33	24	3.67	0.03	0.05	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	74	138	64	1.86	0.28	0.22	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	1,135	2,591	1,456	2.28	4.3	4.17	Monetary Policy
E58	152	360	208	2.37	0.58	0.58	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	33	104	71	3.15	0.13	0.17	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	134	291	157	2.17	0.51	0.47	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	7,580	15,214	7,634	2.01	28.71	24.51	Fiscal Policy
E63	350	694	344	1.98	1.33	1.12	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	20	49	29	2.45	0.08	0.08	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	154	357	203	2.32	0.58	0.58	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	104	190	86	1.83	0.39	0.31	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Global Outlook
F02	81	98	17	1.21	0.31	0.16	International Economic Order
F10	3	11	8	3.67	0.01	0.02	Trade: General
F11	6	9	3	1.5	0.02	0.01	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	56	107	51	1.91	0.21	0.17	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	44	156	112	3.55	0.17	0.25	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	55	142	87	2.58	0.21	0.23	Economic Integration
F16	10	17	7	1.7	0.04	0.03	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	1	3	2	3	0	0	Trade and Environment
F20	10	12	2	1.2	0.04	0.02	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	60	120	60	2	0.23	0.19	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	4	14	10	3.5	0.02	0.02	International Migration
F23	19	74	55	3.89	0.07	0.12	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	31	73	42	2.35	0.12	0.12	International Finance: General
F31	277	478	201	1.73	1.05	0.77	Foreign Exchange
F32	203	397	194	1.96	0.77	0.64	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	277	592	315	2.14	1.05	0.95	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	114	282	168	2.47	0.43	0.45	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	22	86	64	3.91	0.08	0.14	Foreign Aid
F36	411	652	241	1.59	1.56	1.05	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F40	4	13	9	3.25	0.02	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	296	474	178	1.6	1.12	0.76	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	364	562	198	1.54	1.38	0.91	International Policy Coordination and Transmission

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F43	52	100	48	1.92	0.2	0.16	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	22	26	4	1.18	0.08	0.04	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
G00	1	2	1	2	0	0	Financial Economics: General
G01	1	580	579	580	0	0.93	Financial Crises
G10	5	31	26	6.2	0.02	0.05	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	5	21	16	4.2	0.02	0.03	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	44	106	62	2.41	0.17	0.17	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	2	6	4	3	0.01	0.01	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	6	30	24	5	0.02	0.05	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	13	53	40	4.08	0.05	0.09	International Financial Markets
G18	7	23	16	3.29	0.03	0.04	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	13	33	20	2.54	0.05	0.05	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	71	224	153	3.15	0.27	0.36	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G22	1	13	12	13	0	0.02	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	5	16	11	3.2	0.02	0.03	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	1	10	9	10	0	0.02	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	26	125	99	4.81	0.1	0.2	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	8	17	9	2.13	0.03	0.03	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	20	43	23	2.15	0.08	0.07	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G32	11	46	35	4.18	0.04	0.07	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	6	14	8	2.33	0.02	0.02	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.02	Payout Policy
G38	1	2	1	2	0	0	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H00	9	14	5	1.56	0.03	0.02	Public Economics: General
H10	9	20	11	2.22	0.03	0.03	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	136	304	168	2.24	0.52	0.49	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	362	906	544	2.5	1.37	1.46	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	256	439	183	1.71	0.97	0.71	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	77	155	78	2.01	0.29	0.25	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	157	365	208	2.32	0.59	0.59	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	314	822	508	2.62	1.19	1.32	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	241	737	496	3.06	0.91	1.19	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	42	132	90	3.14	0.16	0.21	Tax Evasion
H27	2	10	8	5	0.01	0.02	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	10	11	1	1.1	0.04	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	156	272	116	1.74	0.59	0.44	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	153	237	84	1.55	0.58	0.38	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	65	114	49	1.75	0.25	0.18	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	23	35	12	1.52	0.09	0.06	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	43	102	59	2.37	0.16	0.16	Public Goods
H42	8	9	1	1.13	0.03	0.01	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	8	8	0	1	0.03	0.01	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H50	423	1126	703	2.66	1.6	1.81	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	16	67	51	4.19	0.06	0.11	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	18	42	24	2.33	0.07	0.07	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	28	52	24	1.86	0.11	0.08	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	133	293	160	2.2	0.5	0.47	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	168	321	153	1.91	0.64	0.52	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	79	113	34	1.43	0.3	0.18	National Security and War
H57	7	13	6	1.86	0.03	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H60	142	317	175	2.23	0.54	0.51	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	411	1,229	818	2.99	1.56	1.98	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	590	1,368	778	2.32	2.23	2.2	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	559	1,623	1,064	2.9	2.12	2.61	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H69	1	1	0	1	0	0	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
H70	40	66	26	1.65	0.15	0.11	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	65	293	228	4.51	0.25	0.47	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	57	230	173	4.04	0.22	0.37	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	34	70	36	2.06	0.13	0.11	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	5	39	34	7.8	0.02	0.06	State and Local Borrowing
H77	175	536	361	3.06	0.66	0.86	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H81	9	27	18	3	0.03	0.04	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Governmental Property
H83	1	56	55	56	0	0.09	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H87	147	305	158	2.07	0.56	0.49	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I10	2	20	18	10	0.01	0.03	Health: General
I11	1	13	12	13	0	0.02	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	3	14	11	4.67	0.01	0.02	Health Production
I18	15	62	47	4.13	0.06	0.1	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	3	12	9	4	0.01	0.02	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	10	17	7	1.7	0.04	0.03	Analysis of Education
I22	21	27	6	1.29	0.08	0.04	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	17	34	17	2	0.06	0.05	Education: Government Policy
I30	8	27	19	3.38	0.03	0.04	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	10	23	13	2.3	0.04	0.04	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	13	44	31	3.38	0.05	0.07	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	69	195	126	2.83	0.26	0.31	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J00	1	1	0	1	0	0	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	1	1	0	1	0	0	Labor Economics: General
J08	2	38	36	19	0.01	0.06	Labor Economics Policies
J10	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Demographic Economics: General
J11	55	135	80	2.45	0.21	0.22	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	7	29	22	4.14	0.03	0.05	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	25	51	26	2.04	0.09	0.08	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	41	94	53	2.29	0.16	0.15	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	4	28	24	7	0.02	0.05	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	10	50	40	5	0.04	0.08	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	1	1	0	1	0	0	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	7	13	6	1.86	0.03	0.02	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	4	8	4	2	0.02	0.01	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	10	18	8	1.8	0.04	0.03	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	32	103	71	3.22	0.12	0.17	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	16	52	36	3.25	0.06	0.08	Labor Demand
J24	61	124	63	2.03	0.23	0.2	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	22	34	12	1.55	0.08	0.05	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	22	74	52	3.36	0.08	0.12	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	10	20	10	2	0.04	0.03	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	23	36	13	1.57	0.09	0.06	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J40	1	2	1	2	0	0	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	24	29	5	1.21	0.09	0.05	Labor Contracts
J42	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	1	2	1	2	0	0	Agricultural Labor Markets
J45	7	33	26	4.71	0.03	0.05	Public Sector Labor Markets
J50	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	21	38	17	1.81	0.08	0.06	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	13	26	13	2	0.05	0.04	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	3	10	7	3.33	0.01	0.02	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J58	4	7	3	1.75	0.02	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J60	5	8	3	1.6	0.02	0.01	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	16	35	19	2.19	0.06	0.06	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	4	6	2	1.5	0.02	0.01	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	37	59	22	1.59	0.14	0.1	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	18	44	26	2.44	0.07	0.07	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	54	86	32	1.59	0.2	0.14	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J80	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Labor Standards: General
K00	1	2	1	2	0	0	Law and Economics: General
K10	8	54	46	6.75	0.03	0.09	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K22	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Business and Securities Law
K33	5	6	1	1.2	0.02	0.01	International Law
K34	31	179	148	5.77	0.12	0.29	Tax Law
K42	13	28	15	2.15	0.05	0.05	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	1	1	0	1	0	0	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	6	17	11	2.83	0.02	0.03	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	1	2	1	2	0	0	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	9	14	5	1.56	0.03	0.02	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	37	58	21	1.57	0.14	0.09	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L24	1	1	0	1	0	0	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	5	32	27	6.4	0.02	0.05	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L30	5	5	0	1	0.02	0.01	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	1	19	18	19	0	0.03	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L32	15	31	16	2.07	0.06	0.05	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	30	71	41	2.37	0.11	0.11	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	6	8	2	1.33	0.02	0.01	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L50	1	2	1	2	0	0	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	24	100	76	4.17	0.09	0.16	Economics of Regulation
L52	19	45	26	2.37	0.07	0.07	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	17	24	7	1.41	0.06	0.04	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L64	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L67	1	1	0	1	0	0	Other Consumer Nondurables
L71	4	30	26	7.5	0.02	0.05	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L74	1	2	1	2	0	0	Construction
L80	1	5	4	5	0	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Entertainment; Media
L83	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L86	5	8	3	1.6	0.02	0.01	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L90	1	1	0	1	0	0	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L92	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L96	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Telecommunications
L98	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M12	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	6	13	7	2.17	0.02	0.02	New Firms; Startups
M37	1	1	0	1	0	0	Advertising
M41	16	30	14	1.88	0.06	0.05	Accounting
M52	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N10	13	40	27	3.08	0.05	0.06	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	9	17	8	1.89	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	35	79	44	2.26	0.13	0.13	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	17	45	28	2.65	0.06	0.07	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N14	30	68	38	2.27	0.11	0.11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	2	11	9	5.5	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	6	16	10	2.67	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	3	6	3	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	2	10	8	5	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	1	7	6	7	0	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	3	8	5	2.67	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N23	3	15	12	5	0.01	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	4	6	2	1.5	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N30	1	3	2	3	0	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	1	3	2	3	0	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	1	11	10	11	0	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	2	3	1	1.5	0.01	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	1	2	1	2	0	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N40	3	25	22	8.33	0.01	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	9	25	16	2.78	0.03	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	24	65	41	2.71	0.09	0.1	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	13	82	69	6.31	0.05	0.13	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	12	66	54	5.5	0.05	0.11	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	4	23	19	5.75	0.02	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	9	23	14	2.56	0.03	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	2	7	5	3.5	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N70	1	3	2	3	0	0	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N72	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	1	1	0	1	0	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
O10	17	47	30	2.76	0.06	0.08	Economic Development: General
O11	283	805	522	2.84	1.07	1.3	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	3	2	3	0	0	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	9	76	67	8.44	0.03	0.12	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	14	28	14	2	0.05	0.05	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	78	150	72	1.92	0.3	0.24	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	126	265	139	2.1	0.48	0.43	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	90	364	274	4.04	0.34	0.59	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	17	84	67	4.94	0.06	0.14	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	169	325	156	1.92	0.64	0.52	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	26	29	3	1.12	0.1	0.05	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	20	59	39	2.95	0.08	0.1	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	4	7	3	1.75	0.02	0.01	Project Analysis
O23	892	2,259	1,367	2.53	3.38	3.64	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O24	72	151	79	2.1	0.27	0.24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O29	1	1	0	1	0	0	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	5	16	11	3.2	0.02	0.03	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	1	3	2	3	0	0	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	11	29	18	2.64	0.04	0.05	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	17	39	22	2.29	0.06	0.06	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O38	17	35	18	2.06	0.06	0.06	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	50	77	27	1.54	0.19	0.12	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	318	470	152	1.48	1.2	0.76	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	18	21	3	1.17	0.07	0.03	Monetary Growth Models
O47	358	744	386	2.08	1.36	1.2	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	1	4	3	4	0	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	4	6	2	1.5	0.02	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	54	81	27	1.5	0.2	0.13	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	27	37	10	1.37	0.1	0.06	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	7	20	13	2.86	0.03	0.03	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	6	16	10	2.67	0.02	0.03	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	3	11	8	3.67	0.01	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Capitalist Enterprises
P14	1	3	2	3	0	0	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	93	209	116	2.25	0.35	0.34	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	4	5	1	1.25	0.02	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	4	9	5	2.25	0.02	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	61	97	36	1.59	0.23	0.16	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	1	1	0	1	0	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	7	12	5	1.71	0.03	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	125	266	141	2.13	0.47	0.43	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	15	64	49	4.27	0.06	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	4	19	15	4.75	0.02	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	29	34	5	1.17	0.11	0.05	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P28	3	17	14	5.67	0.01	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P30	7	7	0	1	0.03	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	9	18	9	2	0.03	0.03	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	81	139	58	1.72	0.31	0.22	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	34	52	18	1.53	0.13	0.08	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	243	578	335	2.38	0.92	0.93	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	1	20	19	20	0	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	1	8	7	8	0	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P40	1	1	0	1	0	0	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	1	3	2	3	0	0	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P43	6	14	8	2.33	0.02	0.02	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	3	9	6	3	0.01	0.01	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	3	3	0	1	0.01	0	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P47	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P50	1	1	0	1	0	0	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	1	2	1	2	0	0	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	5	6	1	1.2	0.02	0.01	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q01	4	12	8	3	0.02	0.02	Sustainable Development
Q10	1	1	0	1	0	0	Agriculture: General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q11	4	13	9	3.25	0.02	0.02	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q12	3	4	1	1.33	0.01	0.01	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Agricultural Finance
Q15	1	1	0	1	0	0	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q17	3	7	4	2.33	0.01	0.01	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	7	18	11	2.57	0.03	0.03	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q22	2	2	0	1	0.01	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	1	2	1	2	0	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	5	7	2	1.4	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	7	10	3	1.43	0.03	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q28	35	41	6	1.17	0.13	0.07	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q32	2	14	12	7	0.01	0.02	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	3	29	26	9.67	0.01	0.05	Resource Booms
Q38	5	13	8	2.6	0.02	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Energy: General
Q41	10	37	27	3.7	0.04	0.06	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	15	39	24	2.6	0.06	0.06	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	15	38	23	2.53	0.06	0.06	Energy: Government Policy
Q53	3	26	23	8.67	0.01	0.04	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	5	34	29	6.8	0.02	0.05	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	3	17	14	5.67	0.01	0.03	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q58	14	64	50	4.57	0.05	0.1	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R10	1	2	1	2	0	0	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	21	50	29	2.38	0.08	0.08	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	20	65	45	3.25	0.08	0.1	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	1	1	0	1	0	0	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R15	1	3	2	3	0	0	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R21	3	14	11	4.67	0.01	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	1	1	0	1	0	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	16	46	30	2.88	0.06	0.07	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	2	5	3	2.5	0.01	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	9	42	33	4.67	0.03	0.07	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	4	15	11	3.75	0.02	0.02	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	1	3	2	3	0	0	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	1	19	18	19	0	0.03	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R41	1	2	1	2	0	0	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	1	2	1	2	0	0	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	3	5	2	1.67	0.01	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R50	4	9	5	2.25	0.02	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	12	88	76	7.33	0.05	0.14	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	2	4	2	2	0.01	0.01	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	7	13	6	1.86	0.03	0.02	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R58	13	32	19	2.46	0.05	0.05	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z10	1	2	1	2	0	0	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	1	1	0	1	0	0	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	1	6	5	6	0	0.01	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	4	35	31	8.75	0.02	0.06	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	26,400	61,427	35,027	2.33	100	99.1	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E62.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A14	4	0.01	Sociology of Economics
A23	1	0	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A31	1	0	Collected Writings of Individuals
B11	1	0	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B20	3	0	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B40	2	0	Economic Methodology: General
B53	7	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	7	0.01	Feminist Economics
B59	1	0	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C01	2	0	Econometrics
C14	1	0	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C20	5	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	2	0	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C31	1	0	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C40	1	0	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	1	0	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C54	5	0.01	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C58	3	0	Financial Econometrics
C67	2	0	Input-Output Models
C72	2	0	Noncooperative Games
C78	3	0	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C80	1	0	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C83	3	0	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C99	2	0	Design of Experiments: Other
D04	1	0	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D19	1	0	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D42	1	0	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D53	3	0	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	2	0	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D86	3	0	Economics of Contract: Theory
E02	21	0.03	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E16	3	0	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E39	1	0	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E69	2	0	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	1	0	International Economics: General
F24	3	0	Remittances
F44	57	0.09	International Business Cycles
F50	8	0.01	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	9	0.01	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	2	0	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	17	0.03	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	4	0.01	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	69	0.11	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	8	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	4	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F65	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F68	1	0	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
H12	8	0.01	Crisis Management
H39	2	0	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H44	4	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H68	56	0.09	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H75	16	0.03	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	19	0.03	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H80	1	0	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H84	2	0	Disaster Aid
H89	1	0	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I13	4	0.01	Health Insurance, Public and Private

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
I15	1	0	Health and Economic Development
I23	5	0.01	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I25	1	0	Education and Economic Development
J44	1	0	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J46	1	0	Informal Labor Markets
J48	3	0	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J54	2	0	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J71	2	0	Labor Discrimination
J78	2	0	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J81	4	0.01	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	1	0	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J88	2	0	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K11	2	0	Property Law
K13	3	0	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	2	0	Criminal Law
K20	2	0	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	2	0	Antitrust Law
K23	2	0	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K31	2	0	Labor Law
K32	2	0	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K40	3	0	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	12	0.02	Litigation Process
L26	20	0.03	Entrepreneurship
L38	2	0	Public Policy
L43	3	0	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	1	0	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L53	14	0.02	Enterprise Policy
L61	1	0	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	3	0	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L65	1	0	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	2	0	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L70	1	0	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	4	0.01	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L84	4	0.01	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L88	2	0	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L93	1	0	Air Transportation
L94	2	0	Electric Utilities
L97	2	0	Utilities: General
M14	8	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	1	0	IT Management
M16	2	0	International Business Administration
M31	1	0	Marketing
M40	1	0	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	3	0	Auditing
M48	6	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M54	1	0	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
N26	3	0	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N36	1	0	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N62	1	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N64	3	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	1	0	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N71	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N74	1	0	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N91	1	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	1	0	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	2	0	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	1	0	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	2	0	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	2	0	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
O25	1	0	Industrial Policy

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
O34	1	0	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O43	23	0.04	Institutions and Growth
O44	2	0	Environment and Growth
P10	7	0.01	Capitalist Systems: General
P29	1	0	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P32	2	0	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P46	1	0	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	1	0	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
Q16	3	0	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q21	2	0	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q30	3	0	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	5	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q34	1	0	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q42	10	0.02	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	1	0	Energy Forecasting
Q50	5	0.01	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	2	0	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q55	2	0	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q57	4	0.01	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
R20	2	0	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R28	6	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R40	1	0	Transportation Economics: General
Y10	1	0	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	1	0	Introductory Material
Z18	2	0	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
S	650	0.9	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

F55(69), F44(57), H68(56), O43(23), E02(21), L26(20), H76(19), F53(17), H75(16), L53(14), K41(12), Q42(10), F51(9), F50(8), F60(8), H12(8), M14(8), B53(7), B54(7), P10(7), M48(6), R28(6), C20(5), C54(5), I23(5), Q31(5), Q50(5), A14(4), F54(4), F62(4), H44(4), I13(4), J81(4), L72(4), L84(4), Q57(4), B20(3), C58(3), C78(3), C83(3), D53(3), D86(3), E16(3), F24(3), J48(3), K13(3), K40(3), L43(3), L62(3), M42(3), N26(3), N64(3), Q16(3), Q30(3), B40(2), C01(2), C21(2), C67(2), C72(2), C99(2), D57(2), E69(2), F52(2), H39(2), H84(2), J54(2), J71(2), J78(2), J88(2), K11(2), K14(2), K20(2), K21(2), K23(2), K31(2), K32(2), L38(2), L66(2), L88(2), L94(2), L97(2), M16(2), N93(2), N95(2), N96(2), O44(2), P32(2), Q21(2), Q51(2), Q55(2), R20(2), Z18(2), A23(1), A31(1), B11(1), B59(1), C14(1), C31(1), C40(1), C41(1), C80(1), D04(1), D19(1), D42(1), E39(1), F00(1), F63(1), F65(1), F68(1), H80(1), H89(1), I15(1), I25(1), J44(1), J46(1), J82(1), L44(1), L61(1), L65(1), L70(1), L93(1), M15(1), M31(1), M40(1), M54(1), N36(1), N62(1), N65(1), N71(1), N74(1), N91(1), N92(1), N94(1), O25(1), O34(1), P29(1), P46(1), P48(1), Q34(1), Q47(1), R40(1), Y10(1), Y20(1).

Table E62.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B20	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
F50	1	0	1	1	1	1	1	2	8
F51	1	4	0	2	1	0	0	1	9
F53	1	2	0	1	5	1	2	5	17
F55	5	8	11	2	1	9	13	20	69
J54	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
K14	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
L26	3	1	8	0	1	2	1	4	20
L53	2	4	3	0	1	1	1	2	14
L65	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L72	1	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	4
M16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
M42	1	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3
M48	1	0	1	0	0	1	1	2	6

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
O25	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q31	2	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	5
Q51	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
B11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C78	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
F24	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	0	3
F54	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
H39	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
H68	0	5	2	5	11	14	4	15	56
H76	0	2	3	4	0	1	4	5	19
J81	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
J82	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K41	0	1	2	1	0	0	0	8	12
L88	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
L94	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	2
N26	0	1	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
N71	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N93	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
O43	0	1	0	0	2	3	6	11	23
P10	0	1	0	1	0	2	2	1	7
Q42	0	1	0	0	2	4	3	0	10
B40	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
D86	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
F00	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F60	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4	8
F63	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
F65	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
H44	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	0	4
H75	0	0	1	3	0	3	3	6	16
I23	0	0	1	2	0	1	1	0	5
J44	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
K13	0	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	3
K20	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
L84	0	0	1	1	0	1	0	1	4
L93	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N36	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P46	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q50	0	0	1	2	0	1	0	1	5
Q57	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	4
B54	0	0	0	4	0	0	1	2	7
C20	0	0	0	3	1	0	1	0	5
C54	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	3	5
C83	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	3
D53	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
E02	0	0	0	3	1	6	5	6	21
E39	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
F44	0	0	0	3	15	13	14	12	57
J78	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
J88	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
L43	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	1	3
L62	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
L97	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
M14	0	0	0	2	0	0	2	4	8
N64	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	0	3
N65	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P29	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R20	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
B53	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	2	7
C01	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
C21	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
C40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
C67	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
D57	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
E69	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
H12	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4	8
J48	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
K11	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
K40	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	0	3
L38	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
M15	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N62	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N74	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N92	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N96	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
Q55	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
R28	0	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	6
R40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
A31	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C72	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
H89	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I13	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
J46	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
K21	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
K32	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
M54	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N95	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
O44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
P32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
Q16	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
Q21	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
Q30	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
Q34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Y10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B59	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D19	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E16	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
H80	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H84	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
I15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
I25	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J71	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
K31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
L61	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L66	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
N91	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N94	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Y20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C99	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
D04	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D42	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
F68	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
L44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
M40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
O34	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
P48	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q47	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL(J)	17	18	18	18	21	17	17	17	143

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E62.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B20	CV: Friedman, Milton. 2006. "From Galbraith to Economic Freedom: Part I: The Conventional Wisdom of J. K. Galbraith." In <i>The Road to Economic Freedom. Volume 2.</i> , ed. Philip Booth and John Meadowcroft, 345-81. An Elgar Reference Collection. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar in association with the Institute of Economic Affairs.
2006	F50	CV: Bernstein, Michael A. 2006. "The American Economic Policy Environment of the 1990s: Origins, Consequences, and Legacies." In <i>The Global Economy in the 1990s: A Long-Run Perspective</i> , ed. Paul W. Rhode and Gianni Toniolo, 263-79. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2006	F51	Viktorova, Dana. 2006. "Risks of an Inconsistency between the Fiscal Policy and the External Balance in a Short Term Period within the Context of the Maastricht Criteria--A Focus on the Czech Republic." <i>Ekonomie a Management</i> , 9(4): 5-26. The article tried to analyze the relation between the fiscal policy attitude and the external balance in the Czech Republic within the context of the Maastricht criteria. The article explores what is the impact of budget deficit decrease on the exchange rate development.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		We analyzed the effect of public finance consolidation on exchange rate development based on the current econometric approach using vector autoregression modelling amended by the impulse-response functions. This issue is based on the theoretical approach exploring the relationship between the fiscal policy attitude and the exchange rate development, revealing the contributions of the direct and indirect channel of the budget deficit decrease. Results of the carried out estimations proved that it is not possible to take into account purely statistical point of view. We closed the article with answering a key question--the dominance of the direct channel in the Czech economy might cause that a fiscal policy consolidation leads to the exchange rate depreciation and thus the Czech Republic might fail to meet Maastricht criteria on the exchange rate stability.
2006	F53 F55	CV: Stephanou, Constantine A. 2006. "Regulatory Adjustment in the Wider Europe Area." In <i>Adjusting to EU Enlargement: Recurring Issues in a New Setting</i> , ed. Constantine A. Stephanou, 109-34. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	F55	CV: Acocella, Nicola, and Giovanni Di Bartolomeo. 2006. "Europe's Economic Institutions: Stability or Growth Oriented?." In <i>Third International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: Integration or Disintegration: Proceedings</i> , ed. Lovorka Galetic, 24-45. Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2006	F55	CV: Tamborini, Roberto, and Ferdinando Targetti. 2006. "The Crisis of the Stability Pact and a Proposal." In <i>Growth and Economic Development: Essays in Honour of A. P. Thirlwall</i> , ed. Philip Arestis, John McCombie and Roger Vickerman, 180-90. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	F55	Jonung, Lars. 2006. "Comments on J. Christl: 'Regional Currency Arrangements: Insights from Europe'." <i>International Economics and Economic Policy</i> , 3(3-4): 221-24.
2006	F55	Issing, Otmar. 2006. "Europe's Hard Fix: The Euro Area." <i>International Economics and Economic Policy</i> , 3(3-4): 181-96. One of the most important economic policy issues is the selection of exchange rate regime. The possible choices range from the hard peg to a freely floating nominal exchange rate. Since the early 1990s a move towards the two corners of the exchange rate regime spectrum has been observed, especially in Europe with the creation of EMU. The move towards the corners is discussed from the perspective of Mundell's "impossible trinity" which states that among the three desirable objectives (1) stabilisation of the exchange rate, (2) free international capital mobility, and (3) an effective monetary policy oriented towards domestic goals, only two can be mutually consistent. Issues related to economic integration and EMU are reviewed, focusing on the famous question: Does one size fit all? Since monetary union raises some interesting issues of political nature, not present in other exchange rate arrangements, the paper ends with a discussion about some political aspects of monetary union.
2006	J54	Whyman, Philip. 2006. "Post-Keynesianism, Socialisation of Investment and Swedish Wage-Earner Funds." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i> , 30(1): 49-68. This paper analyses the performance of one of the most controversial of recent economic policy "experiments", namely Swedish Wage-earner Funds (WEFs). It examines the ability of the WEFs to meet macroeconomic, financial and democratic objectives. The analysis indicates a favourable financial performance, but little significant democratisation. Macroeconomic influence was constrained by the limited size of the scheme and, though associated with positive changes in economic variables, the experiment was ultimately overwhelmed by the collapse of an asset price "bubble". Nevertheless, the performance of the WEFs has legitimised the concept of collective investment funds as an economic policy instrument.
2006	K14	Tella, Rafael Di, and Juan Dubra. 2006. <i>Crime and Punishment in the "American Dream"</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12641. We observe that countries where belief in the "American dream" (i.e., effort pays) prevails also set harsher punishment for criminals. We know from previous work that beliefs are also correlated with several features of the economic system (taxation, social insurance, etc). Our objective is to study the joint determination of these three features (beliefs, punitiveness and economic system) in a way that replicates the observed empirical patterns. We present a model where beliefs determine the types of contracts that firms offer and whether workers exert effort. Some workers become criminals, depending on their luck in the labor market, the expected punishment, and an individual shock that we call "meanness". It is this meanness level that a penal system based on "retribution" tries to detect when deciding the severity of the punishment. We find that when initial beliefs differ, two equilibria can emerge out of identical fundamentals. In the "American" (as opposed to the "French") equilibrium, belief in the "American dream" is commonplace, workers exert effort, there are high powered contracts (and income is unequally distributed) and punishments are harsh. Economists who believe that deterrence (rather than retribution) shapes punishment can interpret the meanness parameter as pessimism about future economic opportunities and verify that two similar equilibria emerge.
2006	L26	Choi, Young Rok, and Phillip H. Phan. 2006. "The Influences of Economic and Technology Policy on the Dynamics of New Firm Formation." <i>Small Business Economics</i> , 26(5): 493-503. This study attempts to reveal how macroeconomic and technology policies that encompass the opportunity and individual drivers of entrepreneurship explain the dynamics of new firm formation in a country. To do so we rely on the Schumpeterian, industrial organization, and labor economics traditions of entrepreneurship, and performed an exploratory test with longitudinal U.S. data from 1968 to 1993. The results of this study suggest that R&D investments, patents, economic concentration, pro-competition policy, and labor mobility are important areas in which government policy can influence the intensity of new firm formation.
2006	L26	CV: Cullen, Julie Berry, and Roger Gordon. 2006. "Tax Reform and Entrepreneurial Activity." In <i>Tax Policy and the Economy. Volume 20</i> . James M. Poterba, 41-71. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	L26 L53	Coppola, Paola. 2006. "La fiscalita di compensazione nell'Unione europea. (The Tax Compensation Strategies in the EU. With English summary.)" <i>Rivista Economica del Mezzogiorno</i> , 20(1-2): 19-47. Tax compensation, mainly in the form of financial aids or of tax relief, represents an instrument largely advocated by entrepreneurs and political forces to enhance competition and economic development in the weakest regions. The paper points out that the EU legislation limits the use of tax compensation among Member countries and, in this view, may also arise a specific risk related to harmful tax competition. The author proposes a solution based on a new tax compensation scheme where Member States should support tax compensation to make their less developed areas more competitive.
2006	L53	Sloan, Brian, and Francis Chittenden. 2006. "Fiscal Policy and Self-Employment: Targeting Business Growth." <i>Environment and Planning C: Government and Policy</i> , 24(1): 83-98. The small-business sector is the breeding ground of new businesses, but distinguishing those firms that wish to grow from the hundreds of thousands of lifestyle firms is difficult. Studies suggest very few small firms seek growth, and fiscal policies aimed at promoting business growth could be misdirected in the belief that the ambition to grow is widespread in this part of the economy. The small-firm sector is dominated by the self-employed and an important classification is the large numbers of "own-account self-employed". It is unclear to what extent these people should be classified as true "business owners". Using face-to-face interviews, the authors explore the motivations for becoming self-

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		employed and the growth aspirations of self-employed people. Based on the outcomes, suggestions are made about how fiscal policy might be targeted to improve neutrality and promote business growth.
2006	L65	CV: Lockwood Benet, William. 2006. "Assessing Puerto Rico's Fiscal Policies: Comment." In <i>The Economy of Puerto Rico: Restoring Growth</i> , ed. Susan M. Collins, Barry P. Bosworth and Miguel A. Soto-Class, 382-90. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; San Juan, Puerto Rico: Center for the New Economy.
2006	L72	Jimenez, Juan Pablo, and Varinia Tromben. 2006. "Fiscal Policy and the Commodities Boom: The Impact of Higher Prices for Non-renewables in Latin America and the Caribbean." <i>CEPAL Review</i>, 0(90): 59-84. For countries specializing in non-renewables, the usual challenges for fiscal policy are compounded by the intrinsic characteristics of these commodities. The countries in which non-renewables account for over 20% of exports include the Bolivarian Republic of Venezuela, Bolivia, Chile, Colombia, Ecuador, Mexico and Trinidad and Tobago. This article reviews the relationship between the improvement in these countries' terms of trade and the fiscal policy challenges they are having to cope with. To this end, it analyses the importance of the role played by the exploitation of these commodities, reviewing changes in their prices and their impact on the terms of trade. It also considers the performance of these countries in relation to the main characteristics of fiscal policy in the region and analyses developments in the public accounts following recent price rises, with emphasis on their impact and the policy decisions taken.
2006	M16	CV: Ernst & Young, Riyadh. 2006. "Business Taxation." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 229-39. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	M42	Santiso, Carlos. 2006. "Banking on Accountability? Strengthening Budget Oversight and Public Sector Auditing in Emerging Economies." <i>Public Budgeting and Finance</i>, 26(2): 66-100. This study reviews a decade of support by the World Bank and the Inter-American Development Bank to parliaments and external audit agencies in Latin America. It underscores recent developments in development finance reflecting a broader understanding of the determinants of fiscal credibility and financial integrity. It reveals a learning curve in multilateral assistance to budget oversight institutions. It argues that there exists unexplored potential to improve the effectiveness of multilateral assistance to budget oversight institutions, including in the choice of strategies and instruments. More fundamentally, it underscores the need to tackle the underlying political economy of public finance accountability.
2006	M48	CV: Gudmundsson, Mar. 2006. "Comments on "Procyclical Financial Behavior: What Can Be Done?"" In <i>Procyclicality of Financial Systems in Asia</i> , ed. Stefan Gerlach and Paul Gruenwald, 161-67. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2006	O25	Teng-Zeng, Frank K. 2006. "Industrial Research and Development and Tax Incentive Policies: A Survey and Lessons for Africa." <i>African Finance Journal</i>, 8(1): . To increase and attract private investments on research and technology development, whether through acquisition or greenfield for production of value-added and technology-intensive products, fiscal tax policies have to be reformed. This article surveys recent trends in tax incentive policies in some of the developed countries and argues that there are good lessons for Africa to learn. Therefore, through NEPAD initiatives, tax incentives for promoting scientific, technological and innovation activities to improve production and competitiveness should be given a higher priority by African governments and relevant institutions, in order to stimulate both domestic and foreign direct investments in the industrial sector.
2006	Q31	CV: Arellano, Jose Pablo. 2006. "Structural Change in Chile: From Fiscal Deficits to Surpluses." In <i>Challenges to Fiscal Adjustment in Latin America: The Cases of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico</i> , ed. Luiz de Mello, 113-25, 128-34. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2006	Q31	CV: Oliveira Martins, Joaquim. 2006. "Structural Change in Chile: From Fiscal Deficits to Surpluses: Comments." In <i>Challenges to Fiscal Adjustment in Latin America: The Cases of Argentina, Brazil, Chile and Mexico</i> , ed. Luiz de Mello, 126-28. Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development.
2006	Q51	Blake, Andon J., and Mark C. Roberts. 2006. "Comparing Petroleum Fiscal Regimes under Oil Price Uncertainty." <i>Resources Policy</i>, 31(2): 95-105. This study investigates and compares five upstream petroleum fiscal systems under crude oil price uncertainty. The fiscal systems analyzed are: the Alberta Canada tax and royalty system, the Papua New Guinea (PNG) (pre-2003) traditional Rate of Return (ROR) system, the Sao Tome and Principe/Nigerian Joint Development Zone (SNJDZ) Production Sharing Contract (PSC), the Tanzanian PSC/ROR hybrid system and the Trinidad and Tobago PSC. Contingent claims analysis is used to value the governments' tax claims under uncertainty using a numerical approach, viz., Monte Carlo simulation. Each system is tested to obtain the after-tax value accruing to firms as well as the distortionary effects introduced by the fiscal systems. The results are then ranked. The Alberta Canada and PNG fiscal systems provide companies with the highest after-tax values while also being the least distortionary. The Tanzanian system is the lowest in both rankings, providing relatively low after-tax values and introducing strong distortionary effects. The SNJDZ PSC imposed a relatively high tax burden on companies with median distortionary effects. The Trinidadian PSC generated a median tax burden on companies but has strong distortionary effects.
2007		
2007	B11 J81 N93	Munro, John. 2007. <i>The Usury Doctrine and Urban Public Finances in Late-Medieval Flanders: Annuities, Excise Taxes, and Income Transfers from the Poor to the Rich</i>. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. The objectives of this paper are three-fold. The first is to rebut Charles Kindleberger's famous dictum that usury 'belongs less to economic history than to the history of ideas'; and in particular to demonstrate that the resuscitation of the anti-usury campaign from the early 13th century led to a veritable financial revolution in late-medieval French and Flemish towns: one that became the 'norm' in modern European states from the 16th century (in England, from 1693): a shift in public borrowing from interest-bearing loans to the sale of annuities, usually called rentes or renten. The second objective of this paper is to measure the importance of renten in the civic finances of Flemish towns, in terms of both revenues and expenditures: from the annual town accounts Ghent (14th century only), and Aalst (1395-1550), where they had far greater importance. The related third objective is to measure the burden of the excise taxes for master building craftsmen in Aalst, in tables that measure the values of the excise tax revenues expressed in real terms: first, in the equivalent number of 'baskets of consumables' (which form of the base of the Consumer Price Index), and second their value in terms of the annual money-wage incomes of master masons (for 210 days).
2007	C78	Russo, Alberto, Michele Catalano, Edoardo Gaffeo, Mauro Gallegati, and Mauro Napoletano. 2007. "Industrial Dynamics, Fiscal Policy and R&D: Evidence from a Computational Experiment." <i>Journal of Economic Behavior and Organization</i>, 64(3-4): 426-47. We present an agent-based computational model in which bounded rational firms and workers trade on fully decentralized markets for final goods and labor by means of random matching protocols. The model replicates several macroeconomic phenomena regularly observed in the data, with aggregate features emerging from the localized interactions of individual entities.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		The model is then used as a computational laboratory to run an experiment on the role of fiscal policy in increasing macroeconomic performance.
2007	F24	CV: Atkinson, Anthony B. 2007. "Innovative Sources for Development Finance: Global Public Economics." In <i>Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics--Europe 2004: Economic Integration and Social Responsibility</i> , ed. Francois Bourguignon, Pierre Jacquet and Boris Pleskovic, 191-207. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2007	F54	CV: Seabrooke, Leonard. 2007. "The Everyday Social Sources of Imperial and Hegemonic Financial Orders." In <i>Everyday Politics of the World Economy</i> , ed. John M. Hobson and Leonard Seabrooke, 83-102. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2007	H39	Bhattarai, Keshab R. 2007. "Welfare Impacts of Equal-Yield Tax Reforms in the UK Economy." <i>Applied Economics</i>, 39(10-12): 1545-63. A multisectoral dynamic general equilibrium tax model with and without announcement effects for open and closed capital markets is used to evaluate efficiency gains and transitional effects from equal-yield tax reforms for seven different taxes in the UK economy. Impacts of an unanticipated tax reform on investment, capital accumulation, output and employment are compared to those of anticipated tax reforms. Households, producers, traders, investors and the government are found to be more capable of adjusting their economic behaviour when tax announcements are made in advance. In equal-yield tax experiments welfare gains up to 1.4% of base year GDP can occur by removing distortions in taxes. Welfare loss of up to 2.05% of it can happen if a less distortionary tax, such as the labour income tax is replaced by more distortionary taxes. These simulation results hold whether the capital markets are closed or open.
2007	H68	CV: Chote, Robert, Carl Emmerson, Christine Frayne, and Gemma Tetlow. 2007. "The Fiscal Rules and Policy Framework." In <i>The IFS Green Budget: January 2007</i> , ed. Robert Chote, Carl Emmerson, Andrew Leicester and David Miles, 32-56. London: Institute for Fiscal Studies.
2007	H68	Aristovnik, Aleksander, and Bostjan Bercic. 2007. "Fiscal Sustainability in Selected Transition Countries." <i>Ekonomicky Casopis/Journal of Economics</i>, 55(7): 659-75. In the article, we review recent literature on fiscal sustainability with particular reference to problems that are specific to transition countries. While the original literature on fiscal sustainability is chiefly focused on industrial countries there are by now few works that have focused on fiscal sustainability in transition countries. Consequently, the article's purpose is to assess the short-, medium- and long-term sustainability of fiscal policy (under set assumptions) on the national level in the great majority of transition countries which we divide into three main groups, i.e., Central and Eastern Europe (CEE), Southern and Eastern Europe (SEE) and the Commonwealth of Independent States (CIS). Based on the mainstream theory measures of fiscal sustainability, the results indicate that fiscal sustainability seems to be a problem in many transition countries, particularly in the Visegrad group countries (in CEE region) and in Albania and Croatia (in SEE region).
2007	H68	Mendoza, Enrique G., and Jonathan D. Ostry. 2007. <i>International Evidence on Fiscal Solvency: Is Fiscal Policy "Responsible"?</i> National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12947. This paper looks at fiscal solvency and public debt sustainability in both emerging market and advanced countries. Evidence of fiscal solvency, in the form of a robust positive conditional relationship between public debt and the primary fiscal balance, is established in both groups of countries, as well as in the sample as a whole. Evidence of fiscal solvency is much weaker, however, at high debt levels. The debt-primary balance relationship weakens considerably in emerging economies as debt rises above 50 percent of GDP. Moreover, the relationship vanishes in high-debt countries when the countries are split into high- and low-debt groups relative to sample means and medians, and this holds for industrial countries, emerging economies, and in the combined sample. These findings suggest that many industrial and emerging economies, including several where fiscal solvency has been the subject of recent debates, appear to conduct fiscal policy responsibly. Yet our results cannot reject the hypothesis of fiscal insolvency in groups of countries with high debt ratios, where the response of the primary balance to increases in debt is not statistically significant.
2007	H68	CV: Chote, Robert, Carl Emmerson, Christine Frayne, and Gemma Tetlow. 2007. "The Public Finances under Mr Brown." In <i>The IFS Green Budget: January 2007</i> , ed. Robert Chote, Carl Emmerson, Andrew Leicester and David Miles, 7-31. London: Institute for Fiscal Studies.
2007	H68	CV: Chote, Robert, Carl Emmerson, Christine Frayne, and Gemma Tetlow. 2007. "Green Budget Public Finance Forecasts." In <i>The IFS Green Budget: January 2007</i> , ed. Robert Chote, Carl Emmerson, Andrew Leicester and David Miles, 82-98. London: Institute for Fiscal Studies.
2007	H76	Kitterer, Wolfgang. 2007. "Nachhaltige Finanz- und Investitionspolitik der Bundeslander. (With English summary.)" <i>Perspektiven der Wirtschaftspolitik</i>, 8(0): 53-83. In Germany the sustainability of fiscal policy is determined to a substantial part by the federal states (Bundeslaender). Their portion of the public debt amounts to nearly 40 percent. Econometric tests show that the fiscal policy of the federal states taken collectively is not sustainable. The requirement for fiscal sustainability is fulfilled only by two western Laender, Hesse and North-Rhine Westphalia, and one eastern Land (Saxony). Furthermore, it is shown that the constitutional "golden rule" stipulating that borrowing should not exceed investment expenditures does not ensure the solvency of the states. This holds for theoretical reasons but also because there is a lack of clarity and enforceability. Finally, it is argued that the commitment of subnational governments to sustainable public finances could be strengthened by invigorating state-level tax and expenditure autonomy.
2007	H76	Seitz, Helmut. 2007. "Nachhaltige Finanz- und Investitionspolitik der Bundeslander: Die ostdeutsche Perspektive. (With English summary.)" <i>Perspektiven der Wirtschaftspolitik</i>, 8(0): 84-115. The article examines the fiscal adjustments necessary in East Germany to ensure that the East German state and local government sector runs a sustainable fiscal policy in the next decades and maintains a high level of public investment expenditures. The latter is of special importance in East Germany because in some areas the public infrastructure capital stock in East Germany is still deficient as compared to West German standards. In addition, regional development policy still uses capital subsidies to attract mobile business capital to East Germany. These subsidies are co-financed by the East German state governments, the federal government as well as the EU. We derive a sustainable time path of primary expenditures in East Germany and estimate the volume of investment expenditures that can be financed without violating fundamental sustainability restrictions. In addition, we inspect the fiscal federalism perspective of public investment taking into account the specific institutional settings in Germany.
2007	J81	THE SAME AS B11 Munro, John. 2007. <i>The Usury Doctrine and Urban Public Finances in Late-Medieval Flanders: Annuities, Excise Taxes, and Income Transfers from the Poor to the Rich.</i> University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers.
2007	J82	Chaudhuri, Sarbajit, and Jayanta Kumar Dwivedi. 2007. "Foreign Capital Inflow, Fiscal Policies and Incidence of Child Labour in a Developing Economy." <i>Manchester School</i>, 75(1): 17-46. Empirical evidence suggests that the incidence of child labour taken as a whole has declined in the developing countries with economic growth due to foreign capital. But, in some high-growth-prone areas, the problem has been on the rise. A pertinent question is why liberalized investment policies have produced dissimilar

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		results in different cases. The present paper is intended to provide an answer to the above question using a three-sector general equilibrium framework with two informal sectors and a non-traded final commodity. The paper is also designed to investigate the efficacy of an education subsidy policy and a lump-sum tax on the richer people in controlling the problem of child labour. We find that the effects of different policies on child labour crucially hinge on the relative intensities in which child labour and adult labour are used in the two informal sectors. However, we find that on the whole a policy of subsidy on education is more effective in comparison with the policy of economic growth with foreign capital in eradicating the prevalence of the evil in the system.
2007	K41	CV: Dahlberg, Mattias. 2007. "The European Court of Justice and Direct Taxation: A Recent Change of Direction?." In <i>National Tax Policy in Europe: To Be or Not to Be?</i> , ed. Krister Andersson, Eva Eberhartinger and Lars Oxelheim, 165-90. Berlin and New York: Springer.
2007	L88	Koncul, Niko. 2007. "Public Expenditure and Tax Policies for Tourism." <i>Zagreb International Review of Economics and Business</i> , 10(2): 87-93. In the post-war years, in many countries, tourism as an economic activity has become a vital sector of national economies contributing a substantial share to the gross national product. Tourism has thus become the focus of governmental attention to macro-manage the sector as well. This paper considers some theoretical aspects of public expenditure and tax policies specific to tourism.
2007	L94 Q42	CV: Metcalf, Gilbert E. 2007. "Federal Tax Policy towards Energy." In <i>Tax Policy and the Economy. Volume 21</i> , ed. James M. Poterba, 144-84. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2007	N26	Rojas, Angela Milena. 2007. "Deuda publica interna, patron metalico y guerras civiles: Interconexiones institucionales, la Colombia del siglo XIX. (With English summary)." <i>Lecturas de Economia</i> , 0(67): 195-223. This article analyzes the monetary and institutional impacts of the domestic public debt in 19th century Colombia. It shows the nature of this debt and its evolution so as to ultimately sketch one side of the institutional matrix of that century. The article draws upon the New Economic Institutionalism and it is derived from a broader research where fiscal data and qualitative information were built by using primary sources. It points out the close link between the issuing of debt notes and civil wars, and displays evidence on how this debt structured an impure gold standard. It is found that this debt had impact on the price level and strengthened the persistence of the monetary chaos and civil wars.
2007	N71	CV: Wallis, John Joseph. 2007. "The National Era." In <i>Government and the American Economy: A New History</i> . Price Fishback, 148-87. Foreword by Douglass C. North. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	N93	THE SAME AS B11 Munro, John. 2007. <i>The Usury Doctrine and Urban Public Finances in Late-Medieval Flanders: Annuities, Excise Taxes, and Income Transfers from the Poor to the Rich</i> . University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers.
2007	O43	Creel, Jerome, Eloi Laurent, and Jacques Le Cacheux. 2007. "Politiques et performances macroeconomiques de la zone euro: Institutions, Incitations, Strategies. (Macroeconomic Policies and Performance in the Euro Area: Institutions, Incentives, Strategies, With English summary)." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i> , 0(102): 249-81. Economic performance has been feeble in the Euro area since the monetary union process was put in motion in the early 1990s. While the cause for this under-performance remains subject to debate, we argue in this paper that the rules and institutions governing the Euro area are clearly not conducive to high coordinated growth policies. Because monetary authorities are too much concerned with price stability, the pro-cyclical bias of fiscal policies is reinforced and member states are even more pressured to pursue social disinflation policies by the misalignment of the exchange rate of the Euro. A more balanced interpretation of the European treaties should remedy the current predicament and foster macroeconomic policies oriented toward high sustainable growth and the preservation of social justice.
2007	P10	Andersen, Torben. 2007. <i>The Scandinavian Model - Prospects and Challenges</i> . CESifo GmbH, CESifo Working Paper Series, CESifo Working Paper No. 1903. Scandinavian countries are often portrayed in policy debates as model examples having shown how to square concerns for efficiency and equity. The core principle of the Scandinavian welfare model is an individual entitlement to public sector provisions combined with collective financing via taxes. However, a high employment rate is needed to ensure financial viability of this model. The Scandinavian model faces several challenges which affect the possibilities of maintaining a high employment ratio, namely, demographic changes, a growth dilemma and globalization. This paper discusses how these challenges affect the need and scope for reforms of the Scandinavian welfare model.
2007	Q42	THE SAME AS L94 CV: Metcalf, Gilbert E. 2007. "Federal Tax Policy towards Energy."
2008		
2008	B40	CV: King, John E. 2008. "Heterodox Macroeconomics: What, Exactly, Are We Against?." In <i>Keynes and Macroeconomics after 70 Years: Critical Assessments of The General Theory</i> , ed. L. Randall Wray and Mathew Forstater, 3-19. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	D86	Lee, Junsang, and Yili Chien. 2008. <i>Why Tax Capital?</i> . Australian National University, College of Business and Economics, School of Economics, ANUCBE School of Economics Working Papers. We study optimal capital income taxation with a Ramsey problem and relate this optimal taxation problem to the question that has been asked in the asset pricing literature, which is why the risk free interest rate is too low. We show that the Ramsey planner chooses the optimal level of capital stock to be one that satisfies the modified golden rule in the steady state under some conditions. The conditions include sufficient government tax instruments and ability to issue bonds. We argue that the optimal capital level is different from that chosen in a competitive equilibrium unless the competitive equilibrium risk free interest rate is same as the time discount rate in the steady state. This difference in the choice of capital motivates imposing a positive capital income tax (or subsidy) on households to induce them to invest at the socially optimal amount. As examples, we investigate optimal capital taxation in a decentralized economy with limited commitment and one with private information. However, the result still holds in various types of economies with risk free interest rate that is too low.
2008	F00	Avendano, Rolando, Helmut Reisen, and Javier Santiso. 2008. <i>The Macro Management of Commodity Booms: Africa and Latin America's Response to Asian Demand</i> . OECD Development Centre, OECD Development Centre Working Papers: 270. Strong growth in China and India has led to improvements in raw-material exporting countries' terms of trade and attracted complementary finance. The long-term challenge for these countries, where institutions are often fragile, is to avoid the so-called "resource curse". This paper aims to provide a comparative perspective between policy choices in commodity-exporting countries, contrasting the experiences of Africa and Latin America. First, it highlights global macroeconomic links between the Asian Drivers (China and India) and these regions. Second, it discusses optimal policy responses from a macroeconomic and institutional perspective. Third, it presents empirical evidence on macroeconomic, particularly fiscal responses to Dutch disease and the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		specialisation effects caused by Asian Drivers' demand and assesses the benefits and challenges offered by the Asian Drivers from a macro perspective for both Africa and Latin America.
2008	F60	Belyo, Pal, and Istvan Molnar. 2008. "Outlook on the Hidden Economy." <i>Development and Finance/Fejlesztés és Finanszírozás: Quarterly Hungarian Economic Review</i>, 0(4): . Important features common to hidden economic activities are cash payments and tax evasion, aimed at making the given business activities difficult or impossible to track down. Globalisation trends are well in evidence in the shadow economy too. Not only multinational companies but individual countries or groups of countries can become players of the international hidden economy. Due to globalisation, non-cooperation in data collection can also lead to difficulties: international comparisons, national finance, international organisations, national monetary and tax policy and the competitiveness of individual countries may depend on the size of the hidden economy.
2008	F63 F65	Kliass, Paulo, and Pierre Salama. 2008. "A globalizacão no Brasil: Responsável ou bode expiatório? (Globalization in Brazil: Guilty or Scapegoat? With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Política/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i>, 28(3): 371-91. After the sequence of structural adjustments decisions suggested by the IMF, Brazilian economy became wider opened, as the consequences from financial globalization were stronger than those from commercial globalization. Nevertheless, social and economical reality didn't show much improvement. On the contrary, figures on economic increase and inequalities show Brazil behind the average of developing countries. Even if the effects caused by "mondialisation" on weakened economies are well known, globalization can not be taken as the only guilty of weak economic increase, for maintaining the high level of inequalities or for the increase of precariousness. Responsibility must be searched on high inequalities in where operates "mondialisation", on weakness of public policies, on irresponsible way of opening of the economy and in fiscal policy in favor of financial sector. Other countries have reached quite different results, once they have adopted different public policies, which goal was to establish control and reduction upon the negatives effects of globalization.
2008	H44	Schwartz, Gerd, Ana Corbacho, and Katja Funke, eds. 2008. <i>Public Investment and Public-Private Partnerships: Addressing Infrastructure Challenges and Managing Fiscal Risks</i>, Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan. Eighteen papers examine how governments should address the infrastructure challenges related to public-private partnerships (PPPs) and manage associated fiscal and macroeconomic risks. Papers discuss public capital and economic growth--key issues for Europe; a primer on public investment in Europe; challenges for public investment in new EU member states; budgeting of public investments; PPPs and fiscal risks--whether governments should worry; controlling spending commitments in PPPs; PPPs and fiscal risks--the experience of Portugal; the OECD principles for private sector participation in infrastructure; legal regimes for PPPs in Central and Eastern Europe; combining PPP with EU grants; managing private finance initiative projects in the United Kingdom; negotiating and renegotiating PPPs and concessions; PPPs--some accounting and reporting issues; the International Public Sector Accounting Standards Board--service concession arrangements; accounting for PPPs--the Eurostat approach; framework for PPP audits in the United Kingdom; PPP audits in Portugal; and Hungary's audit experience with PPPs.
2008	H75	McKenzie, Fiona, John Martin, and Chris Paris. 2008. "Fiscal Policy and Mobility: The Impact of Multiple Residences on the Provision of Place-Based Service Funding." <i>Australasian Journal of Regional Studies</i>, 14(1): 53-71. The propensity for Australians to move about more often and over greater distances as part of their employment, recreation, and social life presents challenges for governments in the design and management of equitable fiscal policy to fund infrastructure, education, health and welfare, and other services traditionally predicated on place-based criteria. The acquisition of second homes, ostensibly for recreation purposes, is a widely cited example in the debate about who pays how much for locality-based services. Other examples can be found in health service funding, education provision, and transport infrastructure. While most people who use two or more dwellings have the financial security and personal wherewithal to live across multiple dwellings there are others who have much less choice and live between different places because personal circumstances dictate this. This paper suggests that fiscal policy predicated on place-based criteria persists because it is administratively simpler for public managers already operating in complex public policy environments. Nevertheless, we argue that place-based and social mobility criteria are not mutually exclusive. Recognition of the growing trend of social mobility may lead to better policy decisions. The paper aims to provide policy makers and public managers with a more accurate understanding of population mobility such that they can begin to effectively factor such trends into place-based fiscal policy.
2008	I23	CV: Gelauff, George, Isabel Grilo, and Arjan Lejour. 2008. "Subsidiarity for Better Economic Reform?." In <i>Subsidiarity and Economic Reform in Europe</i>, ed. George Gelauff, Isabel Grilo and Arjan Lejour, 1-18. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	J44	Bajen Garcia, Alvaro. 2008. "Propuesta de un marco fiscal propio del trabajo autónomo. (Proposal for an Attorney's Own Self-Employment. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Estudios Cooperativos</i>, 0(96): 174-96. With the adoption of the Statute of Autonomous Labor, the figure of the individual entrepreneur is highlighted in our country through the provision that makes this businessman, comes the concept of self-employment as a reality that will have expansive force in all legal orders. Taxation of the statute does not address a specific tax, only mandates to the authorities so that an appropriate fiscal policy to promote self-employment exists. But our country must address a fiscal framework for self-employment, promoting and encouraging the activities of these self-employed through the establishment of tax benefits.
2008	K13	CV: Griffith, Thomas D. 2008. "Should "Tax Norms" Be Abandoned? Rethinking Tax Policy Analysis and the Taxation of Personal Injury Recoveries." In <i>Economics of Tax Law. Volume 1.</i>, ed. David A. Weisbach, 3-49. Elgar Reference Collection. Economic Approaches to Law, vol. 19. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	K20	Shin, Inseok. 2008. "Understanding State Intervention in the Financial System: A Simple Framework." <i>Journal of Economic Development</i>, 33(1): 165-85. I offer a simple framework to address why state intervention in the financial system, prevalent in less developed economies, yields various welfare outcomes, and why such conventional reforms as privatization and fiscal reforms prove insufficient to eliminate state intervention. In the model three institutional factors are in play: 1) control rights over financial institutions; 2) cash-flow rights of the private over financial institutions; 3) monitoring capability of the public on tax/resource collection by the state. Based on the model, I show that state intervention can be developmental or derogatory depending on institutional traits including degree of privatization and monitoring capability of the public over the tax collection by the state. Further I illustrate that as long as state has control rights, conventional reforms such as fiscal reform, and privatization may not be enough in eliminating state intervention in the financial system.
2008	L84	Imai, Yutaka, and Howard Oxley. 2008. "Managing Public Costs in the Japanese Health and Nursing Care Sector." <i>Osaka Economic Papers</i>, 58(2): 8-22. This paper looks at some of the longer-term fiscal issues in Japan arising from likely developments in the health and nursing care sector. It first looks at recent OECD information on spending patterns. Likely future trends in spending are then discussed drawing on the results of recent expenditure projections of health and nursing care out to 2050. This is followed by a discussion of possible policy responses, focusing on areas where the efficiency of health care provision might be improved. Some tentative conclusions are drawn in a final section.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	L93	CV: Llussa, Fernanda, and Jose Tavares. 2008. "Economics and Terrorism: What We Know, What We Should Know, and the Data We Need." In <i>Terrorism, Economic Development, and Political Openness</i> , ed. Philip Keefer and Norman Loayza, 233-96. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	N36	Couyoumdjian, Juan Pablo. 2008. "Primary Education and Fiscal Policy in Mid-19th Century Chile: In Search of a Balance." <i>Revista de Historia Economica</i> , 26(2): 145-71. In this paper, we examine a proposal regarding the organization of the system of primary education in Chile submitted by then Deputy Manuel Montt. This project represented a long overdue initiative in support of the diffusion of education in Chile and a radical way of viewing its organization. To the extent that this project included considerations regarding the funding of this system, it also seems relevant to the organization of Chile's fiscal framework. Although Montt's proposal was ultimately discarded, the related discussions represent an interesting setting for fundamental debates regarding the foundation of the fiscal system of 19th century Chile.
2008	P46	Ahmed, Habib. 2008. "Zakah, Macroeconomic Policies, and Poverty Alleviation: Lessons from Simulations on Bangladesh." <i>Journal of Islamic Economics, Banking and Finance</i> , 4(2): 81-105. The paper studied the role of zakah and macroeconomic policies aimed at growth of income and providing opportunities to the poor in eliminating poverty. Simulation of various macroregimes and zakah schemes for Bangladesh indicate that while macroeconomic policies play an important role in reducing poverty, poverty cannot be eliminated without using zakah in an effective way. The paper also suggests that there are certain conditions under which zakah will be able to make an impact on poverty. First, zakah has to be complemented by robust macroeconomic policies that enhance growth and also redistribute income to eliminate poverty. Second, while more zakah has to be collected and disbursed, the impact on poverty will only be significant when a larger percentage of zakah proceeds are used for productive purposes. Given the important role of zakah in poverty alleviation, there is a need for countries to integrate this vital faith-based institution in the development strategy and programs of Muslim countries, including Bangladesh.
2008	Q50	Vermeend, Willem, Rick van der Ploeg, and Jan Willem Timmer. 2008. <i>Taxes and the Economy: A Survey of the Impact of Taxes on Growth, Employment, Investment, Consumption and the Environment</i> , Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Examines the impact of taxation on economic growth, employment, investment, consumption, and the environment. Discusses taxation and economic policy; the design of tax systems; taxes, benefits, and labor market performance; capital markets, investment, and taxation; taxes on consumption; tax incentives for research and development; taxes and human capital accumulation; tax competition; and greening tax systems.
2008	Q57	CV: Bateman, Mark E. 2008. "A Scenarios Approach to Developing Ecosystem Management Strategies." In <i>Policies for Sustainable Governance of Global Ecosystem Services</i> , ed. Janet Ranganathan, Mohan Munasinghe and Frances Irwin, 215-34. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009		
2009	B54	CV: Kornhauser, Marjorie E. 2009. "A Taxing Woman: The Relationship of Feminist Scholarship to Tax." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 176-82. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	B54	CV: Turnier, William J., Pamela Johnston Conover, and David Lowery. 2009. "Redistributive Justice and Cultural Feminism." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 364-70. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	B54	CV: Zelenak, Lawrence. 2009. "Taking Critical Tax Theory Seriously." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 371-80. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	B54	CV: Dodge, Joseph M. 2009. "A Feminist Perspective on the QTIP Trust and the Unlimited Marital Deduction." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 381-84. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	C20	Dehon, Catherine, Marjorie Gassner, and Vincenzo Verardi. 2009. "Beware of 'Good' Outliers and Overoptimistic Conclusions." <i>Oxford Bulletin of Economics and Statistics</i> , 71(3): 437-52. The main goal of this paper is to warn practitioners of the danger of neglecting outliers in regression analysis, in particular, good leverage points (i.e. points lying close to the regression hyperplane but outlying in the x-dimension). While the types of outliers which do influence regression estimates (vertical outliers and bad leverage points) have been extensively investigated, good leverage points have been largely ignored, probably because they do not affect the estimated regression parameters. However, their effect on inference is far from negligible. We propose a step-by-step procedure to identify and treat all types of outliers. The paper of Persson and Tabellini [American Economic Review (2004) Vol. 94, pp. 25-46] linking the degree of proportionality of an electoral system to the size of government is discussed to illustrate how the choice of a measure and the existence of atypical observations may substantially influence results.
2009	C20	Brixiova, Zuzana, Laura Vartia, and Andreas Worgotter. 2009. <i>Capital Inflows, Household Debt and the Boom-bust Cycle in Estonia</i> . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 700. From 2000 to 2007, Estonia was one of the fastest growing emerging market economies. A housing boom, fuelled by capital inflows and credit, resulted in skyrocketing house prices and an over-expanded construction sector. However, the currency board limited the Bank of Estonia's ability to curb credit growth, while the fiscal policy framework amplified the cycle through pro-cyclical spending increases and tax cuts. As credit was mostly financed by cross-border loans from foreign banks, the risks of disruptions to credit flows and financial contagion have increased. Some have already materialised through tightened lending standards and capital outflows. Estonia is now in a severe recession. To restore high and sustainable growth, the country will need to rebalance its resources from non-tradables towards exports. Regaining external competitiveness will be challenging, however, given the fixed exchange rate and recent devaluations in partner countries. Flexibility of the economy will thus be crucial. Over the medium term, policymakers could also strengthen incentives for a better functioning of the housing finance market and gradually remove the pro-cyclical bias of fiscal policy.
2009	C54	CV: Basu, Dipak R., and Alexis Lazaridis. 2009. "Time Varying Responses of Output to Monetary and Fiscal Policy." In <i>Economic Models: Methods, Theory and Applications</i> , ed. Dipak Basu, 43-66. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2009	C83	Sahm, Claudia R., Matthew D. Shapiro, and Joel B. Slemrod. 2009. <i>Household Response to the 2008 Tax Rebate: Survey Evidence and Aggregate Implications</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15421. Only about one-fifth of respondents in the Reuters/University of Michigan survey report that the 2008 tax rebates led them to mostly increase spending, while over half said it would lead them to mostly pay off debt. Of those in the mostly-spend category, the response was swift, with over 80 percent reporting increasing their spending within three months of receiving their rebate. Older households, households with higher wealth and higher income, and those expecting future income growth were generally more likely to spend the rebates.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		A review of other surveys confirms the general pattern of results and suggests that small changes in survey design do not have a major effect on the distribution of responses. The distribution of survey answers corresponds to an aggregate MPC after one year of about one-third. The paper combines this survey-based estimate of the MPC and the survey-based estimate of the timing of spending to show that the rebates help explain the aggregate movements in saving, spending, and debt in 2008. Because the rebate was large and distributed over a short period, it had a non-trivial effect on total spending in the second and third quarters of 2008. Nonetheless, the results imply that the rebates provided only a modest stimulus to spending per dollar of rebate.
2009	D03	Congdon, William J., Jeffrey R. Kling, and Sendhil Mullainathan. 2009. "Behavioral Economics and Tax Policy." <i>National Tax Journal</i> , 62(3): 375-86. Behavioral economics is changing our understanding of how economic policy operates, including tax policy. In this paper, we consider some implications of behavioral economics for tax policy, such as how it changes our understanding of the welfare consequences of taxation, the relative desirability of using the tax system as a platform for policy implementation, and the role of taxes as an element of policy design. We do so by reviewing the logic of specific features of tax policy in light of recent findings in areas such as tax salience, program take-up, and fiscal stimulus.
2009	D53	Miyazaki, Kenji, Kiyohiko G. Nishimura, and Makoto Saito. 2009. "Incomplete Financial Markets, Irreversibility of Investments and Fiscal and Monetary Policy Instruments." <i>Japanese Economic Review</i> , 60(3): 271-300. In this paper, we analyse the use of fiscal and monetary instruments to improve long-run welfare when productive investment is irreversible and uncollateralizable and there is no insurance. Only fiat money or government issued bonds provide self-insurance. We demonstrate that an increase in precautionary savings reduces irreversible productive investment. Hence, subsidies to promote productive but irreversible investment should be financed in such a way that they do not reduce insurance capability. When lump-sum subsidies are high, a consumption tax is likely to be more redistributive and thus more consumption smoothing than are the other sets of instruments analysed in our model.
2009	E02	Caselli, Francesco, and Guy Michaels. 2009. <i>Do Oil Windfalls Improve Living Standards? Evidence from Brazil</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15550. We use variation in oil output among Brazilian municipalities to investigate the effects of resource windfalls. We find muted effects of oil through market channels: offshore oil has no effect on municipal non-oil GDP or its composition, while onshore oil has only modest effects on non-oil GDP composition. However, oil abundance causes municipal revenues and reported spending on a range of budgetary items to increase, mainly as a result of royalties paid by Petrobras. Nevertheless, survey-based measures of social transfers, public good provision, infrastructure, and household income increase less (if at all) than one might expect given the increase in reported spending. To explain why oil windfalls contribute little to local living standards, we use data from the Brazilian media and federal police to document that very large oil output increases alleged instances of illegal activities associated with mayors.
2009	E39	Posch, Olaf. 2009. <i>Explaining Output Volatility: The Case of Taxation</i> . CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: CESifo Working Paper No. 2751. This paper presents empirical evidence against the popular perception that macro volatility is exogenous. We obtain tax effects on macro aggregates in the stochastic neoclassical model. Taxes are shown to affect the second moment of output growth rates without affecting the first moment. Exploiting heterogeneity patterns in a panel of OECD countries, we estimate tax effects on macro volatility, explicitly modeling the unobserved variance process. We find a strong empirical link between taxes and output volatility. Accounting for non-stationarity of taxes and output volatility, we find empirical evidence of a cointegrating relationship.
2009	F44	Lozano, Ignacio. 2009. "Efectos de la crisis financiera internacional sobre la postura fiscal del gobierno colombiano (Primera parte). (The Financial Crisis Effects on the Colombian Government Fiscal Stance [First Part]. With English summary)." <i>Revista Finanzas y Política Económica</i> , 1(2): 71-89. The Lehman Brothers crash in September 2008 marked the beginning of one of the worst years in the history of international financial markets. This event also determined the initiation of the global economic recession which will last at least three years. The data have been confirmed that virtually all industrialized and most emerging countries faced a deep recession, with serious effects on employment and poverty, so the collapse today is similar to the crisis of the thirties. This paper describe how the crisis was conceived in the financial system in the United States and spread to the rest of the industrialized economies. We also describe the transmission channels of the crisis into emerging markets and, in particular, we show the first effects on the major economies of Latin America.
2009	F44	Reati, Angelo, and Jan Toporowski. 2009. "An Economic Policy for the Fifth Long Wave." <i>PSL Quarterly Review</i> , 62(248-251): 147-90. The paper starts by reviewing a recent contribution on long-waves, in order to recall the essential points of a theory that, better than any other, is able to explain the long term development of capitalist economies. Considering that the present technological revolution in ICT is part of the broad phenomenon of a new long wave, it follows that the main focus of economic policy should be to support the diffusion of the new technological style and to favour the institutional changes required by such an objective. On the basis of a selective view of what is deemed crucial to foster the full implementation of the new long wave, four broad guidelines are suggested: (i) a Keynesian policy for demand; (ii) a policy to re-establish the primacy of productive capital through systematic concerted open market operations to regulate liquidity in the financial markets; (iii) a reconstruction of the employment relationship that, while taking into consideration the requirements of the new technological paradigm, preserves the essential features of the "European social model"; a targeted flexibility of labour, that contrasts with the all-out market flexibility that results from the neoclassical theory, is also suggested; (iv) a regime for intellectual property rights that avoids the drawbacks--both ethical and economic current US practices.
2009	F44	Krugman, Paul R. 2009. "The Road to Global Economic Recovery, 2009." <i>Revista de Economía del Caribe</i> , 4(0): 1-18. This document contains three parts: the first part focuses on the lessons that have been learnt from the 2007-2009 crisis and how economic authorities handled the shock suffered in most variables. The conclusion is that Government intervention through fiscal policy is the only way to offset the weakness of households and firms. Monetary policy on the other hand can help, but it has limits in its ability to become a real source of economic growth. The second part reviews the current economic affairs including a discussion on whether the crisis has ended. Krugman accepts that the crisis is over, but he believes that we are still far from an economic expansion. Finally, the article analyzes the economic situation of Latin America and Colombia in particular. It points out that this crisis did not start in our countries and it did not happen because of bad economic policies as it used to happen in previous crises in emerging economies. The crisis had an impact on these countries because of its effects on trade, commodities, and capital flows due to the lower economic activity in developed countries. However, we have evidence of strength in developing countries.
2009	J78	CV; Brown, Karen B. 2009. "Not Color- or Gender-Neutral: New Tax Treatment of Employment Discrimination Damages." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 155-61. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	J78	CV: Brown, Dorothy A. 2009. "Racial Equality in the Twenty-First Century: What's Tax Policy Got to Do with It?." In <i>Critical Tax Theory: An Introduction</i> , ed. Anthony C. Infanti and Bridget J. Crawford, 42-45. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2009	J88	Schmitt, John. 2009. <i>Inequality as Policy: The United States Since 1979</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs . Since the end of the 1970s, the United States has seen a dramatic increase in economic inequality. While the United States has long been among the most unequal of the world's rich economies, the economic and social upheaval that began in the 1970s was a striking departure from the movement toward greater equality that began in the Great Depression, continued through World War II, and was a central feature of the first 30 years of the postwar period. This is not due to chance circumstances but is the direct result of a set of policies designed first and foremost to increase inequality.
2009	L43	Hannsgen, Greg, and Dimitri B. Papadimitriou. 2009. <i>Lessons from the New Deal--Did the New Deal Prolong or Worsen the Great Depression?</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive . Since the current recession began in December 2007, New Deal legislation and its effectiveness have been at the center of a lively debate in Washington. This paper emphasizes some key facts about two kinds of policy that were important during the Great Depression and have since become the focus of criticism by new New Deal critics: (1) regulatory and labor relations legislation, and (2) government spending and taxation. We argue that initiatives in these policy areas probably did not slow economic growth or worsen the unemployment problem from 1933 to 1939, as claimed by a number of economists in academic papers, in the popular press, and elsewhere. To substantiate our case, we cite some important economic benefits of New Deal-era laws in the two controversial policy areas noted above. In fact, we suggest that the New Deal provided effective medicine for the Depression, though fiscal policy was not sufficiently countercyclical to conquer mass unemployment and prevent the recession of 1937-38; 1933's National Industrial Recovery Act was badly flawed and poorly administered, and the help provided by the National Labor Relations Act of 1935 came too late to have a big effect on the recovery.
2009	L62	Ryan, Lisa, Susana Ferreira, and Frank Convery. 2009. "The Impact of Fiscal and Other Measures on New Passenger Car Sales and CO2 Emissions Intensity: Evidence from Europe." <i>Energy Economics</i> , 31(3): 365-74. This paper examines the impact of national fiscal measures in the EU (EU15) on passenger car sales and the CO2 emissions intensity of the new car fleet over the period 1995-2004. CO2 emissions and energy consumption from road transport have been increasing in the EU and as a result since 1999 the EU has attempted to implement a high profile policy strategy to address this problem at European level. Less prominent is the fact that Member States apply vehicle and fuel taxes, which may also be having an impact on the quantity of passenger cars sold and their CO2 emissions intensity. Diesel vehicle sales have increased appreciably in many countries over the same period and this study makes a first attempt to examine whether Member State fiscal measures have influenced this phenomenon. This work uses a panel dataset to investigate the relationship between national vehicle and fuel taxes on new passenger car sales and the fleet CO2 emissions intensity in EU15 over a 10-year period. Our results show that national vehicle and fuel taxes have had an impact on passenger car sales and fleet CO2 emissions intensity and that different taxes have disparate effects.
2009	L97	Guerra, Maria Cecilia, and Alberto Zanardi, eds. 2009. <i>La finanza pubblica italiana: Rapporto 2009 (The Italian Public Finance: 2009 Report)</i> , Studi e Ricerche 585. Bologna: Societa editrice il Mulino. Thirteen Italian-language papers review and evaluate Italy's main public finance policies during the year 2008 and the first months of 2009 and present an in-depth analysis of structural policy issues. Papers focus on fiscal balance; taxation; social security; health care; education; public utilities; and liberalization policies. In-depth analysis papers address the evaluation of the reform of fiscal decentralization recently passed in Italy and investigate a number of specific building blocks of the federalist reform.
2009	M14	CV: Robertson, James. 2009. "Changing the Scoring System for the Game of Economic Life." In <i>Ethical Prospects: Economy, Society and Environment</i> , ed. Laszlo Zsolnai, 193-208. Associate Editors: Zsolt Boda and Laszlo Fekete. New York: Springer.
2009	M14	CV: Pihon, Dominique. 2009. "Financing Social Protection and Social Equity in Europe." In <i>Global Finance and Social Europe</i> , ed. John Grahl, 271-84. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	N64	Saracoglu, Fatih. 2009. "1930-1939 Doneminde Vergi Politikasi. (Tax Policy in the Periods of 1930-1939. With English summary.)." <i>Maliye Dergisi</i> , 0(157): 131-49. In the 1930s, it is obvious that the principle of statism was dominant to economic politics. However, according to this statism; it was necessary to maintain private enterprise's existence with security and stability; with requirements of national economy and limited with the needs of the development of country and industrialization. In this period, industry plans were prepared for the purposes of constructing the domestic industry. In these years; tax policy was considering the target of obtaining financial resources for public services and this situation averted to obtain a systematic and scientific tax reform. While there were some changes in existent taxes; especially new taxes charged over the wage earners.
2009	N65	CV: Okita, Yoichi. 2009. "Can the Japan Inc. Model Be a Middle Course for Transition?: Industrial Policy and Postwar Economic Development of Japan." In <i>Transition from Socialist to Market Economies: Comparison of European and Asian Experiences</i> , ed. Shinichi Ichimura, Tsuneaki Sato and William James, 188-210. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	P29	Hermelink, Ursula, and Claudia Trentini. 2009. <i>Gender-sensitive Economic Policies in the UNECE Region in the Context of the Economic and Financial Crisis</i> . UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2009_3 . Gender equality is a basic human right and is as such a part of the social policy framework. At the same time, it is a multi-faceted concept with its cultural, social, legal, political and economic dimensions and interrelations. The prevalent practice in most countries illustrates that traditionally, macroeconomics and gender equality have been considered as two distinct policy areas that are independently shaped and carried out by different authorities. However, this approach fails to acknowledge the numerous interlinkages between both areas. Indeed, it is in the interest of both gender equality advocates and economic policymakers to closely cooperate. On the one hand, economic policies have an effect on gender equality through their potential to rebalance economic opportunities for both men and women and by influencing the incentive structure of economic agents; on the other hand, gender equality has an impact on the economy, for example through changes in labour force participation and the full use of human capital. This paper presents the interplay between these two policy areas highlighting mechanisms through which they influence each other, both under a structural--or long-term--perspective and in the context of the current economic crisis. The concluding recommendations are primarily directed to national decision-makers but also to international organizations, particularly financial institutions which influence national decision-making in the economic field.
2009	R20	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs . This paper makes the case for a third stimulus package to in the face of economic indicators signaling that the economy is in a deeper downturn than was expected based on previous projections. Specifically, the report calls for an employer tax-credit for extending health care coverage and another per worker employer tax credit for increasing paid time off from work. The author also makes the case for a housing policy centered on the stabilization of prices in non-bubble

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		and deflated markets rather than applying the same efforts on markets that remain at bubble inflated levels. Finally, the paper argues that the dollar must be allowed to fall in order to adjust trade imbalances that are compounding the U.S. economic crisis caused by the collapse of the housing market.
2010		
2010	B53	Thornton, Mark. 2010. "Hoover, Bush, and Great Depressions." <i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i>, 13(3): 86-100. Rothbard (1963) provides a compelling explanation of the Great Depression. He used the Austrian business cycle theory to show that the inflationary policies of the Federal Reserve caused a boom in the economy of the 1920s that led to a bust in 1930. He then employed the Austrian theory of interventionism to show that Hoover's policies were highly interventionist and caused the depression to be "great." The combination of theories can be used to explain the stagflation of the 1970s, Japan's lost decade of the 1990s, and the current economic crisis, which is now the longest contraction since the Great Depression. Like Hoover, George W. Bush had a reputation as an advocate of laissez faire policy. However, he presided over a massive expansion in the size of government and deployed highly interventionist policies to address the crisis.
2010	B53	Luksic, Igor. 2010. "On the Business Cycle and the Failure of the Welfare State: Austrian Explanation." <i>Montenegrin Journal of Economics</i>, 6(12): 43-51. By addressing the consequences of the ongoing crisis as well as the stimulus packages implemented by governments it appears that the time is near to start reexamining the whole approach to the economic system. The concept of the welfare state has been profoundly shaken. Fundamental theory outlaid by the classical economics and the Austrian school are still very much relevant, as the need to face structural misbalances closely related to high public expenditures grows. The issues some EU member states have with the state of their public finances cannot emphasise that challenge enough. Though certain state functions keep their legitimacy it takes a refreshed definition of state. At the same time, there is a need to revisit economics and the relations between micro and macro aspect as well as to reexamine aggregates such as GDP. It is clear one cannot ignore the need of humans to live in community, but also the fact our decisions are motivated by various reasons and therefore could not be predetermined. Knowledge plays the role of energy that moves market forces keeping entrepreneurs awake. Extinguishing that energy is a safe way to suffocate market forces. On the other hand, it is in the human nature to give strong legitimacy to the institutions of egalitarianism which causes the need to unify different scientific research in order to identify the long term trends. By reaffirming the Austrian business cycle theory and the need to revisit the boundaries of the state's interference into the economy it seems that economics need new energy of thought to invent a new general economics theory. This paper practices the hypothesis that consistent economic policy cannot but encompass rational nutshell of every economic theory in its mission to address the micro and macro characteristics of a concrete economy.
2010	C01 C40	Ali Abbas, S. M., Jacques Bouhga-Hagbe, Antonio Fatas, Paolo Mauro, and Ricardo C. Velloso. 2010. <i>Fiscal Policy and the Current Account</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7859. This paper examines the relationship between fiscal policy and the current account, drawing on a larger country sample than in previous studies and using panel regressions, vector auto-regressions, and an analysis of large fiscal and external adjustments. On average, a strengthening in the fiscal balance by 1 percentage point of GDP is associated with a current account improvement of 0.2-0.3 percentage point of GDP. This association is as strong in emerging and low-income countries as it is in advanced economies; and significantly higher when output is above potential.
2010	C21	Sinha, Narain. 2010. "Econometric Evaluation of Forecasting Budgetary Transactions with Intercept Correction." <i>Indian Economic Journal</i>, 58(1): 60-76. Available forecasts of fiscal variables are rarely model based; adjustments are often made to arrive at the revision stage. Conventional approach to the theory of economic forecasting based on the result that the conditional expectation, given the available information delivers the minimum mean square forecasting error assuming the data generation process (DGP) known and constant over time, It cannot be applied to budgetary variables, because of frequent shifts in the policy regimes of the national and sub-national governments in a federal set-up as exists in India. Under these circumstances while forecasting of fiscal variables for policy purposes, the main objective ought to be to avoid systematic forecasting errors arising due to deterministic shifts. In the recent literature on forecasting, various methods have been suggested such as intercept corrections, differencing, co-breaking, regime switching models, etc., for improving forecasting accuracies. The major aim in this paper is to evaluate the accuracy of the forecasts obtained using the method of intercept correction in Sinha (2003) in the light of data available for the subsequent period for the Indian economy.
2010	C21	Gaiha, Raghav, Katsushi S. Imai, Ganesh Thapa, and Woojin KANG. 2010. <i>Fiscal Stimulus, Agricultural Growth and Poverty in Asia</i>. Research Institute for Economics & Business Administration, Kobe University, Discussion Paper Series: DP2010-15. Recent debates on a sustainable recovery of the global economy have tended to overemphasise the "savings glut" hypothesis and the unavoidable imperative of higher consumption in China and other emerging Asian countries. That oversaving and not underinvestment is coming in the way of a quicker and more durable recovery is not just simplistic but misleading from a medium-term growth perspective for emerging Asian countries and other developing countries in this region. Drawing upon country panel data for developing countries and a sub-sample of Asian countries during the period 1991 to 2007, the present study makes a case for a bold and coordinated fiscal stimulus, directed to stimulating agricultural and overall growth, and mitigation of poverty and hunger. Our simulations further suggest that poverty reduction is likely to be larger if the fiscal stimulus is directed to social spending in health and education sectors. Indeed, if our simulations of fiscal impacts have any validity, the dire predictions of millions getting trapped in poverty and hunger may turn out to be exaggerated. The prospects of a strong recovery led by fiscal stimulus are thus real and achievable.
2010	C40	THE SAME AS C01 Ali Abbas, S. M., Jacques Bouhga-Hagbe, Antonio Fatas, Paolo Mauro, and Ricardo C. Velloso. 2010. <i>Fiscal Policy and the Current Account</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7859.
2010	C58	Diss: Thitinanpong, Narongchai. 2010. Three Essays on Applied Time Series Analysis for Financial Markets and Fiscal Policies. PhD diss. Southern Methodist University.
2010	C67 D57	Sancho, Ferran. 2010. "Total Fiscal Cost of Indirect Taxation: An Input-Output Approximation for Catalonia." <i>Empirical Economics Letters</i>, 9(9): 875-82. In this note, we quantify to what extent indirect taxation alters prices. We illustrate the methodology using the networked accounting structure of a recent input-output table of Catalonia, a region of Spain, to model price formation. Indirect taxation is considered both from a 'classical' and 'neoclassical' perspective. We show that they yield equivalent results under very basic premises. The neoclassical perspective, however, offers a bit more flexibility to distinguish among different tax figures and hence provide a clearer disaggregate picture of how an indirect tax ends up affecting, and by how much, the cost structure.
2010	E69	Nersisyan, Yeva, and L. Randall Wray. 2010. <i>Does Excessive Sovereign Debt Really Hurt Growth? A Critique of This Time Is Different</i>, by Reinhart and Rogoff. Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. The worst global downturn

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		since the Great Depression has caused ballooning budget deficits in most nations, as tax revenues collapse and governments bail out financial institutions and attempt countercyclical fiscal policy. With notable exceptions, most economists accept the desirability of expansion of deficits over the short term but fear possible long-term effects. There are a number of theoretical arguments that lead to the conclusion that higher government debt ratios might depress growth. There are other arguments related to more immediate effects of debt on inflation and national solvency. Research conducted by Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff is frequently cited to demonstrate the negative impacts of public debt on economic growth and financial stability. In this paper we critically examine their work. We distinguish between a nation that operates with its own floating exchange rate and nonconvertible (sovereign) currency, and a nation that does not. We argue that Reinhart and Rogoff's results are not relevant to the case of the United States.
2010	H12	2010. "Winners and Losers in an Age of Austerity." <i>Economic Outlook</i>, 34(4): 20-29.
2010	J48	Antonopoulos, Rania, Kijong Kim, Tom Masterson, and Ajit Zacharias. 2010. <i>Investing in Care: A Strategy for Effective and Equitable Job Creation</i>. Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. Massive job losses in the United States, over eight million since the onset of the "Great Recession," call for job creation measures through fiscal expansion. In this paper we analyze the job creation potential of social service-delivery sectors-early childhood development and home-based health care-as compared to other proposed alternatives in infrastructure construction and energy. Our microsimulation results suggest that investing in the care sector creates more jobs in total, at double the rate of infrastructure investment. The second finding is that these jobs are more effective in reaching disadvantaged workers-those from poor households and with lower levels of educational attainment. Job creation in these sectors can easily be rolled out. States already have mechanisms and implementation capacity in place. All that is required is policy recalibration to allow funds to be channeled into sectors that deliver jobs both more efficiently and more equitably.
2010	K11	Arrunada, Benito, and Amnon Lehavi. 2010. <i>Prime Property Institutions for a Subprime Era: Exploring Innovative Models of Residential Development and Finance</i>. Department of Economics and Business, Universitat Pompeu Fabra, Economics Working Papers. This paper breaks new ground toward contractual and institutional innovation in models of homeownership, equity building, and mortgage enforcement. Inspired by recent developments in the affordable housing sector and in other types of public financing schemes, this paper suggests extending institutional and financial strategies such as time and place-based division of property rights, conditional subsidies, and credit mediation to alleviate the systemic risks of mortgage foreclosure. Alongside a for-profit shared equity scheme that would be led by local governments, we also outline a private market shared equity model, one of bootstrapping home buying with purchase options.
2010	K40	Schmitt, John, Kris Warner, and Sarika Gupta. 2010. <i>The High Budgetary Cost of Incarceration</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The United States currently incarcerates a higher share of its population than any other country in the world. We calculate that a reduction in incarceration rates just to the level we had in 1993 (which was already high by historical standards) would lower correctional expenditures by \$16.9 billion per year, with the large majority of these savings accruing to financially squeezed state and local governments. As a group, state governments could save \$7.6 billion, while local governments could save \$7.2 billion. These cost savings could be realized through a reduction by one-half in the incarceration rate of exclusively non-violent offenders, who now make up over 60 percent of the prison and jail population. A review of the extensive research on incarceration and crime suggests that these savings could be achieved without any appreciable deterioration in public safety.
2010	L38	CV: Young, Dennis R. 2010. "Nonprofits and Public Policy in the United States: The Evolution of Accountability." In <i>Policy Initiatives Towards the Third Sector in International Perspective</i>, ed. Benjamin Gidron and Michal Bar, 45-66. Nonprofit and Civil Society Studies. New York and Dordrecht: Springer.
2010	L38	CV: Yamauchi, Naoto, and Mika Kitora. 2010. "Policy Initiatives towards New Legal Framework for Japanese Civil Society." In <i>Policy Initiatives Towards the Third Sector in International Perspective</i>, ed. Benjamin Gidron and Michal Bar, 87-108. Nonprofit and Civil Society Studies. New York and Dordrecht: Springer.
2010	M15	Holstein, Adora, Patrick Litzinger, and John Dunn. 2010. "Optimizing the Use of the Fiscal Stimulus for Health IT in the U.S." <i>Global Journal of Business Research</i>, 4(2): 63-76. The fiscal stimulus of 2009 allocated about \$19 billion over five years to advance the country's push for a nationwide health information network. Information sharing among public health agencies and private health care providers has the potential for reducing public health threats and increasing public access to measures of provider quality. It can also help build and disseminate a database of cost-effective best practices in health care delivery. An analysis of existing evidence on enablers and barriers to adoption and effective use of electronic health records suggest that government intervention is justified. The market system will result in low utilization because of scale economies, externalities, network effect, and a need for national standards to ensure interoperability, privacy, and data security. However, optimal use of the fiscal stimulus requires that financial and technical assistance be targeted on smaller physician practices and independent hospitals. Such assistance must be made conditional on adoption and effective use of a certified, interoperable system. The public health benefits will also be maximized the more health care providers participate in the national health IT network. Thus, in addition to awarding financial incentives, electronic submission of aggregated or de-identified health information must be mandated of all health care providers, not only those that are participants of Federal health programs.
2010	N62	Gordon, Robert J., and Robert Krenn. 2010. <i>The End of the Great Depression 1939-41: Policy Contributions and Fiscal Multipliers</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16380. This paper is about the size of fiscal multipliers and the sources of recovery from the Great Depression. Its baseline result is that 89.1 percent of the 1939:Q1-1941:Q4 recovery can be attributed to fiscal policy innovations, 34.1 percent to monetary policy innovations and the remaining -23.2 percent to the combined effect of the basic VAR dynamic forecast and innovations in non-government components of GDP. Traditional Keynesian multipliers assume that there are no capacity constraints to impede a fiscal-driven expansion in aggregate demand. On the contrary, we find ample evidence of capacity constraints in 1941, particularly in the second half of that year. As a result our preferred government spending multiplier is 1.80 when the time period ends in 1941:Q2 but only 0.88 when the time period ends in supply-constrained 1941:Q4. Only the 1.80 multiplier is relevant to situations like 2009-10 when capacity constraints are absent across the economy. Two sets of new insights emerge from a review of contemporary print media. We document that the American economy went to war starting in June 1940, fully 18 months before Pearl Harbor. We also detail the bifurcated nature of the 1941 economy, with excess capacity in its labor market but capacity constraints in many of the key manufacturing industries. By July 1941, the American economy was in a state of perceived national emergency.
2010	N74	CV: Martin-Acena, Pablo, Elena Martinez Ruiz, and Maria A. Pons. 2010. "The Financing of the Spanish Civil War, 1936-9." In <i>Convergence and Divergence of National Financial Systems: Evidence from the Gold Standards, 1871-1971</i>, ed. Patrice Baubeau and Anders Ogren, 145-60. Financial History series, no. 13. London: Pickering and Chatto.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	N92	Fishback, Price V. 2010. <i>U.S. Monetary and Fiscal Policy in the 1930s</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16477. The paper provides a survey of fiscal and monetary policies during the 1930s under the Hoover and Roosevelt Administrations and how they influenced the policies during the recent Great Recession. The discussion of the causal impacts of monetary policy focuses on papers written in the last decade and the findings of scholars using dynamic structural general equilibrium modeling. The discussion of fiscal policy shows why economists do not see the New Deal as a Keynesian stimulus, describes the significant shift toward excise taxation during the 1930s, and surveys estimates of the impact of federal spending on local economies. The paper concludes with discussion of the lessons for the present from 1930s monetary and fiscal policy.
2010	N96	Kalmanovitz, Salomon, and Edwin Lopez R. 2010. "Las finanzas publicas de la Confederacion Granadina y los Estados Unidos de Colombia 1850-1886. (The Public Finances of the 'Confederacion Granadina' and the 'Estados Unidos de Colombia' 1850-1886. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Institucional</i> , 12(23): 199-228. This article analyzes the tax revenues of the Colombian central government and those of the federal states between 1850 and 1882. It aims to determine whether political decentralization of revenues and expenditures favored and improved the fiscal sustainability of Colombia during this period. The federalist structure is contrasted with centralized organization and we try to assess which was more favorable for achieving macroeconomic equilibriums at the central and decentralized levels.
2010	Q55	CV: Fitoussi, Jean-Paul, Eloi Laurent, and Jacques Le Cacheux. 2010. "The EU Environmental Strategy." In <i>Report on the State of the European Union. Volume 3. Crisis in the EU Economic Governance</i> , ed. Jean-Paul Fitoussi and Jacques Le Cacheux, 160-86. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	R28	CV: Poschmann, Finn. 2010. "Tax Incentives for Owner-Occupied Housing--Then and Now." In <i>Canadian Policy Debates and Case Studies in Honour of David Laidler</i> . David Laidler, 156-67. Edited by Robert Leeson. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	R28	CV: Palmer, John P. 2010. "Tax Incentives for Owner-Occupied Housing--Then and Now: Discussion." In <i>Canadian Policy Debates and Case Studies in Honour of David Laidler</i> . David Laidler, 168-70. Edited by Robert Leeson. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	R28	CV: Desai, Mihir, Dhammika Dharmapala, and Monica Singhal. 2010. "Tax Incentives for Affordable Housing: The Low Income Housing Tax Credit." In <i>Tax Policy and the Economy. Volume 24</i> , ed. Jeffrey R. Brown, 181-205. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press; Cambridge, Mass.: National Bureau of Economic Research.
2010	R28	CV: Jaffee, Dwight M., and John M. Quigley. 2010. "Housing Policy, Mortgage Policy, and the Federal Housing Administration." In <i>Measuring and Managing Federal Financial Risk</i> , ed. Deborah Lucas, 97-125. NBER Conference Report series. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2010	R28	CV: Wachter, Susan M. 2010. "Housing Policy, Mortgage Policy, and the Federal Housing Administration: Comment." In <i>Measuring and Managing Federal Financial Risk</i> , ed. Deborah Lucas, 125-30. NBER Conference Report series. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2010	R40	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2010. <i>OECD Economic Surveys: Netherlands 2010</i> , Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Reviews the economic situation and policies of the Netherlands. Includes a table on the basic statistics of the Netherlands, that provides information on the land, people, production, government, foreign trade, and currency. Discusses securing fiscal sustainability and boosting potential growth after the crisis; making the pension system less vulnerable to financial crises; whether the transport system can contribute to better economic and environmental outcomes; and improving the flexibility of the housing market to enhance labor mobility.
2011		
2011	A31	Masson, Paul R., ed. 2011. <i>Currencies, Crises, Fiscal Policy, and Coordination</i> , Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific. Fifteen papers, some previously published, explore Paul Masson's scholarship in international money and finance. Papers discuss dynamic stability of portfolio balance models of the exchange rate; exchange rate dynamics and intervention rules; exchange rate regime transitions; explaining the transition between exchange rate regimes; credibility of policies versus credibility of policymakers; gaining and losing exchange rate mechanism credibility--the case of the United Kingdom; contagion--macroeconomic models with multiple equilibria; currency crises, sunspots, and Markov-switching regimes; the normal, the fat-tailed, and the contagious--modeling changes in emerging-market bond spreads with liquidity; fiscal flows in the United States and Canada--lessons for monetary union in Europe; liability-creating versus non-liability-creating fiscal stabilization policies--Ricardian equivalence, fiscal stabilization, and the European Monetary Union; monetary union in West Africa--who might gain, who might lose, and why; international policy coordination in a world with model uncertainty; model uncertainty, learning, and the gains from coordination; and portfolio preference uncertainty and gains from policy coordination.
2011	C14	Knedlik, Tobias, and Gregor von Schweinitz. 2011. <i>Macroeconomic Imbalances as Indicators for Debt Crises in Europe</i> . Halle Institute for Economic Research, IWH Discussion Papers: 12. European authorities and scholars published proposals on which indicators of macroeconomic imbalances might be used to uncover risks for the sustainability of public debt in the European Union. We test the ability of four proposed sets of indicators to send early-warnings of debt crises using a signals approach for the study of indicators and the construction of composite indicators. We find that a broad composite indicator has the highest predictive power. This fact still holds true if equal weights are used for the construction of the composite indicator in order to reflect the uncertainty about the origin of future crises.
2011	C72 Q21	Diss: Delaney, Jason. 2011. Three Essays on the Search for Economic Efficiency. PhD diss. Georgia State University. The chapters of this dissertation examine efficiency failures in three areas of applied microeconomics: experimental economics, public finance, and game theory. In each case, we look at ways to resolve these failures to promote the public good. The first chapter, "An Experimental Test of the Pigovian Hypothesis," looks at two different policies designed to reduce congestion in a common-pool resource (CPR). We present an experiment with training and a simplified decision task and find that subject behavior converges to the Nash prediction over a number of periods. A Pigovian subsidy effectively moves subject behavior to the pre-subsidy social optimum. Finally, we find a significant but non-persistent effect of information provision in moving subjects toward the social optimum. The second chapter, "Apples to Apples to Oranges," looks at efficiency and equity failures across states resulting from public expenditure. This chapter introduces an extension of the Representative Expenditure System that uses regression methods and both state and metropolitan statistical area (MSA) level data, allowing for comparability of input costs, service requirements, and levels of need. The regression-based results are robust across state- and MSA-level formulations, although state-level approaches overestimate need for larger, less populous states. All regression-based results diverge from

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		previous workload-based approaches. The third chapter, "Evading Nash Traps in Two-Player Simultaneous Games," looks at efficiency failures in two-player simultaneous games. This chapter presents two new concepts: "detente" and "no-initiative," in which players consider their own strategies and other-best-responses. We discuss their efficiency and descriptive properties across a set of simultaneous games.
2011	H89	GNANGNON, Sena Kimm. 2011. <i>The consequences of Fiscal Episodes in OECD Countries for Aid Supply</i> . CERDI, Working Papers: 201122. This paper contributes to the established literature both on the side of fiscal consolidation (for e.g. Alesina and Perotti 1995; Alesina et al. 2010) and that of aid supplies (for e.g. Mosley 1985; Faini, 2006) by investigating the effects of fiscal episodes in OECD donor countries on their aid effort vis-a-vis the developing countries. We use descriptive statistics provided by Alesina and Ardagna (2010) on episodes of fiscal consolidation and stimuli in OECD countries and regression models to perform this analysis. The study is performed on a sample of 19 OECD DAC countries as well as on sub-samples for robustness check and over the period 1970-2007. Overall, the results suggest that the episodes of fiscal consolidation and the size of these fiscal austerity policies in OECD DAC countries lead to the curtailment of aid effort. Whilst during periods of fiscal expansion, aid expenditures increase, the size of these fiscal expansion policies may have an opposite effect. The fiscal austerity measures currently adopted by OECD DAC countries are likely to result in aid shortfalls to developing countries, with these effects likely be higher in the "Like-minded Donor countries."
2011	I13	Diss: Clemens, Jeffrey. 2011. <i>Essays on the Activities of the Public Sector</i> . PhD diss. Harvard University. This dissertation contains a collection of essays in public economics, with contributions to the study of social insurance, fiscal stabilization policy, and the behavior of state governments over the business cycle. The first essay examines the interplay between regulations and public insurance programs in the health insurance market. In the early 1990s, several states strictly regulated premiums and product offerings in the markets where small firms and individuals acquire insurance. Within 3 years of adopting these regulations, private coverage of households with children had fallen an excess of 7 percentage points in the regulated markets relative to equivalent markets in other states (as estimated using the large-group markets within each state as an additional control). Subsequent public insurance expansions covered millions of unhealthy and disabled adults, pregnant women, and sicker-than-average children. During these expansions, private coverage rates rose, on average, by an excess of 7 percentage points in the regulated markets relative to control markets. These recoveries were largest in the markets where public coverage of unhealthy adults expanded most, revealing an important complementarity between regulations and public insurance. The second essay explores the use of state government spending to estimate fiscal policy multipliers. Budget rules and other fiscal institutions generate variation in deficit-financed expenditures that could be ideal for studying fiscal stabilization policy. Alternative sources of variation in sub-national fiscal policy tend to be "windfall" financed, leading them to miss the effects of debt (or expected future tax payments) on current consumption and investment behavior. We explore, but ultimately reject, a multiplier estimation strategy driven by the effect of states' budget rules on their budget-cutting behavior. The third essay studies state government spending over the business cycle. Balanced budgets requirements lead to pro-cyclicality in most spending categories. Extensive reliance on relatively volatile revenue sources exacerbates this volatility. States with strict balanced budget requirements must restore fiscal balance faster than those without, leading to recessions during years in which they face unexpected shocks. These recessions occur disproportionately in areas associated with relatively weak public sector unions.
2011	J46	Afonso, Oscar, and Nuno Goncalves. 2011. "The Portuguese Non-observed Economy." <i>Advances in Management and Applied Economics</i> , 1(2): 23-57. This paper aims to contribute to a better understanding of the volume of the non-observed economy (NOE) in Portugal, by estimating, based on MIMIC models (multiple indicators multiple causes), its path in the period 1977-2008. On the one hand, given the influence of the tax burden, the burden of regulation, and the evolution of the labour market, and on the other hand its impact on monetary, labour market, and production indicators, it is estimated that the weight of NOE as a percentage of official GDP in Portugal has grown from 19% in 1977 to 23% in 2008. In particular, it is observed that after a fall in the period 1977-1982, the NOE showed an upward trend in the subsequent period, which has stabilized at around 21% since 1994. However, from the end of 2007, there has again been an increase. Finally, results show that the growth of NOE in Portugal tends positively to affect the growth of the official economy.
2011	K21	Soliani, Riccardo. 2011. "Antonio Pesenti e la sua "Critica economica". (Antonio Pesenti and His "Critica Economica". With English summary.). <i>Il Pensiero Economico Italiano</i> , 19(1): 117-37. Antonio Pesenti was a prominent Italian economist and politician of the twentieth century, strong opponent of Fascism and Minister and deputy of the Communist Party. In the present paper we deal with "Critica economica", the journal founded in 1946 and directed by him until 1956, when it merged with "Notizie economiche" and "Riforma agraria", giving birth to "Politica ed economia". The paper considers a group of several columns (Nostro paese), useful to understand his opinion on the economic and social situation of Italy in the European and Occidental context. Then we examine a few essays, relevant to explain his theoretical position on monetary policies and international monopolistic competition. Pesenti and other authors debated in the journal the Italian financial and anti-trust policy thoroughly. Two important projects of economic planning, never implemented, were proposed in Italy at the end of the forties and in the fifties: the Piano del lavoro (1949-1950), promoted by CGIL (the Italian Trade Union near the Socialist and Communist Parties), and the "Piano Vanoni" (1954), elaborated by minister Ezio Vanoni; "Critica economica" paid great attention to them. "Critica economica" was very interested in the Socialist world, and Pesenti looked at Socialism as the final stage of the dialectical evolution of Capitalism, not so far in the time. We have chosen to focus on one specific point: the lively controversy about the book <i>Esperienze di economia pianificata</i> by Cesare Dami, which witnesses the different theoretical insight of Pesenti, Dami and others scholars, and gives a few clues as to the atmosphere of that cultural and political community.
2011	K32	CV: Sprohge, Hans, and Julsuchada Sirisom. 2011. "Coal Mining: The Neglected Environmental Threat." In <i>Environmental Taxation and Climate Change: Achieving Environmental Sustainability through Fiscal Policy</i> , ed. Larry Kreiser, Julsuchada Sirisom, Hope Ashiabor and Janet E. Milne, 129-43. Critical Issues in Environmental Taxation, vol. 10. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	M54	CV: Caramelli, Marco. 2011. "Employee Ownership and Corporate Performance: Toward Unlocking the Black Box." In <i>Employee Ownership and Shared Capitalism: New Directions in Research</i> , ed. Edward J. Carberry, 177-209. Labor and Employment Relations Association Series. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press, ILR Press.
2011	N95	Ozgel, Muharrem. 2011. "Osmanli Devleti'nde Sosyoekonomik Yapisiyla One Cikan Vilayet ve Sancaklarin Kamu Maliyesindeki Yeri ve Onemi (1325-1327/1909-1912). (The Scope and Significance of the Ottoman Administrative Units in the Public Finance with Respect to Their Prominent Socio-economic Characters [1325-1327/1909-1912]. With English summary.). <i>Maliye Dergisi</i> , 0(160): 204-27. In the early 20th century, the Ottoman Empire was comprised of thirty provinces and thirteen counties. In this work, with the data of the period from 1909 to 1912, the position of these administrative units have been analyzed. Per quod, it will pave a new way for the understanding of each province and county's financial status vis a vis the whole system. And it will help explain the significance of public finance. In particular, socioeconomic properties which supported these important financial centers are emphasized. In this way, some charts concerning the population of provinces and counties, geographical territory,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		collected revenues, amount of allocations, revenue quotas per capita have been constituted. In addition, taxes are visualised as graphics with respect to their kinds and significance. It is seen that Istanbul, Aydin, Thessaloniki, Beirut, Edirne, and Hudavendigâr stand out as the prominent provinces. On the other hand, Karesi, Bolu, and Quds can be seen featured as the worthy counties. The cardinal reasons why these centers were on the front line can be listed in the following order: geographical location, enjoying trade routes, transportation facilities such as sea and railways, the qualification of agricultural activities, geographical and mortal characteristics, and the presence of natural resources and climate.
2011	O44	Reyes, Javier A., and W. Charles Sawyer. 2011. <i>Latin American Economic Development</i> , London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Addresses the economic problems of Latin America throughout its history, including why the continent can be considered to have underperformed, how the various economies function, and future prospects for the region. Discusses Latin America and the world economy; economic growth and Latin America; growth and the environment in Latin America; Latin American economic history; Latin America and primary commodities; import substitution in Latin America; Latin American trade policy; exchange rate policy; financing current account deficits; macroeconomic policy in Latin America; macroeconomic stability; and poverty and inequality.
2011	P32	China's Financial Policy Research Center of Renmin University of China, ed. 2011. <i>Growth without Crisis: China's Modern Financial System</i> , Translated by Mifen Yang and Xiaoqiao Xing, Honolulu and Hong Kong: Enrich Professional Publishing. English translation of 2009 Chinese text. Thirteen papers examine the financial system governing financial growth in China, the fiscal policies that influence the institutional structure and reform, and the theory of the formation of equilibrium exchange rate of the renminbi and the political-economic mechanism of exchange rate reform. Papers discuss fiscal decentralization, local government behavior, and economic growth (Qingwang Guo and Junxue Jian); high-speed growth of taxation in China--tax capacity and tax effort (Guo and Bingyang Lu); tax burden in China--a multiperspective analysis (Guo and Lu); a reinterpretation of the modern financial system--theory and choices based on the reality of China's endowment (Yulu Chen and Yong Ma); the effects and transmission mechanism of China's monetary policy--an analysis based on the structural vector autoregression model (Qiang Qu); China's high monetization (Jie Zhang); the capital fund of China's state-owned banks (Zhang); China's agricultural credit system (Zhang); the renminbi equilibrium exchange rate--theoretical origin and the political economy of the exchange rate (Chen); whether Chinese peasants are credible (Chen and Ma); the abnormal relations between stock market and economic growth--theoretical and empirical evidence based on China (Changyun Wang and Zhiwen Wu); the preference of Chinese listed companies for equity financing--evidence and analysis (Wang and Tong Sun); and backward development of the Chinese bond market--an analysis based on corporate bonds (Haixiao Wang and Qiang Qu).
2011	Q16	CV: de Gorter, Harry, and David R. Just. 2011. "The Social Costs and Benefits of U.S. Biofuel Policies with Preexisting Distortions." In <i>U.S. Energy Tax Policy</i> , ed. Gilbert E. Metcalf, 338-79. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2011	Q16	CV: Yacobucci, Brent. 2011. "The Social Costs and Benefits of U.S. Biofuel Policies with Preexisting Distortions: Comments." In <i>U.S. Energy Tax Policy</i> , ed. Gilbert E. Metcalf, 380-86. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2011	Q21	THE SAME AS C72 Diss: Delaney, Jason. 2011. <i>Three Essays on the Search for Economic Efficiency</i> . PhD diss. Georgia State University.
2011	Q30	Arezki, Rabah, Thorvaldur Gylfason, and Amadou Sy, eds. 2011. <i>Beyond the Curse: Policies to Harness the Power of Natural Resources</i> , Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund. Thirteen papers, based on a seminar held by the International Monetary Fund Institute and the Central Bank of Algeria in November 2010, explore the challenges that natural resource-rich countries face in reaping the benefits of resource wealth and consider how to manage these challenges. Papers discuss whether natural resource endowment is a mixed blessing; primary commodities--historical perspectives and prospects; economic diversification in resource-rich countries; finance and oil--whether there is a resource curse; the economics of sovereign wealth funds--lessons from Norway; primary commodity price series--lessons for policymakers in resource-rich countries; sustainable fiscal policy for mineral-based economies; fiscal policy in commodity-exporting countries--stability and growth; how commodity exporters can make fiscal and monetary policy less procyclical; natural resources management and financial stability--evidence from Algeria; copper, the real exchange rate, and macroeconomic fluctuations in Chile; the political economy of reform in resource-rich countries; and terms of trade and growth of resource economies--contrasting evidence from two African countries.
2011	Q34	Miodownik, Dan, and Ravi Bhavnani. 2011. "Ethnic Minority Rule and Civil War Onset: How Identity Salience, Fiscal Policy, and Natural Resource Profiles Moderate Outcomes." <i>Conflict Management and Peace Science</i> , 28(5): 438-58. Using an agent-based computational framework designed to explore the incidence of conflict between two nominally rival ethnic groups, we demonstrate that the impact of ethnic minority rule on civil war onset could be more nuanced than posited in the literature. By testing the effects of three key moderating variables on ethnic minority rule, our analysis demonstrates that: (i) when ethnicity is assumed to be salient for all individuals, conflict onset increases with size of the minority in power, although when salience is permitted to vary, onset decreases as minority and majority approach parity; (ii) fiscal policy--the spending and investment decisions of the minority EGIP--moderates conflict; conflict decreases when leaders make sound decisions, increases under corrupt regimes, and peaks under ethno-nationalist regimes that place a premium on territorial conquest; and lastly (iii) natural resources--their type and distribution--affect the level of conflict which is lowest in agrarian economies, higher in the presence of lootable resources, and still higher when lootable resources are "diffused". Our analysis generates a set of propositions to be tested empirically, subject to data availability.
2011	Y10	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development, United Nations Economic Commission for Latin America and the Caribbean, and Inter-American Center of Tax Administrations. 2011. <i>Revenue Statistics in Latin America/Estadísticas tributarias en América Latina: 1990-2009</i> , Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Presents internationally comparable data on tax revenues for twelve Latin American economies, two of which are OECD members. Covers tax revenue trends, 1990-2009; tax levels and tax structures, 1990-2009; country tables, 1990-2009--tax revenues; and tax revenues by subsectors of general government.
2012		
2012	A14	Wray, L. Randall. 2012. "A Meme for Money". Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. This paper argues that the usual framing of discussions of money, monetary policy, and fiscal policy plays into the hands of conservatives. That framing is also largely consistent with the conventional view of the economy and of society more generally. To put it the way that economists usually do, money "lubricates" the market mechanism--a good thing, because the conventional view of the market itself is overwhelmingly positive. Acknowledging the work of George Lakoff, this paper takes the position that we need an alternative meme, one that provides a frame that is consistent with a progressive social view if we are to be more successful in policy debates. In most cases, the progressives adopt the conservative framing and so have no chance. The paper advances an

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		alternative framing for money and shows how it can be used to reshape discussion. The paper shows that the Modern Money Theory approach is particularly useful as a starting point for framing that emphasizes use of the monetary system as a tool to accomplish the public purpose. It is not so much the accuracy of the conventional view of money that we need to question, but rather the framing. We need a new meme for money, one that would emphasize the social, not the individual. It would focus on the positive role played by the state, not only in the creation and evolution of money, but also in ensuring social control over money. It would explain how money helps to promote a positive relation between citizens and the state, simultaneously promoting shared values such as liberty, democracy, and responsibility. It would explain why social control over money can promote nurturing activities over the destructive impulses of our "undertakers" (Smith's evocative term for capitalists).
2012	B59	Elson, Diane. 2012. "The Reduction of the UK Budget Deficit: A Human Rights Perspective." <i>International Review of Applied Economics</i>, 26(2): 177-90. This paper contributes to new thinking in economics by employing a human rights perspective to examine the budget deficit reduction strategy of the UK coalition government, as set out in 2010 in the June budget and October spending review. Focusing on economic and social rights, the paper explains the human rights obligations of governments and key human rights principles. As examples of how they should be applied to examine the deficit reduction strategy, it examines the implications of the policy changes for child poverty and gender equality, and finds that in both cases there is evidence to suggest non-compliance with the human rights obligations of the UK government.
2012	C31	Diss: Kwok, Hon Ho. 2012. Essays on Econometrics and Robust Control. PhD diss. University of Wisconsin. Chapter 1: Identifying Social Interactions by Spectral Decompositions of Matrices This chapter develops new methods for identifying social interactions and a framework that unifies some important existing results, such as in Manski (1993), Graham (2008), Bramoulle, Djebbari, and Fortin (2009), and Blume, Brock, Durlauf, and Ioannides (2011). The methods are based on the spectral decompositions of matrices. The contributions are threefold. First, for Manski's (1993) reflection problem, this chapter offers a method of decomposing endogenous interactions and exogenous (contextual) interactions by the spectral decompositions of social interaction matrices. Second, for the endogeneity problem arising from the presence of unobservable group-level heterogeneity (so that the errors are not orthogonal to the observable exogenous variables), this chapter offers a detailed analysis of differencing methods, which solve this endogeneity problem, and provides a method to minimize information loss from differencing. Third, for the identification problem arising from the absence of observable individual-level heterogeneity (so that there is no instrument for the endogenous interaction terms), this chapter develops an identification method by the spectral decompositions of covariance matrices. Graham's (2008) variance contrast method could be treated as a special case of this method. Chapter 2: Estimating Covariance Matrices with Correlated Disturbances This chapter considers linear regression models where individuals interact in a social network so that the disturbances are correlated and derives a sufficient condition under which the covariance matrices can be consistently estimated. The theory is based on the idea in White (1984, 2001). Chapter 3: Robust Ramsey Taxation under Implementation Lag Uncertainty This chapter develops a robust control theory under implementation lag uncertainty. The theory is applied to a Ramsey taxation problem. Implementation lags refer to the lag polynomials of the control variables. In the Ramsey taxation model, the control variable is the tax rate. The Ramsey planner has an estimate of the implementation lag polynomial. He does not totally trust the estimate and thinks that any lag polynomial close to the estimate could be the true implementation lag polynomial. The closeness is measured by the l2-norm. The policy maker applies the robust control concept of Hansen and Sargent (2008). Robust control refers to maximin decision making. The Ramsey planner assumes that there is a hypothetical adversarial agent minimizes the welfare by choosing a implementation lag polynomial that is close to the estimate in the l2 sense, for a given policy choice. The inter-temporal correlations of the control variable and the exogenous state variables are the sources for the adversarial agent to minimize welfare.
2012	D19	Rosen, Harvey. 2012. <i>Growth, Distribution, and Tax Reform: Thoughts on the Romney Proposal</i>. Princeton University, Department of Economics, Center for Economic Policy Studies., Working Papers: 228rosen.pdf. Governor Romney has proposed a personal income tax reform that would lower marginal tax rates and broaden the tax base. Critics of the proposal have argued that high-income taxpayers would receive a tax cut, and given that the proposal is meant to be revenue neutral, this would inevitably lead to increased taxes for families with low and moderate incomes. Because the Romney proposal does not specify in detail just what tax preferences might be eliminated or scaled back in order to broaden the tax base, much of the debate over it has focused on what provisions would be politically and administratively feasible. While this discussion has been illuminating in some respects, something seems to be missing. Relatively little has been said about the possible effects of the Romney proposal on economic growth. This is curious because increasing growth is the motivation for the proposal in the first place. In this paper, I analyze the Romney proposal taking into account the additional income that might be generated by economic growth. The main conclusion is that under plausible assumptions, a proposal along the lines suggested by Governor Romney can both be revenue neutral and keep the net tax burden on high-income individuals about the same. That is, an increase in the tax burden on lower and middle income individuals is not required in order to make the overall plan revenue neutral.
2012	E16	Andre, Francisco J., M. Alejandro Cardenete, and M. Carmen Lima. 2012. "Using a CGE Model to Identify the Policy Trade-Off between Unemployment and Inflation: The Efficient Phillips Curve." <i>Economic Systems Research</i>, 24(4): 349-69. This paper provides a new reading of a classical economic relation: the short-run Phillips curve. Our point is that, when dealing with inflation and unemployment, policy-making can be understood as a multicriteria decision-making problem. Hence, we use so-called multiobjective programming in connection with a computable general equilibrium (CGE) model to determine the combinations of policy instruments that provide efficient combinations of inflation and unemployment. This approach results in an alternative version of the Phillips curve labelled as efficient Phillips curve. Our aim is to present an application of CGE models to a new area of research that can be especially useful when addressing policy exercises with real data. We apply our methodological proposal within a particular regional economy, Andalusia, in the south of Spain. This tool can give some keys for policy advice and policy implementation in the fight against unemployment and inflation.
2012	F62	Becker, Johannes, May Elsayyad, and Clemens Fuest. 2012. "Auswirkungen der Globalisierung auf die Struktur der Besteuerung. (With English summary)." <i>Perspektiven der Wirtschaftspolitik</i>, 13(1-2): 4-18. This paper reviews theoretical predictions on the likely effect of globalization on tax revenues and tax structures in developed countries. The predictions are then confronted with data from OECD countries. The evidence suggests that, in contrast to wide-held views, globalization only marginally affects tax revenues and structures. Most importantly, while it is often assumed that globalization would undermine national governments' ability to tax mobile businesses, corporate tax revenue has increased over time. Overall, the tax systems in developed countries are highly stable in terms of both revenues and tax structure.
2012	H80	Barnes, Sebastian, David Davidsson, and Lukasz Rawdanowicz. 2012. <i>Europe's New Fiscal Rules</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 972. Europe is putting in place a new system of fiscal rules following the euro area sovereign debt crisis and decades of rising government to debt-to-GDP ratios. These include the so-called "six pack" to upgrade the Stability and Growth Pact to a new Treaty incorporating the "fiscal compact". Much of the discussion about the new rules has been procedural or theoretical. This paper shows what the rules will mean in practice under a realistic medium term scenario

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		developed by the OECD. In the short term, fiscal consolidation will largely be driven by the current wave of Excessive Deficit Procedures. Only once these commitments are fulfilled will the new system of rules come into action. Although the rules are complex, the central pillar of the new fiscal rules will be the requirement to balance budgets in structural terms. These imply a tight fiscal stance over the coming years for many European countries by comparison with the performance achieved in past decades: almost all countries will have to be as disciplined as the few countries that managed to make meaningful progress in tackling high debt levels in the past. A further tightening of budgetary Medium-Term Objectives is likely in 2012, which will in many cases make the required fiscal stance even tighter. Over the very long term, the rules imply very low levels of debt. The requirements can thus not be considered to be a permanent approach. The methodology to calculate the structural balance has a number of weaknesses and discretion will be needed in implementing the rules.
2012	H84	CV: Melecky, Martin, and Claudio Raddatz. 2012. "Fiscal Sustainability Effects of Natural Disaster Shocks." In <i>Financial and Fiscal Instruments for Catastrophe Risk Management: Addressing Losses from Flood Hazards in Central Europe</i> . John Pollner, 145-87. World Bank Study. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2012	I15	Lule, Elizabeth, and Markus Haacker. 2012. <i>The Fiscal Dimension of HIV/AIDS in Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland, and Uganda</i> . Washington, D.C.: World Bank. Analyzes the fiscal implications of HIV/AIDS in Southern Africa and assesses the sustainability of the region's HIV/AIDS programs from the perspective of public finance. Country studies cover the impact of HIV/AIDS, HIV/AIDS and public finance, and modeling the fiscal dimension of HIV/AIDS, focusing on Botswana, South Africa, Swaziland, and Uganda. Lule is Manager of Africa Core Operations Services at the World Bank. Haacker is a consultant based at the London School of Hygiene and Tropical Medicine
2012	I25	Dastidar, Sayantan, Sushil Mohan, and Monojit Chatterji. 2012. <i>The relationship between public education expenditure and economic growth: The case of India</i> . Economic Studies, University of Dundee, Dundee Discussion Papers in Economics: 273. The paper reviews the theoretical and the empirical case for public investment in education in India. Though the theoretical literature provides a backing for such a policy, the empirical literature fails to find a robust relation between education expenditure and growth. Expenditure on education is a necessary but not a sufficient condition for growth. It seems that the effectiveness of education expenditure depends on the institutional and labour market characteristics of the economy. The effectiveness of education investments also depends on other factors such as trade openness. Due to these aforesaid factors, we argue that the empirical relation between education expenditure and growth for India has been inconsistent.
2012	J71	CV: Nijkamp, Peter, and Jacques Poot. 2012. "Migration Impact Assessment: A State of the Art." In <i>Migration Impact Assessment: New Horizons</i> , ed. Peter Nijkamp, Jacques Poot and Mediha Sahin, 3-62. New Horizons in Regional Science. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	K31	Ramaux, Christophe. 2012. "Persistance de l'Etat social et centralite de la politique economique. (The Persistence of the Welfare State and the Centrality of Economic Policy. With English summary.)." <i>European Journal of Economic and Social Systems</i> , 25(1-2): 113-26. The paper proposes to adopt a broad definition of the social state (welfare state) which includes four components: social protection, regulation of labor relations (labor law, etc.), public services and economic policy supporting activity and employment (fiscal, tax, monetary, industrial, income, etc.). The paper shows the permanence of the social state in the major developed countries despite the neoliberal turn over the last thirty years. Social protection has become rather developed since the 1980s. The regulation of labor relations, which applies to public services, has not disappeared. However, the conclusion is more nuanced for the component of economic policies. This fact confirms the importance of considering this component in order to understand the social state.
2012	L61	Feld, Lars P., Jan Schnellenbach, and Thushyanthan Baskaran. 2012. "Creative Destruction and Fiscal Institutions: A Long-Run Case Study of Three Regions." <i>Journal of Evolutionary Economics</i> , 22(3): 563-83. We analyze the rise and decline of the steel and mining industries in the regions of Saarland, Lorraine, and Luxembourg. Our main focus is on the period of structural decline in these industries after the second world war. Differences in the institutional framework of these regions are exploited to analyze the way in which the broader fiscal constitution sets incentives for governments either to obstruct or to encourage structural change in the private sector. Our main result is that fiscal autonomy of a region subjected to structural change in its private sector is associated with a relatively faster decline of employment in the sectors affected. Contrary to the political lore, fiscal transfers appear not to be used to speed up the destruction of old sectors, but rather to stabilize them.
2012	L66	Elliot, Rosemary. 2012. "Smoking for Taxes: The Triumph of Fiscal Policy over Health in Postwar West Germany, 1945-55." <i>Economic History Review</i> , 65(4): 1450-74. In the postwar period, the West German tobacco industry faced several challenges, not least competition from smuggled Virginia cigarettes. This reflected the Americanization of smoking tastes and threatened domestic tax revenue. The popular preference for 'American blend' cigarettes also hindered trade with Greece and Turkey, suppliers of Oriental tobacco to German manufacturers. The proposed solution was tax cuts to stimulate demand for domestically produced cigarettes. These proposals antagonized welfare groups, who saw tax cuts as a threat to the health of the population. The ensuing debates and settlement shed new light on the liberal smoking policies of postwar West Germany.
2012	N91	Horpedahl, Jeremy. 2012. "Public Finance and the Extent of the Voting Franchise: A Survey of Historical Cases and New Evidence from Early U.S. States." <i>Public Finance and Management</i> , 12(3): 281-97. How does the extent of the voting franchise impact public finance in a democracy? In this paper, I discuss that question from theoretical and historical perspectives. There is no simple relationship between the extent of the voting franchise and public finance, either in the total size of government spending or the allocation of that spending among different functions. Instead, franchise extensions are the product of the interaction of various groups in the polity, and the process by which the franchise extension occurs is a crucial factor in determining the government budget. Evidence from several historical periods is discussed, as well as new evidence from the U.S. states in the early Nineteenth Century.
2012	N94	Shelburne, Robert. 2012. <i>Restoring Stability to Europe</i> . UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2012_3. The eurozone is in political and economic crisis. This is due to the inadequate design of the institutional structure of the eurozone and to the current poor implementation of macroeconomic policy. In designing the eurozone, well established principles of economics were ignored and major decisions were based primarily upon political considerations. Thus it was only a matter of time before these defects would become apparent. In addressing the current crisis that has developed policy makers have misdiagnosed the causes of the crisis and implemented solutions that are largely counterproductive to solving it. This paper describes the underlying factors that led to the inadequate design and improper macroeconomic response and explains what will be necessary in order to create an institutional structure and macroeconomic policy framework that can restore economic stability and growth to the region.
2012	Y20	Schafer, Dorothea. 2012. "Financial Transaction Tax Contributes to More Sustainability in Financial Markets." <i>Intereconomics/Review of European Economic Policy</i> , 47(2): 76-83. Against the backdrop of the debate over the introduction of a financial transaction tax (FTT) in the European Union, this Forum is dedicated to the discussion of issues

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		concerning the implementation and impact of such a tax on the financial sectors of the member states. Dorothea Schafer regards as the main policy goal of an FTT to be the prospect of slowing down the mutually reinforcing and growing trends of an increasing number of derivative products and shorter holding periods. The FTT can therefore make an important contribution to preventing the decoupling of financial markets from the real economy. The paper by Stephan Schulmeister discusses the essential features of a general FTT that will ensure that the more short-term oriented and riskier a transaction is, the greater the effect of the FTT on transaction costs. John Vella identifies some commonly made claims about an FTT which are of questionable foundation and compares the FTT with some alternative taxes on the financial sector. Donato Masciandaro and Francesco Passarelli focus on how an FTT measure aimed at reducing financial systemic risk can cause political distortions, leading to inefficient and ineffective policies. Finally, the paper by Ross Buckley analyses common myths, inaccuracies and untruths about the EU's proposed FTT.
2013		
2013	A23	Vegh, Carlos A. 2013. <i>Open Economy Macroeconomics in Developing Countries</i>, Cambridge and London: MIT Press. Presents a small open economy model and shows how it can be extended to answer many macroeconomic questions that arise in emerging markets and developing economies, particularly those regarding monetary, fiscal, and exchange rate issues. Discusses the basic intertemporal model; capital market imperfections; intertemporal prices; nontradable goods and relative prices; the basic monetary model; the monetary approach to the balance of payments; temporary policy; sticky prices; interest rate policy; optimal fiscal and monetary policy in the open economy; optimal exchange rate regimes; real anchors; stopping high inflation; capital inflows; dollarization; balance-of-payments crises; and financial crises.
2013	C41	Agnello, Luca, Guglielmo Maria Caporale, and Ricardo M. Sousa. 2013. <i>Fiscal Adjustments and Business Cycle Synchronization</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 4505. Using a panel of annual data for 20 countries we show that synchronized fiscal consolidation (stimulus) programmes in different countries make their business cycles more closely linked, especially in the case of fiscal adjustments lasting 2 or 3 years. We also find: (i) little evidence of decoupling when an inflation targeting regime is unilaterally adopted; (ii) an increase in business cycle synchronization when countries fix their exchange rates and become members of a monetary union; (iii) a positive effect of bilateral trade on the synchronization of business cycles.
2013	C80	CV: Cuesta, Jose, and Jorge Martinez-Vazquez. 2013. "Analyzing the Distributive Effects of Fiscal Policies: How to Prepare (Analytically) for the Next Crisis." In <i>Is Fiscal Policy the Answer? A Developing Country Perspective</i>, ed. Blanca Moreno-Dodson, 171-212. Directions in Development: Public Sector Governance. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	C99	Jorda, Oscar, and Alan M. Taylor. 2013. <i>The Time for Austerity: Estimating the Average Treatment Effect of Fiscal Policy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 19414. Elevated government debt levels in advanced economies have risen rapidly as sovereigns absorbed private-sector losses and cyclical deficits blew up in the Global Financial Crisis and subsequent slump. A rush to fiscal austerity followed but its justifications and impacts have been heavily debated. Research on the effects of austerity on macroeconomic aggregates remains unsettled, mired by the difficulty of identifying multipliers from observational data. This paper reconciles seemingly disparate estimates of multipliers within a unified framework. We do this by first evaluating the validity of common identification assumptions used by the literature and find that they are largely violated in the data. Next, we use new propensity score methods for time-series data with local projections to quantify how contractionary austerity really is, especially in economies operating below potential. We find that the adverse effects of austerity may have been understated.
2013	D04	Krueger, Anne O. 2013. "Lessons from the Great Recession for Developing Countries." <i>Asian-Pacific Economic Literature</i>, 27(2): 14-24. Many lessons can be taken from the Great Recession and the Euro crisis with respect to both pre-crisis and post-crisis policies. Appropriate measures can reduce the risk of crisis in individual countries, the severity of crises, and the magnitude of needed adjustments. These include an appropriate exchange rate policy (flexibility is highly desirable), ensuring the soundness of the financial system, not allowing expansion of credit at too high a rate, adopting structural fiscal budgeting policies, and avoiding dangerous sovereign debt build-up. On the crisis resolution side, the lesson that stands out is the desirability of decisive and credible action to address the causes of the crisis. The issues that arise when the banking and financial system is weakened in the run-up to crisis are extremely difficult, especially when sovereign debt is unsustainable. Therefore, while the important lesson is to avoid overly expansive credit build-up during good times, in the event of a crisis, it is important that the health of the banks be restored as quickly as possible and that a viable supervision and resolution framework be put in place.
2013	D42	Zanette, Michele. 2013. "L'efficienza relativa delle politiche fiscali regionali. (The Relative Efficiency of Regional Fiscal Policies. With English summary.)" <i>Politica Economica</i>, 29(1): 57-89. Italian regions can stimulate their economies either by reducing the IRAP's tax rate or by increasing the amount of tax deductions. We have shown, using a partial equilibrium model where firms operate in monopolistic competition, that the latter manoeuvre is, in general, relatively more efficient than the former. Therefore, an appropriate mix of the two fiscal policies can increase regional added value without worsening the regional budget. Many different deduction schemes could be implemented. The most efficient policy arise when deductions are proportional to the increase of labour. In the short and in the medium run the relative efficiency of the two fiscal instruments, tax rate and deductions, depends crucially on demand elasticity's value. If this value is high, general conclusions do not hold and a tax rate manoeuvre appears more efficient than a manoeuvre based on deductions. In this case regions face a decreasing Laffer curve. In any case a lump sum deduction should not be used.
2013	F52	Schmeder, Genevieve. 2013. "Le casse-tete economique des depenses militaires. Le cas des Etats-Unis. (The Economic Puzzle in Military Spending: The Case of the United States. With English summary.)" <i>Innovations</i>, 0(42): 17-38. The first part of the paper presents the two main approaches, liberal and Keynesian, of the question of whether, in peacetime, military spending is good or bad for the economy, an issue on which the multiplicity and complexity of the relationship between defense and growth forbids providing a unique answer. The second part examines the case of the United States where, for decades, the two parties sharing power have made military Keynesianism a cornerstone of public policy as well as the national economy. This policy, however, cannot be considered as a sustainable one.
2013	F52	Sun, Lijuan. 2013. "The Role of China's Economic Diplomacy in Post-crisis." <i>International Journal of Diplomacy and Economy</i>, 1(3-4): 248-57. With the 2008 collapse of Lehman Brothers, Europe and the USA have become engulfed by sovereign debt crises, a problem that many felt no longer applied to the advanced economies. The US sub-prime loan crisis caused so much damage to the whole world, resulting in the global economy experiencing a shift of economic power from the advance to newly emerging economies. During the post-crisis years, the US and European countries are still reeling on in different ways to solve the problems, and nearly are thrown into 'Triple Crisis', while China as an emerging economy keeps a rising way in the shadow of the global crisis. Economic diplomacy, as a key link, plays a significant role in China's rising, successfully promoting its economic transition and growth, realising the balance of investment, consumption and export and balance of the different industries. This paper makes

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		detailed analysis of the specific implementation of China's economic diplomacy in the fields of foreign trade, FDI and fiscal finance, in the view of multilateral mechanism and regional cooperation.
2013	F68	CV: Dagan, Tsilly. 2013. "The Tragic Choices of Tax Policy in a Globalized Economy." In <i>Tax, Law and Development</i> , ed. Yari Brauner and Miranda Stewart, 57-76. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	K23	von Arnould, Andreas, and Klaus W. Zimmermann. 2013. "Regulating Government(s) Share: The Fifty-Percent Rule of the Federal Constitutional Court in Germany." <i>European Journal of Law and Economics</i> , 35(1): 1-19. Some numbers in the political sphere seem to be chosen rather arbitrarily. One example might be the rule set out by the Second Senate of the German Federal Constitutional Court in 1995 that the overall tax load on assets must be limited to 50% of the yield on those assets. This rule was understood by many as a general principle for taxation. The article first sketches the socio-political climate under which the rule originated: a rise of neo-liberal thought met with the inability of the political institutions to reform the German welfare state with its ever-growing expenses. The Constitutional Court's intervention is interpreted as a reaction to this stagnation in politics. An analysis from the perspective of Constitutional Law, however, reveals that the 50% rule cannot be convincingly based on the German Basic Law, and instead must be seen as a political move of the Court. But this move did not follow an economic rationality, either; for an optimal government's share can only be determined in relation to the economic performance of a country and not by fixing it generally at a maximum of 50% of GDP. The demise of the 50% rule already began four years later. In 2006, finally, the Senate moved away from the individual rights-based approach of 1995 to a more general assessment, taking also into account an increasingly globalized tax competition. The reason for this clear-cut change in the Court's jurisprudence can be found in a change of the socio-political and institutional parameters, thus witnessing to the effect of the political climate on court decisions. The analysis also shows that the rule was created and abandoned only on the basis of an "introverted" legal discussion, economic arguments hardly playing any role in the process. The new line of the Senate, however, might guarantee for a better integration of economic science into tax policy by exchanging fixed limits for a "discursive" model, demanding from the tax legislator better reasons for higher taxes.
2013	K23	Valle, Victorio, Fernando Pampillon, and Angel Laborda. 2013. "Las reformas pendientes de la economía española. (The Remaining Reforms of the Spanish Economy. With English summary)." <i>Boletín de Estudios Económicos</i> , 68(209): 343-68. The current government reform effort to correct the serious imbalances accumulated by the Spanish economy in the last twenty years, needs to be complemented by other reforms that impulse and ensure a robust and fast solution to the crisis. The article ponders over the objectives that should be pursued reforms, lists those that are still pending, and focuses on three that considers essential: i) the tax position aimed at raising levels of European countries with lower restrictive effects and greater equity in the distribution of the costs of the crisis, ii) to complete labor reform to reverse the temporary employment and active and passive employment policy, and iii) reforming the public administration, especially in areas relating to institutional structure, professionalizing the civil service, and the transparency of its actions.
2013	L44	Boheim, Michael. 2013. "'Überregulierung' als Hemmnis für Wettbewerb und Wirtschaftswachstum. ('Regulatory Overkill' as Barrier to Competition and Economic Growth. With English summary)." <i>Wirtschaftspolitische Blätter</i> , 60(4): 603-20. A lack of competition due to "regulatory overkill" has resulted in a bottleneck in economic growth in Austria. An intensification of competition and a reduction of overshooting regulations would substantially foster economic growth. Independent national measures to foster competition and deregulation to supplement EU-level requirements are necessary. The scope for an Austrian competition and regulatory policy that fosters economic growth is comparably large and could be carried out with little impact on the fiscal budget.
2013	L70	Pincus, Jonathan. 2013. "The Power to Tax, 33 Years Later." <i>Agenda</i> , 20(2): 89-101. The basic puzzle about the power to tax is how to limit the capacity of government to exploit taxpayers, while at the same time not overly hampering the government in going about its useful activities. Standard economics fondly believes that it is giving advice to benevolent despots as to how to collect a given target of tax revenue at the least possible harm to the size of the economic pie. The constitutional political economy approach of Geoff Brennan and Jim Buchanan showed that that very same advice is exactly what the non-benevolent government wants to hear in its efforts to maximise tax revenue. Brennan and Buchanan were concerned about excessive exploitation of taxpayers in the large; standard economics is concerned with second-order small triangles of economic inefficiency; government is concerned about the size of first-order revenue rectangles: and so should we be.
2013	M31	Manoku, Elfrida, and Mimoza Kalia. 2013. "Marketing in the Tax Administration in Albania." <i>Scientific Annals of the "Alexandru Ioan Cuza" University of Iasi</i> , 60(1): 127-38. After the late 1970s, the marketing discipline has known a considerable expansion and application not only in the private sector but also in public or non-profit sector. Currently the debate is focused on how to better integrate the marketing concept and marketing function into the activities of government organizations as means of increasing the effectiveness of the delivery of public policy and citizens satisfaction. Public marketing is a new concept for the Albanian reality and very slowly is entering into the management approach. The aim of this paper is to evaluate how much is known and accepted of the concept of marketing in the Albanian public sector and if this level of acceptance or rejection is reflected in the use of marketing strategies and tactics as instruments of public management.
2013	M40	Isai, Violeta, and Riana Iren Radu. 2013. "Accounting and Fiscal Policy in the Ottoman Empire." <i>Annals of "Dunarea de Jos" University of Galati: Fascicle 1: Economics and Applied Informatics</i> , 0(1): 53-58. The Ottoman Empire was an imperial superpower that manifested its domination in the Mediterranean zone between 1299 and 1922. At the moment of their maximum glory, the Ottomans ruled over three continents, meaning 19.9 million km ² . The tax system applied during 600 years, but also the accounting methods used, prove a remarkable administrative and fiscal organization in the Empire. There were taxes based on Islamic law, but also taxes established by the sultan concerning the salaries of employees and the military campaigns. The necessity of correct evidence of tax collecting and distribution required keeping registers "in stairs", according to an accounting method overtook from the Arabs, named the "Merdiban Method". The method was based on principles available until nowadays. It was applied until the end of 19th century, when it was replaced with the method based on double-entry recording, taken from the West.
2013	O34	CV: Otusanya, Olatunde Julius. 2013. "The Role of Inter-company Transfers of Intangible Assets in Tax Avoidance Practices in Nigeria." In <i>Tax Justice and the Political Economy of Global Capitalism, 1945 to the Present</i> , ed. Jeremy Leaman and Attiya Waris, 181-207. New York and Oxford: Berghahn Books.
2013	P48	Tahir, Sayyid. 2013. "Fiscal and Monetary Policies in Islamic Economics: Contours of an Institutional Framework." <i>Islamic Economic Studies</i> , 21(2): 1-22. This paper summarizes salient features of the existing thinking on fiscal and monetary policies in the Islamic economics literature. It outlines institutional framework for these policies from the Islamic economics perspective. The nature and role of government, in the light of the Shariah principles, are revisited. The general goals for macroeconomic policies are discussed along with separate goals for each of the two policies. The argument is capped with a look at practical considerations in the actual working of both the policies. The following are the main points in the paper. (1) Roles of both the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		policies shall be complementary in the context of the overall objectives at the state level. (2) Thrust of both policies would be different from that presently recognized. These conclusions are drawn in the context of the government's role being limited to prudent governance and the society's economic and distributional concerns being addressed as much as possible without adopting the budgetary channel.
2013	Q47	CV: Phillips, Peter W. B., and David Castle. 2013. "Is the Budget Action Plan and the Related Harper Agenda a Coherent Plan for Economic Growth?." In <i>How Ottawa Spends, 2013-2014: The Harper Government: Mid-Term Blues and Long-Term Plans</i> , ed. Christopher Stoney and G. Bruce Doern, 19-30. How Ottawa Spends series, no. 34. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.
2013	Z18	CV: Revelli, Federico. 2013. "Tax Incentives for Cultural Heritage Conservation." In <i>Handbook on the Economics of Cultural Heritage</i> , ed. Ilde Rizzo and Anna Mignosa, 129-48. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	Z18	CV: Klamer, Arjo, Anna Mignosa, and Lyudmila Petrova. 2013. "Cultural Heritage Policies: A Comparative Perspective." In <i>Handbook on the Economics of Cultural Heritage</i> , ed. Ilde Rizzo and Anna Mignosa, 37-86. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Table E62.G Potential New Links since 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks*
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C71	Cooperative Games
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D18	Consumer Protection
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
F19	Trade: Other
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I14	Health and Inequality
I19	Health: Other
I24	Education and Inequality
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K12	Contract Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O39	Technological Change: Other
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
P00	Economic Systems: General
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q49	Energy: Other
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E62: Balance of Links

457	Links in 2005
143	New links in 2006-2013
222	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2016.

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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E62.E.

E63 Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy ¹

Table E63.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	5	10	5	2	0.07	0.06	General Economics and Teaching
B	53	141	88	2.66	0.71	0.90	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	47	88	41	1.87	0.63	0.56	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	104	267	163	2.57	1.40	1.71	Microeconomics
E	4,336	8,585	4,249	1.98	58.26	54.98	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	945	1,712	767	1.81	12.70	10.96	International Economics
G	96	1,034	938	10.77	1.29	6.62	Financial Economics
H	236	775	539	3.28	3.17	4.96	Public Economics
I	19	53	34	2.79	0.26	0.34	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	85	238	153	2.8	1.14	1.52	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.08	Law and Economics
L	70	237	167	3.39	0.94	1.52	Industrial Organization
M	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.04	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	71	184	113	2.59	0.95	1.18	Economic History
O	838	1,417	579	1.69	11.26	9.07	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	480	702	222	1.46	6.45	4.50	Economic Systems
Q	34	51	17	1.5	0.46	0.33	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	22	92	70	4.18	0.30	0.59	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	12	12	N	0.00	0.08	Other Special Topics
S	7,443	15,616	8,173	2.1	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E63.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	4	7	3	1.75	0.05	0.04	General Economics
A2	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Collective Works
A	5	10	5	2	0.07	0.06	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	5	11	6	2.2	0.07	0.07	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	23	49	26	2.13	0.31	0.31	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	25	58	33	2.32	0.34	0.37	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.04	Economic Methodology
B5	0	17	17	N	0.00	0.11	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	53	141	88	2.66	0.71	0.90	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	3	9	6	3	0.04	0.06	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.06	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	18	30	12	1.67	0.24	0.19	Econometric Modeling
C6	8	16	8	2	0.11	0.10	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	10	13	3	1.3	0.13	0.08	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	47	88	41	1.87	0.63	0.56	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	8	8	N	0.00	0.05	General

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D1	6	23	17	3.83	0.08	0.15	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	5	7	2	1.4	0.07	0.04	Production and Organizations
D3	9	26	17	2.89	0.12	0.17	Distribution
D4	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	9	16	7	1.78	0.12	0.10	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	7	9	2	1.29	0.09	0.06	Welfare Economics
D7	45	108	63	2.4	0.60	0.69	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	19	61	42	3.21	0.26	0.39	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Intertemporal Choice
D	104	267	163	2.57	1.40	1.71	Microeconomics
E0	5	16	11	3.2	0.07	0.10	General
E1	118	251	133	2.13	1.59	1.61	General Aggregative Models
E2	167	409	242	2.45	2.24	2.62	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	597	1,186	589	1.99	8.02	7.59	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	141	430	289	3.05	1.89	2.75	Money and Interest Rates
E5	644	1,391	747	2.16	8.65	8.91	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	2,664	4,902	2,238	1.84	35.79	31.39	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	4,336	8,585	4,249	1.98	58.26	54.98	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	34	43	9	1.26	0.46	0.28	General
F1	46	131	85	2.85	0.62	0.84	Trade
F2	23	59	36	2.57	0.31	0.38	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	573	1,006	433	1.76	7.70	6.44	International Finance
F4	268	411	143	1.53	3.60	2.63	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	1	51	50	51	0.01	0.33	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	11	11	N	0.00	0.07	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	945	1,712	767	1.81	12.70	10.96	International Economics
G0	0	434	434	N	0.00	2.78	General
G1	32	164	132	5.13	0.43	1.05	General Financial Markets
G2	58	376	318	6.48	0.78	2.41	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	6	60	54	10	0.08	0.38	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	96	1,034	938	10.77	1.29	6.62	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	9	49	40	5.44	0.12	0.31	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	27	90	63	3.33	0.36	0.58	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	10	17	7	1.7	0.13	0.11	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	47	90	43	1.91	0.63	0.58	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	120	418	298	3.48	1.61	2.68	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	13	63	50	4.85	0.17	0.40	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	9	45	36	5	0.12	0.29	Miscellaneous Issues
H	236	775	539	3.28	3.17	4.96	Public Economics
I0	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	General
I1	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.06	Health
I2	1	7	6	7	0.01	0.04	Education and Research Institutions
I3	16	36	20	2.25	0.21	0.23	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	19	53	34	2.79	0.26	0.34	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	12	12	N	0.00	0.08	General
J1	4	35	31	8.75	0.05	0.22	Demographic Economics
J2	18	58	40	3.22	0.24	0.37	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	13	33	20	2.54	0.17	0.21	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Particular Labor Markets
J5	9	24	15	2.67	0.12	0.15	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	39	65	26	1.67	0.52	0.42	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.03	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Labor Standards: National and International
J	85	238	153	2.8	1.14	1.52	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.03	Basic Areas of Law
K2	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Regulation and Business Law

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.03	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.08	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	16	30	14	1.88	0.21	0.19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	4	21	17	5.25	0.05	0.13	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	20	28	8	1.4	0.27	0.18	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	5	5	0	1	0.07	0.03	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	15	122	107	8.13	0.20	0.78	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	5	14	9	2.8	0.07	0.09	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	3	9	6	3	0.04	0.06	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.03	Industry Studies: Services
L9	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	70	237	167	3.39	0.94	1.52	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.01	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Personnel Economics
M	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.04	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	45	103	58	2.29	0.60	0.66	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	10	36	26	3.6	0.13	0.23	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	2	10	8	5	0.03	0.06	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	10	27	17	2.7	0.13	0.17	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.03	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Regional and Urban History
N	71	184	113	2.59	0.95	1.18	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	400	683	283	1.71	5.37	4.37	Economic Development
O2	295	463	168	1.57	3.96	2.96	Development Planning and Policy
O3	4	17	13	4.25	0.05	0.11	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	83	179	96	2.16	1.12	1.15	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	56	75	19	1.34	0.75	0.48	Economywide Country Studies
O	838	1,417	579	1.69	11.26	9.07	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	16	57	41	3.56	0.21	0.37	Capitalist Systems
P2	310	392	82	1.26	4.16	2.51	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	142	233	91	1.64	1.91	1.49	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.06	Other Economic Systems
P5	10	11	1	1.1	0.13	0.07	Comparative Economic Systems
P	480	702	222	1.46	6.45	4.50	Economic Systems
Q0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
Q1	17	18	1	1.06	0.23	0.12	Agriculture
Q2	5	5	0	1	0.07	0.03	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	8	11	3	1.38	0.11	0.07	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.04	Energy
Q5	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.06	Environmental Economics
Q	34	51	17	1.5	0.46	0.33	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	10	23	13	2.3	0.13	0.15	General Regional Economics
R2	6	29	23	4.83	0.08	0.19	Household Analysis
R3	2	25	23	12.5	0.03	0.16	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Transportation Economics
R5	3	14	11	4.67	0.04	0.09	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	22	92	70	4.18	0.30	0.59	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	12	12	N	0.00	0.08	Other Special Topics
S	7,443	15,616	8,173	2.1	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E63.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A13	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A22	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B10	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B13	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B22	20	38	18	1.9	0.27	0.24	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B23	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B25	2	8	6	4	0.03	0.05	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	25	58	33	2.32	0.34	0.37	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
C11	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Bayesian Analysis: General
C15	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C22	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C32	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C43	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C45	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C50	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Econometric Modeling: General
C51	6	11	5	1.83	0.08	0.07	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.03	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	9	13	4	1.44	0.12	0.08	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C60	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.03	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	3	10	7	3.33	0.04	0.06	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C70	5	6	1	1.2	0.07	0.04	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C72	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Noncooperative Games
C73	4	6	2	1.5	0.05	0.04	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
D11	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	3	8	5	2.67	0.04	0.05	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D23	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	4	5	1	1.25	0.05	0.03	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	9	26	17	2.89	0.12	0.17	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D43	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Auctions
D51	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Exchange and Production Economies
D58	8	11	3	1.38	0.11	0.07	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Welfare Economics: General
D61	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Externalities
D63	3	4	1	1.33	0.04	0.03	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D70	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D72	31	79	48	2.55	0.42	0.51	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	3	9	6	3	0.04	0.06	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	7	11	4	1.57	0.09	0.07	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D81	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	3	15	12	5	0.04	0.1	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D83	4	13	9	3.25	0.05	0.08	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	10	25	15	2.5	0.13	0.16	Expectations; Speculations
D90	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Intertemporal Choice: General
E00	4	8	4	2	0.05	0.05	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	7	10	3	1.43	0.09	0.06	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	51	145	94	2.84	0.69	0.93	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	23	41	18	1.78	0.31	0.26	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	34	52	18	1.53	0.46	0.33	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	22	45	23	2.05	0.3	0.29	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	25	43	18	1.72	0.34	0.28	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	19	114	95	6	0.26	0.73	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	96	192	96	2	1.29	1.23	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.03	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E30	4	15	11	3.75	0.05	0.1	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	416	665	249	1.6	5.59	4.26	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	164	489	325	2.98	2.2	3.13	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	12	16	4	1.33	0.16	0.1	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	5	15	10	3	0.07	0.1	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	16	28	12	1.75	0.21	0.18	Demand for Money
E42	39	69	30	1.77	0.52	0.44	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	54	166	112	3.07	0.73	1.06	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	27	152	125	5.63	0.36	0.97	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E50	13	27	14	2.08	0.17	0.17	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	24	57	33	2.38	0.32	0.37	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	476	902	426	1.89	6.4	5.78	Monetary Policy
E58	131	405	274	3.09	1.76	2.59	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	15	38	23	2.53	0.2	0.24	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	111	234	123	2.11	1.49	1.5	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	350	694	344	1.98	4.7	4.44	Fiscal Policy
E63	2,064	3,641	1,577	1.76	27.73	23.32	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	22	41	19	1.86	0.3	0.26	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	75	161	86	2.15	1.01	1.03	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	27	93	66	3.44	0.36	0.6	General Outlook and Conditions
F01	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Global Outlook
F02	32	37	5	1.16	0.43	0.24	International Economic Order
F10	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Trade: General
F13	17	34	17	2	0.23	0.22	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	12	46	34	3.83	0.16	0.29	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	13	43	30	3.31	0.17	0.28	Economic Integration
F16	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F21	17	33	16	1.94	0.23	0.21	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	International Migration
F23	5	20	15	4	0.07	0.13	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	9	18	9	2	0.12	0.12	International Finance: General
F31	168	266	98	1.58	2.26	1.7	Foreign Exchange
F32	72	145	73	2.01	0.97	0.93	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	154	285	131	1.85	2.07	1.83	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	31	81	50	2.61	0.42	0.52	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	9	25	16	2.78	0.12	0.16	Foreign Aid

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
F36	127	180	53	1.42	1.71	1.15	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F40	5	7	2	1.4	0.07	0.04	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	120	188	68	1.57	1.61	1.2	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	134	189	55	1.41	1.8	1.21	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	7	17	10	2.43	0.09	0.11	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.03	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F53	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
G10	8	23	15	2.88	0.11	0.15	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.06	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	10	49	39	4.9	0.13	0.31	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	1	15	14	15	0.01	0.1	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	4	36	32	9	0.05	0.23	International Financial Markets
G18	6	27	21	4.5	0.08	0.17	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	9	22	13	2.44	0.12	0.14	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	35	170	135	4.86	0.47	1.09	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G28	14	170	156	12.14	0.19	1.09	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G32	2	46	44	23	0.03	0.29	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G33	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.03	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H11	9	30	21	3.33	0.12	0.19	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	8	23	15	2.88	0.11	0.15	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	9	13	4	1.44	0.12	0.08	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.04	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	4	18	14	4.5	0.05	0.12	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	3	14	11	4.67	0.04	0.09	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	1	14	13	14	0.01	0.09	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Tax Evasion
H30	5	8	3	1.6	0.07	0.05	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	4	7	3	1.75	0.05	0.04	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H40	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H50	27	50	23	1.85	0.36	0.32	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H54	6	15	9	2.5	0.08	0.1	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	7	12	5	1.71	0.09	0.08	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	6	9	3	1.5	0.08	0.06	National Security and War
H57	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H60	15	30	15	2	0.2	0.19	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	23	74	51	3.22	0.31	0.47	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	39	115	76	2.95	0.52	0.74	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	43	192	149	4.47	0.58	1.23	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.04	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	2	9	7	4.5	0.03	0.06	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	8	32	24	4	0.11	0.2	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H87	9	33	24	3.67	0.12	0.21	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I00	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I12	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Health Production
I21	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Analysis of Education
I30	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	8	17	9	2.13	0.11	0.11	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	6	16	10	2.67	0.08	0.1	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J11	1	8	7	8	0.01	0.05	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J14	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	1	12	11	12	0.01	0.08	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J20	7	8	1	1.14	0.09	0.05	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	3	9	6	3	0.04	0.06	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	1	11	10	11	0.01	0.07	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	4	11	7	2.75	0.05	0.07	Labor Demand
J24	2	15	13	7.5	0.03	0.1	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J31	6	19	13	3.17	0.08	0.12	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	5	8	3	1.6	0.07	0.05	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Labor Contracts
J50	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	5	10	5	2	0.07	0.06	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	1	9	8	9	0.01	0.06	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J58	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J60	11	11	0	1	0.15	0.07	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J64	11	13	2	1.18	0.15	0.08	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	4	13	9	3.25	0.05	0.08	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	12	24	12	2	0.16	0.15	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
K22	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Business and Securities Law
L11	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L16	15	24	9	1.6	0.2	0.15	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L22	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L25	1	15	14	15	0.01	0.1	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Entrepreneurship
L30	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L32	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	16	19	3	1.19	0.21	0.12	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L51	4	107	103	26.75	0.05	0.69	Economics of Regulation
L52	10	13	3	1.3	0.13	0.08	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Enterprise Policy
L60	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L64	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L71	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L91	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Transportation: General
L98	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M40	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: General
N10	4	19	15	4.75	0.05	0.12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	3	6	3	2	0.04	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	5	25	20	5	0.07	0.16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	4	4	0	1	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	20	34	14	1.7	0.27	0.22	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	5	8	3	1.6	0.07	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	4	7	3	1.75	0.05	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N20	3	12	9	4	0.04	0.08	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N23	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	5	10	5	2	0.07	0.06	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N26	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N31	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	1	5	4	5	0.01	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	7	9	2	1.29	0.09	0.06	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N74	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N95	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
O10	13	18	5	1.38	0.17	0.12	Economic Development: General
O11	137	242	105	1.77	1.84	1.55	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	5	5	0	1	0.07	0.03	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	6	9	3	1.5	0.08	0.06	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	6	8	2	1.33	0.08	0.05	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	32	51	19	1.59	0.43	0.33	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	51	119	68	2.33	0.69	0.76	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	19	62	43	3.26	0.26	0.4	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O19	131	166	35	1.27	1.76	1.06	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	17	17	0	1	0.23	0.11	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	16	38	22	2.38	0.21	0.24	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	15	15	0	1	0.2	0.1	Project Analysis
O23	219	340	121	1.55	2.94	2.18	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	28	50	22	1.79	0.38	0.32	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.03	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O40	6	15	9	2.5	0.08	0.1	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	15	21	6	1.4	0.2	0.13	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	5	5	0	1	0.07	0.03	Monetary Growth Models
O47	57	136	79	2.39	0.77	0.87	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O52	10	18	8	1.8	0.13	0.12	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	23	24	1	1.04	0.31	0.15	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	13	14	1	1.08	0.17	0.09	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	6	9	3	1.5	0.08	0.06	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	6	6	0	1	0.08	0.04	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P16	7	47	40	6.71	0.09	0.3	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	3	3	0	1	0.04	0.02	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	132	142	10	1.08	1.77	0.91	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	10	11	1	1.1	0.13	0.07	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	3	7	4	2.33	0.04	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	101	153	52	1.51	1.36	0.98	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P26	3	5	2	1.67	0.04	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	58	66	8	1.14	0.78	0.42	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P28	1	3	2	3	0.01	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P30	5	5	0	1	0.07	0.03	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	6	7	1	1.17	0.08	0.04	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P33	53	87	34	1.64	0.71	0.56	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	38	66	28	1.74	0.51	0.42	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	37	64	27	1.73	0.5	0.41	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P41	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.02	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P50	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	7	8	1	1.14	0.09	0.05	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q10	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Agriculture: General
Q11	4	4	0	1	0.05	0.03	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q13	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q15	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	7	8	1	1.14	0.09	0.05	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q24	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q28	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q32	5	5	0	1	0.07	0.03	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.03	Resource Booms
Q38	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q43	1	4	3	4	0.01	0.03	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	1	2	1	2	0.01	0.01	Energy: Government Policy
Q58	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.04	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R11	6	10	4	1.67	0.08	0.06	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	2	10	8	5	0.03	0.06	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R15	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R21	4	9	5	2.25	0.05	0.06	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	2	10	8	5	0.03	0.06	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R31	1	17	16	17	0.01	0.11	Housing Supply and Markets
R38	1	6	5	6	0.01	0.04	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R41	1	1	0	1	0.01	0.01	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R58	3	10	7	3.33	0.04	0.06	Regional Development Planning and Policy
S	7,443	14,785	7,342	1.99	100	94.6	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E63.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A14	1	0.01	Sociology of Economics
A32	1	0.01	Collective Volumes
B12	2	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B20	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B26	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B41	6	0.04	Economic Methodology
B50	2	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	4	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
B52	6	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B53	5	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C12	1	0.01	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	1	0.01	Estimation: General
C30	2	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C33	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C38	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C44	1	0.01	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C58	1	0.01	Financial Econometrics
C80	1	0.01	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
D02	8	0.05	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D13	1	0.01	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	8	0.05	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	1	0.01	Consumer Protection
D22	1	0.01	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D40	2	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D50	2	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D52	1	0.01	Incomplete Markets
D71	1	0.01	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D80	5	0.03	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D91	1	0.01	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E02	5	0.03	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E27	2	0.01	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F20	1	0.01	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F24	4	0.03	Remittances
F44	5	0.03	International Business Cycles
F50	4	0.03	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	4	0.03	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F54	1	0.01	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	39	0.25	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	3	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	2	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F65	5	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
G00	2	0.01	Financial Economics: General
G01	432	2.77	Financial Crises
G23	8	0.05	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	6	0.04	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G31	1	0.01	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G35	1	0.01	Payout Policy
G38	1	0.01	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
H10	1	0.01	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H12	18	0.12	Crisis Management
H41	1	0.01	Public Goods
H51	2	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Health
H53	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H68	7	0.04	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H74	5	0.03	State and Local Borrowing
H75	1	0.01	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	6	0.04	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H81	8	0.05	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H83	3	0.02	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	1	0.01	Disaster Aid
I10	2	0.01	Health: General
I11	2	0.01	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I18	3	0.02	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I22	1	0.01	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	2	0.01	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I28	3	0.02	Education: Government Policy
J08	12	0.08	Labor Economics Policies

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J12	2	0.01	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	5	0.03	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J18	3	0.02	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J28	1	0.01	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	3	0.02	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J42	1	0.01	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J45	3	0.02	Public Sector Labor Markets
J53	2	0.01	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J63	3	0.02	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J71	2	0.01	Labor Discrimination
J78	2	0.01	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J81	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
K10	3	0.02	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K14	1	0.01	Criminal Law
K31	1	0.01	Labor Law
K40	1	0.01	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	1	0.01	Litigation Process
K42	2	0.01	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L10	1	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L24	1	0.01	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L31	1	0.01	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L62	6	0.04	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L74	3	0.02	Construction
L83	2	0.01	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L88	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	2	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L92	1	0.01	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
M10	1	0.01	Business Administration: General
M13	1	0.01	New Firms; Startups
M41	1	0.01	Accounting
M48	1	0.01	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M52	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N21	4	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	6	0.04	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N27	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N34	2	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N40	7	0.04	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	2	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N42	3	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N46	2	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N60	1	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N70	2	0.01	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N94	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
O18	3	0.02	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O25	3	0.02	Industrial Policy
O31	1	0.01	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O38	5	0.03	Technological Change: Government Policy
O43	2	0.01	Institutions and Growth
O50	3	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	1	0.01	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
P10	1	0.01	Capitalist Systems: General
P25	3	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P43	2	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	2	0.01	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	2	0.01	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q01	1	0.01	Sustainable Development
Q31	1	0.01	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q41	1	0.01	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q54	1	0.01	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	1	0.01	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	1	0.01	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
R10	1	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R20	2	0.01	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R28	8	0.05	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R30	2	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R51	3	0.02	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R53	1	0.01	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
Z12	2	0.01	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	10	0.06	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	831	5.4	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(432), F55(39), H12(18), J08(12), Z13(10), D02(8), D14(8), G23(8), H81(8), R28(8), H68(7), N40(7), B41(6), B52(6), G24(6), H76(6), L62(6), N22(6), B53(5), D80(5), E02(5), F44(5), F65(5), H74(5), J13(5), O38(5), B51(4), F24(4), F50(4), F51(4), N21(4), F60(3), H83(3), I18(3), I28(3), J18(3), J30(3), J45(3), J63(3), K10(3), L74(3), N42(3), O18(3), O25(3), O50(3), P25(3), R51(3), B12(2), B50(2), C30(2), D40(2), D50(2), E27(2), F62(2), G00(2), H51(2), I10(2), I11(2), I23(2), J12(2), J53(2), J71(2), J78(2), K42(2), L83(2), L89(2), N34(2), N41(2), N46(2), N70(2), O43(2), P43(2), P44(2), P45(2), R20(2), R30(2), Z12(2), A14(1), A32(1), B20(1), B26(1), C12(1), C13(1), C33(1), C38(1), C44(1), C58(1), C80(1), D13(1), D18(1), D22(1), D52(1), D71(1), D91(1), F20(1), F54(1), F66(1), G31(1), G35(1), G38(1), H10(1), H41(1), H53(1), H75(1), H84(1), I22(1), J28(1), J42(1), J81(1), K14(1), K31(1), K40(1), K41(1), L10(1), L24(1), L31(1), L88(1), L92(1), M10(1), M13(1), M41(1), M48(1), M52(1), N27(1), N30(1), N35(1), N60(1), N94(1), O31(1), O51(1), P10(1), Q01(1), Q31(1), Q41(1), Q54(1), Q55(1), Q56(1), R10(1), R53(1).

Table E63.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
B41	6	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6
B53	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	1	5
D40	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
D50	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
D52	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F55	2	2	1	2	1	13	8	10	39
G31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K42	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
L89	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
O31	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B50	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
C38	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F51	0	2	0	0	0	0	2	0	4
H51	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
J08	0	1	0	0	1	9	1	0	12
N22	0	1	0	0	2	2	1	0	6
N42	0	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3
Z13	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	3	10
E27	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
G00	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
G01	0	0	1	19	82	130	99	101	432
G23	0	0	1	0	2	4	1	0	8

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
J63	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	3
M13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B51	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2	4
B52	0	0	0	1	1	4	0	0	6
C12	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D80	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	5
H41	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H68	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	3	7
I10	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
I11	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
I18	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
J30	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	0	3
L10	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L92	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
M41	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N27	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
O50	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	3
O51	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
R20	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
D02	0	0	0	0	2	3	1	2	8
D14	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	8
D71	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F24	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	0	4
F50	0	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	4
H12	0	0	0	0	3	0	2	13	18
H53	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
H81	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	6	8
H83	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	1	3
J13	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	1	5
J18	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
K31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L62	0	0	0	0	1	3	2	0	6
N40	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	2	7
O18	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	0	3
O25	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
O38	0	0	0	0	3	1	1	0	5
P25	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	0	3
R10	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R30	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
A32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B12	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
D13	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
D22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	1	5
F44	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3	5
F65	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	2	5

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I28	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
J28	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J42	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
J53	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
J81	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L24	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	2	3
M10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N34	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
N35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N46	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
O43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
P43	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
P44	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
P45	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Q55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
R28	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	6	8
R51	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
B20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
B26	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C30	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
C44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D91	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
F66	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
G24	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
G38	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H74	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	5
H75	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H76	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	5	6
I22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
J45	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
K10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
K14	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
K40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M48	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
M52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N21	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	3	4
N94	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q01	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
C80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
F54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
G35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H84	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
I23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
J71	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
J78	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
K41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L83	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
L88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
N60	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N70	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q54	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q56	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Z12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL(J)	11	8	6	18	20	27	26	23	139

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E63.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	B41	Boianovsky, Mauro. 2006. "Woodford's Interest and Prices from the Perspective of the History and Methodology of Economic Thought: A Mini-symposium." <i>Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i> , 28(2): 139-42.
2006	B41	Hoover, Kevin D. 2006. "A Neowicksellian in a New Classical World: The Methodology of Michael Woodford's Interest and Prices." <i>Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i> , 28(2): 143-49.
2006	B41	Laidler, David. 2006. "Woodford and Wicksell on Interest and Prices: The Place of the Pure Credit Economy in the Theory of Monetary Policy." <i>Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i> , 28(2): 151-59.
2006	B41	Mehrling, Perry. 2006. "Mr. Woodford and the Challenge of Finance." <i>Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i> , 28(2): 161-70.
2006	B41	Boianovsky, Mauro, and Hans-Michael Trautwein. 2006. "Wicksell after Woodford." <i>Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i> , 28(2): 171-85.
2006	B41	Woodford, Michael. 2006. "Comments on the Symposium on Interest and Prices." <i>Journal of the History of Economic Thought</i> , 28(2): 187-98.
2006	B53	Barnett, William, II, and Walter Block. 2006. "Galloway and Vedder on Stabilization Policy." <i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i> , 9(1): 57-81.
2006	D40 L89	Ercolani, Marco G., and Jayasri Dutta. 2006. <i>The Euro-changeover and Euro-inflation: Evidence from Eurostat's HICP</i> . Department of Economics, University of Birmingham, Discussion Papers. Though anecdotal evidence suggests that retail price inflation increased temporarily in January 2002 when Euro notes and coins were introduced, the evidence from official statistics largely refutes this. We test for the presence of a sudden temporary increase in inflation for Euro-changeover countries. We use the countries that did not join the Euro: Denmark, Sweden and the UK; as a control group. Though the results are sensitive to the estimation method, we do uncover weak evidence of a minor increase in aggregate inflation in January 2002 for the countries that did join the Euro. Similar tests for the Restaurant sector find a strong Euro-changeover effect on temporary inflation. Summary tests for 129 other price sub-categories are also discussed.
2006	D50 D52	Dubey, Pradeep, and John Geanakoplos. 2006. <i>Money and Production, and Liquidity Trap</i> . Cowles Foundation, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1574. We prove the existence of monetary equilibrium in a finite horizon economy with production. We also show that if agents expect the monetary authority to significantly decrease the supply of bank money available for short term loans in the future, then the economy will fall into a liquidity trap today.
2006	F20	Adao, Bernardino, Maria Isabel Horta Correia, and Pedro Teles. 2006. <i>On the Relevance of Exchange Rate Regimes for Stabilization Policy</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5797. This paper assesses the relevance of the exchange rate regime for stabilization policy. This regime question cannot be dealt with independently of other institutions, in

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		particular how fiscal policy is designed. We show that once fiscal policy is taken into account, the exchange rate regime is irrelevant. This is the case independently of the severity of price rigidities, independently of asymmetries across countries in shocks and transmission mechanisms and regardless of the incompleteness of international financial markets. The only relevant condition is labour mobility. The immobility of labour across countries is a necessary condition for our results.
2006	F55	Christl, Josef. 2006. "Regional Currency Arrangements: Insights from Europe." <i>International Economics and Economic Policy</i> , 3(3-4): 209-19. This paper focuses on the requirements and features of a successful monetary union on the basis of the optimum currency area theory, the "logical roadmap" for integration as proposed by Balassa as well as the economic and institutional framework of the European Economic and Monetary Union (EMU). The analysis suggests that monetary union is contingent upon high economic integration and strong political commitment. However, political union is not an ex-ante requirement. Outside factors such as systemic shocks and globalization seem to speed up the pooling of sovereignty in the economic domain. A firm commitment to stability-oriented monetary and fiscal policies is a precondition for gaining credibility and trust within and outside a monetary union. Last, but not least, convergence criteria, fiscal rules and strong institutions are necessary to help ensure and monitor the participants' compliance. However, the European experience is not a blueprint for regional integration that can be directly and entirely applied to other regions.
2006	F55	CV: Begg, Iain. 2006. "Is Full Participation in the EMU Likely to Favor or Slow Real Convergence?." In <i>Living Standards and the Wealth of Nations: Successes and Failures in Real Convergence</i> , ed. Leszek Balcerowicz and Stanley Fischer, 365-91. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	G31	Vagliasindi, Pietro A., Giovanni Verga, and Pasquale Cirillo. 2006. "Mercato del credito e imprese in un modello con agenti eterogenei. (With English summary)." <i>Rivista Internazionale di Scienze Sociali</i> , 114(3): 459-90. Recent economic literature indicates that imperfections in the credit market can amplify business fluctuations causing financial fragility. Starting from the framework of Greenwald and Stiglitz (1993) and Delli Gatti et al. (2005), we make a more careful model of the banking sector in Italy and its impact on firms' investment behaviour in an economic model with heterogeneous agents. We focus on the productive sector, considering mainly risk neutral firms, facing capital increasing adjustment costs. One of our aims is to comprehensively examine all incomes from capital in a static equilibrium, in order to consider the corporate and individual levels in a unitary framework. In doing so, we take a first step towards building an operational micro-simulation model, which will allow us to replicate the main empirical evidence of the credit market and provide useful and concrete policy recommendations on monetary and fiscal systems and policies.
2006	K42	CV: Holmes, Jennifer S., and Sheila Amin Gutierrez de Pineres. 2006. "Corruption: Is Dollarisation a Solution?." In <i>Institutions, Globalisation and Empowerment</i> , ed. Kartik C. Roy and Jorn Sideras, 130-47. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	L89	THE SAME AS D40 Ercolani, Marco G., and Jayasri Dutta. 2006. <i>The Euro-changeover and Euro-inflation: Evidence from Eurostat's HICP</i> . Department of Economics, University of Birmingham, Discussion Papers.
2006	O31	Conway, Patrick. 2006. "The International Monetary Fund in a Time of Crisis: A Review of Stanley Fischer's IMF Essays from a Time of Crisis: The International Financial System, Stabilization, and Development." <i>Journal of Economic Literature</i> , 44(1): 115-44. Stanley Fischer was deputy managing director of the IMF from 1994 to 2001 and, perhaps more than any other individual, he personifies the international "rapid response" to financial crises in the 1990s. This book is a collection of essays written during his tenure at the IMF; taken together, the essays represent the strongest and most logical defense of IMF initiatives in the 1990s in print. My review essay comprises six parts. In parts 2 through 4, I provide an overview of Fischer's arguments in three central areas of contention: stabilization policy, the impact of IMF programs on poverty, and the IMF's anticipation of and response to international financial crisis. I then compare Fischer's arguments to those raised by the IMF's critics during that period. The controversial issues of these parts can be resolved only through empirical investigation but, on the issues of greatest importance from the financial crises of the 1990s, both Fischer and the IMF's critics make logically consistent arguments with little empirical support. In part 5, I review the recent empirical literature to illuminate what evidence has been found in support of--or counter to--the assertions of Fischer and the IMF's critics. Part 6 provides conclusions and suggestions for follow-on empirical research.
2007		
2007	B50	Hein, Eckhard, and Achim Truger, eds. 2007. <i>Money, Distribution and Economic Policy: Alternatives to Orthodox Macroeconomics</i> , New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar. Eleven papers explore alternative approaches to macroeconomics and economic policy analysis, developing a critical view of modern orthodoxy. Papers discuss the Cambridge approach to economics; heterodox economics--a common challenge to mainstream economics; elements of a monetary theory of production; the monetary circuit approach--a stock-flow consistent model; what drives profits--an income-spending model; wages and aggregate demand--an empirical investigation for France; new institutions for a new economic policy; structural reforms and macroeconomic policy--the example of Germany; theories of fiscal policies and fiscal policies in the European Monetary Union; the link between fiscal and monetary policy--lessons for Germany from Japan; and monetary policy, macroeconomic policy mix, and economic performance in the Euro area.
2007	C38	CV: Decressin, Jorg. 2007. "Bank Business Correlations." In <i>Integrating Europe's Financial Markets</i> , ed. Jorg Decressin, Hamid Faruquee and Wim Fonteyne, 156-70. Washington, DC: International Monetary Fund.
2007	F51	Boyce, James. 2007. <i>Public Finance, Aid and Post-Conflict Recovery</i> . Political Economy Research Institute, University of Massachusetts at Amherst, Working Papers. In the wake of violent conflict, a key element of building a durable peace is building a state with the ability to collect and manage public resources. To implement peace accords and provide public services, the government must be able to collect revenue, allocate resources, and manage expenditure in a manner that is regarded by its citizens as effective and equitable. This paper addresses eight key issues related to this challenge. The first four pertain to resource mobilization: (i) How should distributional impacts enter into revenue policies? (ii) How can postwar external assistance do more to prime the pump of domestic revenue capacity? (iii) Should macroeconomic strictures prescribed for economic stabilization be relaxed to foster political stabilization? (iv) How should the benefits of external resources be weighed against their costs? The second four issues relate to the expenditure side of public finance: (i) How should the dynamics of conflict be factored into public spending policies? (ii) Can the pathologies of a 'dual public sector'--one funded and managed by the government, the other by the aid donors--be surmounted by channeling external resources through the government, with dual-control oversight mechanisms to reduce corruption? (iii) How should long-term fiscal sustainability enter into short-term expenditure decisions? (iv) Lastly, is there scope for more innovative solutions to postwar legacies of external debts?

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	H51	Malpass, David. 2007. "Monetary Policy and the Growing Fiscal Imbalance." <i>Cato Journal</i> , 27(2): 219-30. The federal government has made commitments to increase entitlement spending rapidly in coming decades. In particular, Medicare expenditures are scheduled to balloon. My expectation is that these commitments will be met for many years by the current unfunded, pay-as-you-go system rather than being pre-funded, a preferable approach, with marketable investments. The 2005 discussion of personal accounts for Social Security didn't make much progress, nor is any marketable funding expected for the Medicare liability. Based on this assumption of a continuation of business-as-usual in Washington, this article focuses on the coming acceleration in outlay growth, in the context of rapidly growing unfunded entitlement liabilities, will affect monetary policy.
2007	H51	Gokhale, Jagadeesh. 2007. "Is the Fed Facilitating an Unpleasant Fiscal Arithmetic?" <i>Cato Journal</i> , 27(2): 237-59. Is the United States headed for an unprecedented economic disaster? The fact that prominent economists are posing that question says something about what they may be expecting. For example, in the St. Louis Fed's Review, Kotlikoff (2006) argues that the United States is headed for bankruptcy. Federal expenditure commitments on account of massive government entitlement programs are growing larger and becoming less reversible. The traditional perspective on how significant inconsistencies between outstanding government liabilities and the government's future expected budget balances are resolved suggests that higher inflation could be the mechanism by which those two items are realigned with each other.
2007	J08	CV: Hein, Eckhard, and Torsten Niechoj. 2007. "Guidelines for Sustained Growth in the European Union? The Concept and Consequences of the Broad Economic Policy Guidelines." In <i>The European Union: Current Problems and Prospects</i> , ed. John McCombie and Carlos Rodriguez Gonzalez, 5-25. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2007	N22 N42	CV: Fishback, Price. 2007. "The New Deal." In <i>Government and the American Economy: A New History</i> . Price Fishback, 384-430. Foreword by Douglass C. North. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2007	Z13	Fitoussi, Jean-Paul, and Francesco Saraceno. 2007. "Normes sociales et politiques europeennes. (Social Norms and European Policies. With English summary.)." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i> , 0(102): 283-314. This paper reviews the debate on the Stability and Growth Pact. Both empirical and theoretical arguments in favour of the Pact are weak, to warrant a different and plausible (even if extreme) hypothesis: We suggest the view that the Stability Pact is a public social norm, obeyed by countries because of the fear of reputation losses. Our simple model shows that reputation issues may cause the emergence of a stable but inferior equilibrium. Within this framework, the enlargement to more undisciplined countries may worsen the problems posed by the Pact.
2008		
2008	E27	Preston, Bruce. 2008. "Adaptive Learning and the Use of Forecasts in Monetary Policy." <i>Journal of Economic Dynamics and Control</i> , 32(11): 3661-81. This paper investigates monetary policy design when central bank and private-sector expectations differ. Private agents learn adaptively; the central bank has a possibly misspecified model of the economy. Successful implementation of optimal policy using inflation targeting rules requires the central bank to have complete knowledge of private agents' learning behavior. If the central bank mistakenly assumes private agents to have rational expectations when in fact they are learning, then policy rules frequently lead to divergent learning dynamics. However, if the central bank does not correctly understand agents' behavior, stabilization policy is best implemented by controlling the path of the price level rather than the inflation rate.
2008	G00	CV: Ambachtsheer, Keith. 2008. "Looking across the Abyss: Pension Design and Management in the Twenty-First Century." In <i>The Finance Crisis and Rescue: What Went Wrong? Why? What Lessons Can Be Learned?</i> , ed. Rotman School of Management, 137-48. Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press.
2008	G00	CV: Fisher, Jim. 2008. "Rescuing the Global Financial System: The Failure of American Leadership." In <i>The Finance Crisis and Rescue: What Went Wrong? Why? What Lessons Can Be Learned?</i> , ed. Rotman School of Management, 3-15. Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press.
2008	G01	Prascevic, Aleksandra. 2008. "The Return to Keynesianism in Overcoming Cyclical Fluctuations?" <i>Economic Annals</i> , 0(177): 30-58. The problems faced by the American economy in the second half of 2007, which intensified in 2008, have once again asked economic science, and even more so economic policy, questions relating to business cycles--the reasons for cyclical fluctuations, the character of business cycles and, naturally, economic policy measures that can be implemented to alleviate and overcome an economic recession. Since the 1970s, business cycle theories have been intensively developed--ranging from monetary theories, developed within monetarism and the first phase of New Classical Macroeconomics, to the real business cycle theory of New Classical Macroeconomics. Consequently, the triggers for the beginning of a cycle can be monetary (monetary theories) or real in the form of technological shocks (real business cycles). In essence economic policy conducted since the 1970s, has rejected the Keynesian explanations of the functioning of the economic system, and thus the policy of aggregate demand management. However, the measures that are now being implemented in the USA point to a return to Keynesianism. This refers, above all, to attempts to compensate for the inefficiency of monetary policy with fiscal expansion. All three psychological propensities (propensity to consume, propensity to invest and liquidity preference) in Keynes's theory and applied in Keynesian economic policy, are still the significant determinants of monetary and fiscal policies. The return to Keynesianism points to the depth of the crisis faced by the USA, but also confirms the vitality of Keynesian economics and affirms the view that--although Keynes wished to present his theory as being "general"--it is actually the theory of economic depression.
2008	G23	CV: Tovar, Camilo E., and Myriam Quispe-Agnoli. 2008. "New Financing Trends in Latin America." In <i>New Financing Trends in Latin America: A Bumpy Road towards Stability: Proceedings of a Joint Meeting Organised by the BIS and the Federal Reserve Bank (FRB) of Atlanta in Mexico City, May 2007</i> . Bank for International Settlements, 1-14. BIS Papers, no. 36. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2008	M13	Bergin, Paul R., and Giancarlo Corsetti. 2008. "The Extensive Margin and Monetary Policy." <i>Journal of Monetary Economics</i> , 55(7): 1222-37. The creation of new firms, referred to as the extensive margin, is a significant but overlooked dimension of monetary policy. A monetary VAR documents that monetary policy has significant effects on firm creation. An analytically tractable model combining sticky prices and firm entry shows that entry alters the transmission of monetary policy innovations, acting much like a type of investment in more standard models. Monetary policy rules that offset the uncertainty of productivity shocks can raise the mean level of entry and thereby welfare, suggesting a new motivation for stabilization policy.
2009		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	B51	CV: Moseley, Fred. 2009. "Marx, Minsky and Crotty on Crises in Capitalism." In <i>Heterodox Macroeconomics: Keynes, Marx and Globalization</i> , ed. Jonathan P. Goldstein and Michael G. Hillard, 140-50. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2009	B52 L10	CV: Gaffard, Jean-Luc. 2009. "Innovation, Competition, and Growth: Schumpeterian Ideas within a Hicksian Framework." In <i>Schumpeterian Perspectives on Innovation, Competition and Growth</i> , ed. Uwe Cantner, Jean-Luc Gaffard and Lionel Nesta, 7-23. Dordrecht and New York: Springer.
2009	C12 C13	Li, Bing. 2009. <i>On the Identification of Fiscal Policy Behavior</i> . Center for Applied Economics and Policy Research, Economics Department, Indiana University Bloomington, Caepw Working Papers: 2008-026. In the current literature, fiscal policy is usually characterized by a single-equation rule, in which primary surplus is generally defined as a function of lagged government debt and other controlled variables. To apply Ordinary Least Squares (OLS) method on the single-equation rule has been one of the common approaches to identify fiscal policy behavior. From the rational expectations general equilibrium perspective, this paper illustrates that lagged government debt is generally endogenous and the OLS approach suffers from simultaneity bias. Consequently, the OLS-based identification of fiscal policy behavior is unreliable. As a solution, we apply the Generalized Method of Moments (GMM) for estimation and inference. Monte Carlo experiments demonstrate that GMM provides more reliable results than OLS in terms of accuracy of the estimator, size and power. In short, people should be cautious of the existing OLS-based identification results of fiscal policy behavior and the empirical researchers should not consider OLS regression as a reliable tool when trying to identify fiscal policy behavior in the future.
2009	D80	Buti, Marco, Martin Larch, and Fabio Balboni. 2009. "Monetary and Fiscal Policy Interactions in the EMU When Cyclical Conditions Are Uncertain." <i>Empirica</i> , 36(1): 21-44. This paper examines economic policy interactions in the Economic and Monetary Union when the assessment of cyclical conditions in real time is surrounded by uncertainty. On the basis of a simple stylised model it shows that with a Nash-type of interaction different views about the output gap on the side of the policy players--the Council of the European Union, the European Commission, and the European Central Bank--can give rise to excessive activism with policy players pushing economic variables into opposite directions. It argues that the costs of such policy conflicts can be reduced by agreeing on a common assessment of the cycle, by constraining policy variables, and/or by increasing the weight of fiscally conservative institutions. An alternative option to sidestep policy conflicts ensuing from diverging views of the cycle is to take policy decisions sequentially, as is the case in a Stackelberg-type of interaction. The paper shows that for a given misperception of the cycle, the impact on the policy instruments and on output and inflation are generally smaller in the Stackelberg equilibrium as compared to a Nash outcome. Alternative allocations of roles--that is leader versus follower--are discussed and assessed.
2009	D80	CV: Mishkin, Frederic S. 2009. "Remarks on Systemic Risk and the International Lender of Last Resort." In <i>Globalization and Systemic Risk</i> , ed. Douglas D. Evanoff, David S. Hoelscher and George G. Kaufman, 27-37. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 6. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2009	H41	Chen, Been-Lon, and Shun-Fa Lee. 2009. "General Fund Financing, Earmarking, Economic Stabilization, and Welfare." <i>Public Finance Review</i> , 37(5): 507-38. Discussion has been made concerning the pros and cons of financing public projects via either earmarking or a general fund. The article studies the desirability of earmarked and general fund financing based on economic stabilization in a two-sector growth model. Regardless of the nature of public goods, earmarked taxes contribute to aggregate stabilization, while general fund financing may be destabilizing and cause fluctuations. The underlying mechanism in favor of earmarked taxes against general fund financing is that general fund financing creates intersectoral externalities and strategic complementarities that are sufficiently large to exert endogenously persistent and recurring fluctuations in aggregate activities in the absence of shocks to fundamentals. Earmarked taxing generates only sector-specific externalities that are too small to exert local indeterminacy. In a calibrated version, we compute the level of long-run welfare, and the results reflect favorably on the use of earmarked taxing.
2009	H68 H10 H11 H18	Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2009. <i>Taming the Deficit: Saving Our Children from Themselves</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Many proponents of conservative fiscal policies talk of the budget deficit as being a matter of intergenerational equality. However, this paper shows the younger generations (and those yet to be born) will contribute more to the deficit than older generations. This analysis uses data from the CBO Long-Term Budget Outlook and the authors' calculations to show that the driving force behind the deficit is our broken health care system and that this should be the focus of the debate.
2009	I18	CV: McKinley, Terry, and Degol Hailu. 2009. "The Macroeconomic Debate on Scaling Up HIV/AIDS Financing." In <i>Economic Alternatives for Growth, Employment and Poverty Reduction: Progressive Policy Recommendations for Developing Countries</i> , ed. Terry McKinley, 77-84. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2009	J30	Baker, Dean, and John Schmitt. 2009. <i>The \$1 Trillion Wage Deficit</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The strong rise in the U.S. stock market since the spring and the return to positive economic growth in the third quarter of this year have created a consensus among economists that the Great Recession is very likely over. Unfortunately, the end of the official recession will have little visible impact on U.S. labor markets until almost 2012. Within that time, this paper estimates that U.S. workers will have lost over \$1 trillion in wages and salaries, \$150 billion more than the 10-year costs of proposed health care reform legislation.
2009	J30	Perez, Javier J., and Jesus Sanchez. 2009. <i>Is there a signalling role for public wages? Evidence for the euro area based on macro data</i> . Banco de Espana, Banco de Espana Working Papers: 0934. Do public sector wages exert pressures on private sector wages, or has private sector a leadership role in wage setting?. This paper tries to isolate the pure signalling effect that one sector might exert on the other by controlling for other determinants of wages (prices, productivity, institutions) for the main euro area economies (Germany, France, Italy and Spain) and the periods 1980-2007 and 1991-2007. It exploits available quarterly information not yet used in the literature, and combine different data sources in the framework of mixed frequencies time series models. The quarterly frequency of our data allows us to check the existence of strong evidence of public wages' leadership, either in conjunction with bidirectional links from the private sector (Germany and Spain) or pure public wage leadership (France in the sample 1991-2007, Italy for within-the-year linkages).
2009	J30	Fernandez-de-Cordoba, Gonzalo, Javier Perez, and Jose Torres. 2009. <i>Public and private sector wages interactions in a general equilibrium model</i> . Banco de Espana, Banco de Espana Working Papers: 0924. This paper develops a dynamic general equilibrium model in which the public and the private sector interact in the labor market. Previous studies that analyze the labor market effects of public sector employment and wages have mostly assumed exogenous rules for public wage and public employment. We show that theories that equalize wages with marginal products in the private sector can rationalize the interaction of public and private

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		sector wages when extended to accommodate a non-trivial government sector/public sector union that endogenously determines public employment and wages. Our model suggests a positive correlation between public and private sector wages. Any increase in tax revenues, coupled with the existence of a positive public-private sector wage gap, makes working in the public sector an attractive option. Thus, a positive neutral productivity shock increases public and private sector wages. More interestingly, even a private-sector specific productivity shock spills-over to the public sector, increasing public wages. These facts lend some support to the wage leading role of the private sector. Nevertheless, at the same time, a positive shock to public sector wages would lead to an increase in private sector wages, via the flow of workers from the private to the public sector.
2009	L10	THE SAME AS B52 CV: Gaffard, Jean-Luc. 2009. "Innovation, Competition, and Growth: Schumpeterian Ideas within a Hicksian Framework." In <i>Schumpeterian Perspectives on Innovation, Competition and Growth</i> , ed. Uwe Cantner, Jean-Luc Gaffard and Lionel Nesta, 7-23. Dordrecht and New York: Springer.
2009	L92	Visco, Vincenzo. 2009. "I ministri del Tesoro raccontano: Una testimonianza (aprile 2000-giugno 2001). (The Treasury Ministers Relate: An Account [April 2000-June 2001]. With English summary.)." <i>Rivista di Storia Economica, N.S.</i> , 25(2): 167-90. This article recounts the author's experience as Minister of the Treasury from April 25th, 2000 to June 11th, 2001; it reviews the economic and political climate, and the principal developments, of that time. There was then an imbalance between the economic situation, solid and promising after the previous years' recovery, and the political climate, marked by very strong tensions both within the governing and between the government and the opposition. The euphoria of the international stock markets that gave way to crisis when the "new economy" bubble burst is reconstructed. Within the G-7 Italy played a major role in launching "Beyond Debt Relief", promoting international support for the poor countries beyond the remission of debt. On the internal front, the Treasury addressed the organizational aspects of the modernization of government, and pursued the privatization of public enterprises. The historic dissolution of IRI occurred then; the Alitalia crisis developed as KLM withdrew from their alliance, and the ensuing, promising negotiations with Air France were then stopped by the subsequent government. In addition, the Treasury was active in preparing the complex transition from the lira to the euro, but some of its initiatives would be abandoned by the following government.
2009	M41	Stinespring, John Robert, and Brian T. Kench. 2009. "From Crunch to Crisis in the Interbank Lending Market." <i>Journal of Financial Transformation</i> , 0(27): 63-68. This article examines the conditions under which a credit crunch becomes a credit crisis by studying one aspect of the current financial crisis: the month-long turmoil in the interbank loan market. The credit crunch began in 2007 but became a crisis when the bankruptcy of Lehman Brothers on September 15, 2008 created a systemic confidence shock. The resulting panic ended with the U.S. Treasury Department's bank recapitalization on October 14, 2008. We show that the crisis and the subsequent transformation of the interbank loan market can be explained as a prisoner's dilemma in which banks with excess reserves play a game of "loan or no loan" with each other. The initial game simulates the confidence shock and results in a Nash equilibrium where banks choose "no loan" and are made worse off. The second game incorporates governmental efforts to transform the market through the U.S. Treasury's recapitalization program and FASB changes in mark-to-market and risk-based asset pricing. Both current data and historical evidence from the Panic of 1907 indicate that such programs can work to solve asymmetric information problems and revive lending in the interbank loan market.
2009	N27	Almunia, Miguel, Agustin S. Benetrix, Barry Eichengreen, Kevin H. O'Rourke, and Gisela Rua. 2009. <i>From Great Depression to Great Credit Crisis: Similarities, Differences and Lessons</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 15524. The Great Depression of the 1930s and the Great Credit Crisis of the 2000s had similar causes but elicited strikingly different policy responses. It may still be too early to assess the effectiveness of current policy responses, but it is possible to analyze monetary and fiscal policies in the 1930s as a "natural experiment" or "counterfactual" capable of shedding light on the impact of recent policies. We employ vector autoregressions, instrumental variables, and qualitative evidence for a panel of 27 countries in the period 1925-1939. The results suggest that monetary and fiscal stimulus was effective—that where it did not make a difference it was not tried. The results also shed light on the debate over fiscal multipliers in episodes of financial crisis. They are consistent with multipliers at the higher end of those estimated in the recent literature, consistent with the idea that the impact of fiscal stimulus will be greater when banking system are dysfunctional and monetary policy is constrained by the zero bound.
2009	O50	Cordero, Jose Antonio. 2009. <i>The IMF's Stand-by Arrangements and the Economic Downturn in Eastern Europe: The Cases of Hungary, Latvia, and Ukraine</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at three countries that have been hard-hit by the world economic recession, and have turned to the IMF for assistance: Hungary, Latvia, and Ukraine. In all of these countries, it would appear that there were more sensible responses to the crisis that would reduce the loss of employment and output, cuts in social services, and political instability that have resulted from the downturn. Instead, the governments' responses to the downturn as well as IMF conditions for assistance have caused additional harm.
2009	O50	Cordero, Jose Antonio. 2009. <i>Costa Rica During the Global Recession: Fiscal Stimulus with Tight Monetary Policy</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper shows that, in spite of a reasonably sized fiscal stimulus package, Costa Rica's economy continues on a downward path, partly because fiscal policy is being offset by a tightening of monetary policy. The paper notes that the International Monetary Fund has insisted that Costa Rica's monetary policy remain tight due to worries over inflation targets and a perceived risk of a balance of payments crisis. However, the author notes that the IMF could help prevent a balance of payments crisis through the provision of a credit line of foreign currency, as it has done, for example, in Mexico - a vastly larger economy. The paper also examines the government's macroeconomic policies in recent years, prior to the world recession, to see what alternative policies might have done better.
2009	O51 R20	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper makes the case for a third stimulus package to in the face of economic indicators signaling that the economy is in a deeper downturn than was expected based on previous projections. Specifically, the report calls for an employer tax-credit for extending health care coverage and another per worker employer tax credit for increasing paid time off from work. The author also makes the case for a housing policy centered on the stabilization of prices in non-bubble and deflated markets rather than applying the same efforts on markets that remain at bubble inflated levels. Finally, the paper argues that the dollar must be allowed to fall in order to adjust trade imbalances that are compounding the U.S. economic crisis caused by the collapse of the housing market.
2010		
2010	D02	CV: Large, Andrew. 2010. "What Framework Is Best for Systemic (Macroprudential) Policy?." In <i>The Future of Finance: The LSE Report</i> . Adair Turner, 188-207. London: London School of Economics and Political Science.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	D02 D71	CV: Kawai, Masahiro, Peter A. Petri, and Elif Sisli Ciamarra. 2010. "Asia in Global Economic Governance: A Case for Decentralized Institutions." In <i>Asian Regionalism in the World Economy: Engine for Dynamism and Stability</i> , ed. Masahiro Kawai, Jong-Wha Lee and Peter A. Petri, 446-75. With the assistance of Giovanni Capannelli. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar; Manila: Asian Development Bank.
2010	D14	CV: Watanagase, Tarisa. 2010. "High-Level Policy Panel on Financial Stability Issues." In <i>The International Financial Crisis and Policy Challenges in Asia and the Pacific: Proceedings of the Wrap-Up Conference of the Asian Research Programme, Shanghai, 6-8 August 2009</i> . Bank for International Settlements, 383-86. BIS Papers, no. 52. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2010	D71	THE SAME AS D02 CV: Kawai, Masahiro, Peter A. Petri, and Elif Sisli Ciamarra. 2010. "Asia in Global Economic Governance: A Case for Decentralized Institutions." In <i>Asian Regionalism in the World Economy: Engine for Dynamism and Stability</i> , ed. Masahiro Kawai, Jong-Wha Lee and Peter A. Petri, 446-75. With the assistance of Giovanni Capannelli. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar; Manila: Asian Development Bank.
2010	F24	CV: Bucevska, Vesna. 2010. "Are Migrant Remittances a Macroeconomic Stabilizer: The Case of Macedonia." In <i>Fifth International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: From Crisis to Prosperity--Challenges for Government and Business: Proceedings</i> , ed. Lovorka Galetic, Mario Spremic and Marijana Ivanov, . Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2010	F50	Weisbrot, Mark, and Juan Antonio Montecino. 2010. <i>Alternatives to Fiscal Austerity in Spain</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at the planned austerity measures in Spain, the rationale for the spending cuts and tax increases, likely outcomes for future debt-to-GDP ratios, and the probable results of alternative policies.
2010	H12	Bofinger, Peter, and Stefan Ried. 2010. "A New Framework for Fiscal Policy Consolidation in Europe." <i>Intereconomics/Review of European Economic Policy</i>, 45(4): 203-11. Current developments in Greece make clear that the rules of the European Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) were neither strict enough nor enforced strictly enough. To deal with the ongoing exit from the fiscal crisis and its related phenomena, we propose a new framework for fiscal policy consolidation in Europe. The centrepiece is a European Consolidation Pact to supplement the SGP which would supply loan guarantees in exchange for a fee and stricter budget consolidation measures. The new framework also spells out the details of an orderly government default.
2010	H12	Singh, Sumanjeet. 2010. "Global Financial Crisis and Indian Economy: A Journey from Recession to Recovery." <i>Journal of International Economic Studies</i>, 0(24): 155-84. The effects of the global financial crisis have been more severe than initially forecast. By virtue of globalization, the moment of financial crisis hit the real economy and became a global economic crisis; it was rapidly transmitted to many developing countries. The crisis emerged in India at the time when the Indian economy was already preoccupied with the adverse effects of inflationary pressures and depreciation of currency. The crisis confronted India with daunting macroeconomic challenges like a contraction in trade, a net outflow of foreign capital, fall in stock market, a large reduction in foreign reserves, slowdown in domestic demand, slowdown in exports, sudden fall in growth rate and rise in unemployment. The government of India has been highly proactive in managing this ongoing crisis with a slew of monetary and fiscal measures to stabilize the financial sector, ensure adequate liquidity and stimulate domestic demand. As a result of this combining with many several structural factors that have come to India's aid, India's economic slowdown unexpectedly eased in the first quarter of 2009. The present paper makes an attempt to assess the impact of global financial crisis on the Indian economy and discuss the various policy measures taken by government of India to reduce the intensity of impacts. The paper also highlights recovery of Indian economy from crisis and in the end of paper concluding remarks are given towards.
2010	H12	Hutchison, Michael M., Ilan Noy, and Lidian Wang. 2010. "Fiscal and Monetary Policies and the Cost of Sudden Stops." <i>Journal of International Money and Finance</i>, 29(6): 973-87. This article investigates the effects of monetary and fiscal policies on output growth during sudden-stop balance of payments crisis in emerging markets and developing countries. Sudden stops in capital flows, and subsequent deep recessions, are a frequent occurrence in these countries but there is no professional consensus, and little systematic empirical evidence, shedding light on the macroeconomic policy mix most likely to limit output losses during these episodes. To address this issue, we investigate 83 sudden-stop crisis in 66 countries using a baseline empirical model to control for the various determinants of output losses during sudden stops. We measure the marginal effects of policy on output losses, and find strong evidence that monetary tightening (rise in the discount rate or unsterilized rise in international reserves) and discretionary fiscal contraction are significantly correlated with larger output losses following a sudden stop. Fiscal expansion is associated with smaller output losses following a sudden stop, but monetary expansion has no discernable effect. The macroeconomic policy mix associated with the least output loss during a sudden-stop financial crisis is a discretionary fiscal expansion combined with a neutral monetary policy
2010	H53	Fernandes, Ana Cristina, and Andreas Novy. 2010. "Reflections on the Unique Response of Brazil to the Financial Crisis and Its Urban Impact." <i>International Journal of Urban and Regional Research</i>, 34(4): 952-66. This essay explores the reasons for the reduced negative effects of the 2008 global financial crisis on Brazil and its cities by applying an analysis that connects these urban effects with the national dynamics. Despite substantial variation within the country, reduced impact can be credited to the response to the crisis by the current Lula administration and to features of the country's urbanization process. First, universal redistributive social programmes, together with an enlarged domestic market, better insertion in the global economy, prudential regulation, and a stable fiscal situation, have put the country in a comfortable position to react to the crisis by adopting countercyclical policies. Second, given the advanced urbanization in Brazil, social and active macroeconomic policies have produced decisive and specific effects on the urban fabric. Recent processes of inland urbanization have created new areas of regional and urban dynamics, thus the impact of the crisis on cities has not only been mild, affecting the most industrialized and internationally oriented metropolises hardest, but has also become an opportunity for strengthening urban areas through active macroeconomic and social policies and helping foster a more decentralized national urban network, thereby leading to stronger links between social inclusion and territorial cohesion.
2010	H81	CV: Furusawa, Mitsuhiro. 2010. "Managing Fiscal Risks--Public Finance Aspects of Unwinding." In <i>Unwinding Financial Sector Interventions: Preconditions and Practical Considerations</i> , ed. Udaibir S. Das and Michael G. Papaioannou, 33-35. Proceedings of a High-Level IMF Conference, December 2009. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.
2010	H83	CV: Lim, Chong Yah. 2010. "Singapore Growth Model: Its Strengths and Its Weaknesses." In <i>Singapore and Asia: Impact of the Global Financial Tsunami and Other Economic Issues</i> , ed. Hui Ying Sng and Wai Mun Chia, 123-32. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	H83	CV: Lardone, Martin. 2010. "The New Public Management Policy Norm on the Ground: A Comparative Analysis of the World Bank's Experience in Chile and Argentina." In <i>Owning Development: Creating Policy Norms in the IMF and the World Bank</i> , ed. Susan Park and Antje Vetterlein, 204-22. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2010	J13	CV: Tedds, Lindsay M. 2010. "Tax Policy Changes in the 2009 Budget: Much Ado about Stimulus?." In <i>The 2009 Federal Budget: Challenge, Response and Retrospect</i> , ed. Charles M. Beach, Bev Dahlby and Paul A. R. Hobson, 133-59. Policy Forum Series, no. 42. Kingston, Ont.: John Deutsch Institute for the Study of Economic Policy; distributed by McGill-Queen's University Press.
2010	J13 J18 K31	CV: Frey, Maria. 2010. "The Legal and Institutional Environment of the Hungarian Labour Market." In <i>The Hungarian Labour Market: Review and Analysis: 2010</i> , ed. Karoly Fazekas, Anna Lovasz and Almos Telegdy, 179-223. Budapest: Hungarian Academy of Sciences, Institute of Economics; Budapest: National Employment Foundation.
2010	L62	Ching, Anna, Mika Clark, Tania Dutta, and Yan Zhu. 2010. "Comment on Abrams and Parsons: CARS Is Hardly a Clunker." <i>Economists' Voice</i>, 7(1):
2010	N40	CV: Tymoigne, Eric. 2010. "Minsky and Economic Policy: "Keynesianism" All Over Again?." In <i>The Elgar Companion to Hyman Minsky</i> , ed. Dimitri B. Papadimitriou and L. Randall Wray, 47-83. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	O18	Ho, Chun-Yu, Wai-Yip Alex Ho, and Dan Li. 2010. "Consumption Fluctuations and Welfare: Evidence from China." <i>World Development</i>, 38(9): 1315-27. This paper examines inter-provincial consumption risk sharing and intertemporal consumption smoothing across Chinese provinces before and after the 1979 economic reform. Our results indicate that the degree of consumption risk sharing among Chinese provinces is lower than that within the United States and across the national boundaries of OECD countries. On the other hand, the level of consumption smoothing among Chinese provinces is higher than that across OECD or European Union countries, but lower than that in the United States. Moreover, our results show that consumption risk sharing and smoothing in China have deteriorated since the 1979 economic reform. Finally, we show that eliminating consumption fluctuations yields substantial welfare gains, which suggests that stabilization policies are desirable for China.
2010	O25 O38	CV: Akyuz, Yilmaz. 2010. "Global Rules and Markets: Constraints on Policy Autonomy in Developing Countries." In <i>Commodities, Governance and Economic Development under Globalization</i> , ed. Machiko Nissanke and George Mavrotas, 301-36. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.
2010	O38	CV: Kotarski, Kristijan. 2010. "The State Is Not Dead: Emerging Out of the Crisis by Activating Untapped Economic Potentials and the Case against Intellectual Monopoly." In <i>Fifth International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: From Crisis to Prosperity--Challenges for Government and Business: Proceedings</i> , ed. Lovorka Galetic, Mario Spremic and Marijana Ivanov, . Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2010	O38	CV: Giugale, Marcelo M. 2010. "A Brave New World for Latin America." In <i>The Day after Tomorrow: A Handbook on the Future of Economic Policy in the Developing World</i> , ed. Otaviano Canuto and Marcelo Giugale, 363-76. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2010	P25	Ho, Chun-Yu, Wai-Yip Alex Ho, and Dan Li. 2010. "Consumption Fluctuations and Welfare: Evidence from China." <i>World Development</i>, 38(9): 1315-27. This paper examines inter-provincial consumption risk sharing and intertemporal consumption smoothing across Chinese provinces before and after the 1979 economic reform. Our results indicate that the degree of consumption risk sharing among Chinese provinces is lower than that within the United States and across the national boundaries of OECD countries. On the other hand, the level of consumption smoothing among Chinese provinces is higher than that across OECD or European Union countries, but lower than that in the United States. Moreover, our results show that consumption risk sharing and smoothing in China have deteriorated since the 1979 economic reform. Finally, we show that eliminating consumption fluctuations yields substantial welfare gains, which suggests that stabilization policies are desirable for China.
2010	P25	CV: Tong, Sarah Y. 2010. "China's Decisive Response to the Economic Crisis Bears Fruits." In <i>China and the Global Economic Crisis</i> , ed. Yongnian Zheng and Sarah Y. Tong, 47-65. Series on Contemporary China, vol. 22. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2010	R10	Cao, Yongfu, Wendy Dobson, Yiping Huang, Peter A. Petri, Michael Plummer, Raimundo Soto, and Shinji Takagi. 2010. <i>Inclusive, Balanced, Sustained Growth in the Asia-Pacific</i>. Instituto de Economia, Pontificia Universidad Catolica de Chile, Documentos de Trabajo: 370. The recovery of the Asia-Pacific from the global economic crisis of 2008-09 is underway but incomplete. Despite encouraging progress, major risks remain, ranging from slow growth and persistent unemployment to reemerging global imbalances and renewed financial volatility. The policies that stopped the economic freefall--massive stimulus and financial bailout packages--were urgent, relatively easy to sell politically, and to a large extent forced by circumstances. This report argues that sustained recovery now requires tackling different problems, including international imbalances among the United States, China, and other economies. U.S. consumers are not likely to drive world demand in the medium term, and the slack will have to be taken up in part by Asian consumption and investment. The early policy responses, successful as they were in averting a larger calamity, were not designed to address longer-term issues, and some are even counterproductive from that perspective.
2010	R30	CV: Eichengreen, Barry. 2010. "Gli Usa: Natura della crisi strutturale-finanziaria dei mutui subprime. (USA: The Origin of the Structural-Financial Crisis of the Sub-prime Mortgages. With English summary.)." In <i>Nuove polarita nella geo-economia. Globalizzazione, crisi ed Italia. (New Geo-economic Polarities. Globalization, Crisis and Italy.) In Italian.</i> , ed. Alberto Quadrio Curzio and Marco Fortis, 137-66. Collana della Fondazione Edison, vol. 16. Bologna: Societa editrice il Mulino.
2011		
2011	A32	Miron, Jeffrey, ed. 2011. <i>Cato Papers on Public Policy. Volume 1</i>, Washington, D.C.: Cato Institute. Four papers and seven comments present an evaluation of significant economic and social policies using the techniques of modern economics. Papers discuss whether the Treasury can exempt its own companies from tax--the \$45 billion GM NOL carryforward (J. Mark Ramseyer and Eric B. Rasmusen); free to punish--the American Dream and the harsh treatment of criminals (Rafael Di Tella and Juan Dubra); competition and innovation (Michele Boldrin, Juan Correa Allamand, David K. Levine, and Carmine Ornaghi); and labor market dysfunction during the Great Recession (Kyle F. Herkenhoff and Lee E. Ohanian).
2011	B12	CV: Kates, Steven. 2011. "Policy in the Absence of Theory: The Coming World of Political Economy without Keynes." In <i>The Global Financial Crisis: What Have We Learnt?</i> , ed. Steven Kates, 93-110. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	B12	CV: Kates, Steven. 2011. "The Role of the History of Economic Thought in the Development of Economic Theory and Policy." In <i>The First Great Recession of the 21st Century: Competing Explanations</i> , ed. Oscar Dejuan, Eladio Febrero and Maria Cristina Marcuzzo, 160-70. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	D13	CV: Espey, Jessica, Caroline Harper, and Nicola Jones. 2011. "Crisis, Care and Childhood: The Impact of Economic Crisis on Care Work in Poor Households in the Developing World." In <i>Gender and the Economic Crisis</i> , ed. Ruth Pearson and Caroline Sweetman, 129-45. Rugby, Warwickshire: Practical Action; distributed by Stylus Publishing, Sterling, Va..
2011	D18	CV: Prasch, Robert E. 2011. "After the Crash of 2008: Financial Reform in an Age of Plutocracy." In <i>The Global Financial Crisis: What Have We Learnt?</i> , ed. Steven Kates, 154-68. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	D22	CV: Grimshaw, Damian, and Anthony Rafferty. 2011. "Social Impact of the Crisis in the United Kingdom: Focus on Gender and Age Inequalities." In <i>Work Inequalities in the Crisis: Evidence from Europe</i> , ed. Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead, 525-69. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	E02 F44	Groot, Stefan P. T., Jan L. Mohlmann, Harry Garretsen, and Henri L. F. de Groot. 2011. <i>The Crisis Sensitivity of European Countries and Regions: Stylized Facts and Spatial Heterogeneity</i>. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 11-071/3. This paper investigates the impact of the recent global recession on European countries and regions. We first present several stylized facts as to the heterogeneous impact of the global recession on individual European countries and regions. We then offer an investigation of three main classes of explanations for spatial heterogeneity in the severity of the crisis. The first is the extent to which countries are integrated in the global economy via financial and trade linkages. A second class of potential explanations is found in differences in the institutional framework of countries. A third possible cause why some countries and notably also regions are more affected than others is differences in their sectoral composition. We show that especially variation in the sectoral composition contributes to the variation in the effects of the current crisis, both at the country level and at the detailed regional level across the EU.
2011	F65	CV: Passaris, Constantine E. 2011. "Economic Governance and Full Employment." In <i>Does Economic Governance Matter? Governance Institutions and Outcomes</i> , ed. Mehmet Ugur and David Sunderland, 168-83. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	F65	CV: Screpanti, Ernesto. 2011. "Globalization and the Great Crisis." In <i>The Global Economic Crisis: New Perspectives on the Critique of Economic Theory and Policy</i> , ed. Emiliano Brancaccio and Giuseppe Fontana, 201-16. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2011	G02	CV: Savona, Paolo, and Chiara Oldani. 2011. "Crisis, Response, and Innovation in Europe." In <i>Global Financial Crisis: Global Impact and Solutions</i> , ed. Paolo Savona, John J. Kirton and Chiara Oldani, 51-63. Global Finance Series. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington: Ashgate.
2011	H10	Attinasi, Maria-Grazia, Cristina Checherita-Westphal, and Malte Rieth. 2011. <i>Personal income tax progressivity and output volatility: evidence from OECD countries</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1380. This paper investigates empirically the effect of personal income tax progressivity on output volatility in a sample of OECD countries over the period 1982-2009. Our measure of tax progressivity is based on the difference between the marginal and the average income tax rate for the average production worker. We find supportive empirical evidence for the hypothesis that higher personal income tax progressivity leads to lower output volatility. All other factors constant, countries with more progressive personal income tax systems seem to benefit from stronger automatic stabilisers.
2011	I28	CV: Salverda, Wiemer. 2011. "The Netherlands: Is the Impact of the Financial Crisis on Inequalities Different from in the Past?." In <i>Work Inequalities in the Crisis: Evidence from Europe</i> , ed. Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead, 350-92. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	I28	CV: Anxo, Dominique. 2011. "Negotiated Flexibility in Sweden: A More Egalitarian Response to the Crisis?." In <i>Work Inequalities in the Crisis: Evidence from Europe</i> , ed. Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead, 445-76. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J28	CV: Franicevic, Vojmir. 2011. "Croatia: Prolonged Crisis with an Uncertain Ending." In <i>Work Inequalities in the Crisis: Evidence from Europe</i> , ed. Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead, 143-97. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J42	CV: Erdogdu, Seyhan. 2011. "Crisis in Turkey: Aggravating a Segmented Labour Market and Creating New Inequalities." In <i>Work Inequalities in the Crisis: Evidence from Europe</i> , ed. Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead, 477-524. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J53	CV: O'Higgins, Niall. 2011. "Italy: Limited Policy Responses and Industrial Relations in Flux, Leading to Aggravated Inequalities." In <i>Work Inequalities in the Crisis: Evidence from Europe</i> , ed. Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead, 314-49. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	J53	Brandl, Bernd, and Franz Traxler. 2011. "Labour Relations, Economic Governance and the Crisis: Turning the Tide Again?" <i>Labor History</i>, 52(1): 1-22. This article discusses the implications of the current economic crisis for the interaction of economic policy and labour relations. Its structure distinguishes between four phases of economic policy: Keynesianism; the conversion to orthodox economics; economic policy under accelerating market integration; and current crisis management. For each of the phases the impact of economic policy on the involvement of organized interests in public policy, inter- and intra-class relations, the labour-relations institutions, their feedback and performance is discussed. The article concludes that the extent to which coordinated bargaining and its actors enjoy state sponsorship may make the difference between stability and disintegration, and whatever changes will occur, they will increase cross national heterogeneity.
2011	J81	CV: Munoz de Bustillo Llorente, Rafael, and Jose-Ignacio Anton Perez. 2011. "From the Highest Employment Growth to the Deepest Fall: Economic Crisis and Labour Inequalities in Spain." In <i>Work Inequalities in the Crisis: Evidence from Europe</i> , ed. Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead, 393-444. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	L24	CV: Misawa, Mitsuru. 2011. "Japan's Big Bang Reform." In <i>Current Business and Legal Issues in Japan's Banking and Finance Industry</i> . Mitsuru Misawa, 65-94. Second edition. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	L74	CV: Greenspan, Alan. 2011. "The Cycle in Home Building." In <i>The Future of Housing Finance: Restructuring the U.S. Residential Mortgage Market</i> , ed. Martin Neil Bailly, 21-25. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	M10	Bansak, Cynthia A., Mary E. Graham, and Allan A. Zebedee. 2011. "The Effects of Gender Composition of Senior Management on the Economic Fallout." <i>Applied Economics Letters</i> , 18(16-18): 1603-07. In this article, we test the proposition that the presence of women in management impacts decision-making outcomes. In particular, we hypothesize that the greater the proportion of women on the senior management team, the lower the degree of risks taken at the firm level. Using data from the US Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), the Center for Research in Security Prices (CRSP) and the US Treasury in this study, we create firm-level gender ratios and control for firm size to assess the impact on two separate risk outcome measures. We find some evidence that financial institutions with more women in the senior management team avoided having to accept Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) funds, but that the proportion of women executives has no impact on stock return volatility.
2011	N34	CV: Leeson, Robert. 2011. "The Trade-Off Interpretation of Phillips's Dynamic Stabilization Exercise." In <i>Inflation and Unemployment: The Evolution of the Phillips Curve. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Richard G. Lipsey and William Scarth, 534-50. The International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 252. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	N35	CV: Lim, Chong Yah. 2011. "The National Wages Council (NWC) and Macroeconomic Management in Singapore." In <i>Crisis Management and Public Policy: Singapore's Approach to Economic Resilience</i> , ed. Hui Ying Sng and Wai Mun Chia, 3-17. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	N46	Dutra Fonseca, Pedro Cezar. 2011. "O mito do populismo economico de Vargas. (The Myth of Vargas' Economic Populism. With English summary.)." <i>Revista de Economia Politica/Brazilian Journal of Political Economy</i> , 31(1): 56-76. The Second Vargas Administration in Brazil (1951-1954) is commonly associated with the phenomenon of populism. However, based on the models of economic populism, it is clear that the economic policy of the period is not the one shown by those models. Besides, based on this historic experience, it is advocated that there is no incompatibility between developmentalism and the adoption of macroeconomic stability-oriented measures.
2011	O43	Ioannou, Demosthenes, and Livio Stracca. 2011. <i>Have euro area and EU economic governance worked? Just the facts.</i> European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 1344. This paper examines the out-of-sample forecast performance of sectoral stock market indicators for real GDP, private consumption and investment growth up to 4 quarters ahead in the US and the euro area. Our findings are that the predictive content of sectoral stock market indicators: i) is potentially strong, particularly for the financial sector, and is stronger than that of financial spreads; ii) varies over time, with a substantial improvement after 1999 for the euro area; iii) is stronger for investment than for private consumption; and iv) is stronger in the euro area than in the United States.
2011	P43 P44 P45	Turnell, Sean. 2011. "Fundamentals of Myanmar's Macroeconomy: A Political Economy Perspective." <i>Asian Economic Policy Review</i> , 6(1): 136-53. The serial underperformer of the region, Myanmar's economy is largely without the institutions and qualities necessary to achieve genuine economic growth. This paper explores the fundamentals of Myanmar's economy, from a perspective that emphasizes policy and institutional failure as the principal determinants of the country's present circumstances. The paper explores Myanmar's economy in a multifaceted way, examining concerns over economic growth, public finances, monetary and financial policies, corruption, and international trade. Notwithstanding the change in the form of Myanmar's governing institutions following the elections of November 2010, the paper concludes pessimistically as to the likelihood of meaningful economic reform in the foreseeable future.
2011	P43 P44 P45	Noland, Marcus. 2011. "Comment on "Fundamentals of Myanmar's Macroeconomy: A Political Economy Perspective"." <i>Asian Economic Policy Review</i> , 6(1): 154-55.
2011	Q55	CV: Tanaka, Naoki. 2011. "Crisis, Response, and Innovation in Japan." In <i>Global Financial Crisis: Global Impact and Solutions</i> , ed. Paolo Savona, John J. Kirton and Chiara Oldani, 29-36. Global Finance Series. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington: Ashgate.
2011	R28	CV: Goodhart, Charles A. E. 2011. "Is a Less Procyclical Financial System an Achievable Goal?." In <i>The International Financial Crisis: Have the Rules of Finance Changed?</i> , ed. Asli Demirguc-Kunt, Douglas D. Evanoff and George G. Kaufman, 269-87. World Scientific Studies in International Economics, vol. 14. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	R51	CV: Champagne, Eric. 2011. "Impact of the Global Economic Downturn on Municipalities in Canada." In <i>The Recession and Beyond: Local and Regional Responses to the Downturn</i> , ed. David Bailey and Caroline Chapain, 309-31. Regions and Cities series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2012		
2012	B20 G38	Barbera, Robert J., and Gerald Holtham. 2012. <i>ECB Worries/European Woes: The Economic Consequences of Parochial Policy.</i> Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. Financial market crises with the threat of a subsequent debt-deflation depression have occurred with increasing regularity in the United States from 1980 through the present. Almost reflexively, when confronted with such circumstances, US institutions and the policymakers that run them have responded in a fashion that has consistently thwarted debt-deflation-depression dynamics. It is true that these "remedies," as they succeeded, increasingly contributed to a moral hazard in US and global financial markets that culminated with the crisis that began in 2007. Nonetheless, the straightforward steps taken by established institutions enabled the United States to derail depression dynamics, while European 1930s-style austerity proved as ineffective as it was almost a century ago. Europe's, and specifically Germany's, steadfast refusal to embrace the US recipe has fostered mushrooming economic hardship on the continent. The situation is gruesome, and any serious student of economic history had to have known, given European policy commitments, that it was destined to turn out this way. It is easy to understand why misguided policies drove initial European responses. Economic theory has frowned on Keynes. Economic successes, especially in Germany, offered up the wrong lessons, and enduring angst about inflation was a major distraction. At the outset, the wrong medicine for the wrong disease was to be expected. What is much harder to fathom is why such a poisonous elixir continues to be proffered amid widespread evidence that the patient is dying. Deconstructing cognitive dissonance in other spheres provides an explanation. Not surprisingly, knowing what one wants to happen at home completely informs one's claims concerning what will be good for one's neighbors. In such a construct, the last best hope for Europe is ECB President Mario Draghi. He seems to be able to speak German and yet act European.
2012	B26	CV: Kregel, Jan A. 2012. "Keynes's Influence on Modern Economics: Some Overlooked Contributions of Keynes's Theory of Finance and Economic Policy." In <i>Theories of Money and Banking. Volume 1. Development of Heterodox Approaches to Money and Banking.</i> , ed. L. Randall Wray, 581-97. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 268. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	C30	De Giorgi, Giacomo, and Luca Gambetti. 2012. <i>The Effects of Government Spending on the Distribution of Consumption</i>. Unitat de Fonaments de l'Anàlisi Econòmica (UAB) and Institut d'Anàlisi Econòmica (CSIC), UFAE and IAE Working Papers. We study the effects of government spending on the distribution of consumption. We find a substantial degree of heterogeneity: consumption increases at the bottom and falls at the top of the distribution, implying a significant temporary reduction of consumption inequality. The effects of the shock display correlations of around -0.7/-0.9 with the percentage of stockholders within the decile. We interpret the results as in line and yielding support to models of limited participation where, while the Ricardian equivalence holds for rich households, for poor household, with no access to capital markets, the Keynesian multiplier is at work.
2012	C30	De Giorgi, Giacomo, and Luca Gambetti. 2012. <i>Consumption Heterogeneity Over the Business Cycle</i>. Unitat de Fonaments de l'Anàlisi Econòmica (UAB) and Institut d'Anàlisi Econòmica (CSIC), UFAE and IAE Working Papers. We study consumption heterogeneity over the business cycle. Using household panel data from 1984 to 2010 in the US we find that the welfare cost of the business cycle is non-negligible, once agents heterogeneity is taken into account, and sums to about 1% of yearly consumption. This is due to the structure of comovements between the different parts of the consumption distribution, in particular the tails are highly volatile and negatively related to each other. We also find that business cycle fluctuations originating from exogenous financial shocks only hit the top end of the consumption distribution and therefore reduce consumption inequality.
2012	C44	Wingrove, Rodney C., and Ronald E. Davis. 2012. "Manual-Control Analysis Applied to the Money Supply Control Task." <i>Computational Economics</i>, 39(1): 99-111. The recent procedure implemented by the Federal Reserve Board to control the money supply is formulated in the form of a tracking model as used in the study of manual-control tasks. Using this model, an analysis is made to determine the effect of monetary control on the fluctuations in economic output. The results indicate that monetary control can reduce the amplitude of fluctuations at frequencies near the region of historic business cycles. However, with significant time lags in the control loop, monetary control tends to increase the amplitude of the fluctuations at the higher frequencies. The study outlines how the investigator or student can use the tools developed in the field of manual-control analysis to study the nature of economic fluctuations and to examine different strategies for stabilization.
2012	C58	CV: Filardo, Andrew. 2012. "The Impact of the International Financial Crisis on Asia and the Pacific: Highlighting Monetary Policy Challenges from a Negative Asset Price Bubble Perspective." In <i>New Perspectives on Asset Price Bubbles: Theory, Evidence, and Policy</i>, ed. Douglas D. Evanoff, George G. Kaufman and A. G. Malliaris, 138-69. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	D03 (D91)	CV: Qiu, Pamela, and Li San Tan. 2012. "Discretionary Transfers: Providing Fiscal Support in a Behaviourally Compatible Way." In <i>Behavioural Economics and Policy Design: Examples from Singapore</i>, ed. Donald Low, 101-25. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2012	F62	CV: Camagni, Roberto, and Roberta Capello. 2012. "Globalization and Economic Crisis: How Will the Future of European Regions Look?." In <i>Globalization Trends and Regional Development: Dynamics of FDI and Human Capital Flows</i>, ed. Roberta Capello and Tomaz Ponce Dentinho, 36-62. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F66	CV: Bond, Melisa, and Noel Gaston. 2012. "Unemployment and the Global Financial Crisis: Who Suffered Most and Why?." In <i>Regulatory Failure and the Global Financial Crisis: An Australian Perspective</i>, ed. Mohamed Ariff, John Farrar and Ahmed M. Khalid, 67-88. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	G24	Kensil, Sean, and Kaitlin Margraf. 2012. "The Advantage of Failing First: Bear Stearns v. Lehman Brothers." <i>Journal of Applied Finance</i>, 22(2): 60-76. The collapse of the housing market coupled with the largest government intervention in the economy in US history led to a radical reorganization of the investment banking industry in 2008 culminating in the failure of two major US investment banks: Lehman Brothers and Bear Stearns. This paper examines why Lehman Brothers was forced into bankruptcy, while Bear Stearns received a government bailout. An analysis of market factors and the financial strength of these two firms and their peer group demonstrates that the problems these banks faced were shared throughout the industry, despite the different fates of the five major standalone investment banks. This paper finds the different treatments of Lehman compared to Bear Stearns by both the government and capital markets were not justified given the financial conditions of the companies. Both investment banks were very similar in terms of financial strength, and Bear Stearns was arguably in worse condition. The US government made efforts to broker a solution on behalf of Lehman Brothers, but ultimately chose to allow the firm to fail in order to prevent the spread of moral hazard. Thus, Lehman's failure was caused more by unfortunate timing and the government's desire to discourage moral hazard than by its financial characteristics. Ultimately, it seems Lehman's failure cannot be entirely explained by the firm's own assets or poor decisions, but rather Bear Stearns' advantage of being the first to fail and the government's subsequent decision to prevent the spread of moral hazard.
2012	G24	Nippani, Srinivas, and Kenneth Washer. 2012. "Creditor Nations' Equity Indexes and the U.S. Debt Downgrade." <i>International Journal of Economics and Finance</i>, 4(6): 3-10. On Friday, August 5, 2011 Standard and Poor's rating agency downgraded long-term U.S. Treasury debt from AAA to AA+ for the first time in history. In this study, the impact of this downgrade on world stock markets is examined. We analyze the immediate effect of this downgrade on leading stock indices of 31 nations owning U.S. Treasury debt. We find that the downgrade had a marked effect on the first trading day following the announcement. It truly was a macroeconomic event. We further examine whether return differentials were partially explained by the level of U.S. debt that each country possessed (both on an absolute and relative basis). We find no evidence of this relationship, which suggests equity markets in countries owning considerable Treasury securities suffered no more or less than equity markets in countries with less U.S. Treasury debt.
2012	G24	Hortacsu, Ali, and Jakub Kastl. 2012. "Valuing Dealers' Informational Advantage: A Study of Canadian Treasury Auctions." <i>Econometrica</i>, 80(6): 2511-42. In many financial markets, dealers have the advantage of observing the orders of their customers. To quantify the economic benefit that dealers derive from this advantage, we study detailed data from Canadian Treasury auctions, where dealers observe customer bids while preparing their own bids. In this setting, dealers can use information on customer bids to learn about (i) competition, that is, the distribution of competing bids in the auction, and (ii) fundamentals, that is, the ex post value of the security being auctioned. We devise formal hypothesis tests for both sources of informational advantage. In our data, we do not find evidence that dealers are learning about fundamentals. We find that the "information about competition" contained in customer bids accounts for 13-27% of dealers' expected profits.
2012	G38	THE SAME AS B20 Barbera, Robert J., and Gerald Holtham. 2012. <i>ECB Worries/European Woes: The Economic Consequences of Parochial Policy</i>. Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	H74	Cestau, Dario, Richard Green, and Norman Schurhoff. 2012. <i>Tax-Subsidized Underpricing: Issuers and Underwriters in the Market for Build America Bonds</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9186. Build America Bonds (BABs) were issued by states and municipalities for twenty months as an alternative to tax-exempt bonds. The program was part of the 2009 fiscal stimulus package. The bonds are taxable to the holder, but the federal Treasury rebates 35% of the coupon payment to the issuer. The stated purpose of the program was to provide municipal issuers with access to a more liquid market by making them attractive to foreign, tax-exempt, and tax-deferred investors. We evaluate one aspect of the liquidity of the bonds--the underpricing when the bonds are issued. We show that the structure of the rebate creates additional incentives to underprice the bonds when they are issued, and that the underpricing is larger for BABs than for traditional municipals, controlling for characteristics such as size of the issue or the trade. This suggests that the bonds are not more liquid, contrary to the stated purpose of the program, or that issuers and underwriters are strategically underpricing the bonds to increase the tax subsidy, or both. Several findings point to strategic underpricing. There is a negative correlation between the underwriter's spread and the underpricing. The underpricing for BABs is quite evident for institutional and interdealer trades, while that for tax-exempts is primarily for smaller sales to customers. Counterfactuals for our estimated structural model also suggest strategic underpricing.
2012	H74	CV: Cogan, John F., and John B. Taylor. 2012. "What the Government Purchases Multiplier Actually Multiplied in the 2009 Stimulus Package." In <i>Government Policies and the Delayed Economic Recovery</i> , ed. Lee E. O'Hanian, John B. Taylor and Ian J. Wright, 85-114. Stanford: Stanford University Press, Hoover Institution Press.
2012	H75	Stephenson, Mary-Ann. 2012. "Unravelling Equality: The Combined Impact of Spending Cuts on Women." <i>Local Economy</i>, 27(8): 859-63. This article summarises the findings of Unravelling Equality: An Equality and Human Rights Impact Assessment of the Spending Cuts on Women in Coventry. It highlights the disproportionate impact that public sector spending cuts will have on women and argues that for some particularly vulnerable women the combined impact of the cuts will damage their human rights.
2012	H76	CV: Bennett, Scott Edward. 2012. "Federal Infrastructure Program Impacts: Perceptions at the Community Level." In <i>How Ottawa Spends, 2012-2013: The Harper Majority, Budget Cuts, and the New Opposition</i> , ed. G. Bruce Doern and Christopher Stoney, 190-206. How Ottawa Spends Series, no. 33. Montreal and Kingston: McGill-Queen's University Press.
2012	I22	CV: De Corte, Stefaan. 2012. "An Investment Strategy in EU: A Means to Compensate for the Lack of Fiscal Transfers." In <i>Schuman Report on Europe: State of the Union 2012</i> , ed. Thierry Chopin and Michel Foucher, 73-78. Translated by Rachel Ischoffen and Helen Levy. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	J12	Diss: Yu, Xiangrong. 2012. Essays in Economics. PhD diss. University of Wisconsin. This thesis consists of two self-contained essays in economics. The first essay introduces parent-child interactions into the Beckerian model of human capital. The acquisition of human capital, jointly determined by parental investment and child effort, is an equilibrium outcome of the intergenerational interactions, which is Pareto efficient within the family. This essay shows that the equilibrium output of human capital is not affected by the parental authority over child behavior, which in the spirit is analogous to Becker's (1974) "Rotten Kid Theorem," but is usually lower than the level that maximizes the instantaneous aggregate family welfare. In a family with more than one child, siblings not only compete for parental investments but also directly interact with each other in their effort choices. Exploring these intragenerational connections and their interplay with intergenerational forces, this essay presents a more complete theory of family linkages in the development of human capital and the associated implications for the rise and fall of families. Social interactions among children from different families induce intra-generational feedback effects that are further amplified by intrafamily interactions and accelerate regression towards the mean in the economic status of families. Allowing for endogenous group formation, this essay also characterizes the conditions, which reflect the interplay between family influences and social effects, for the emergence of segregation in equilibrium. Under a linear quadratic specification studied throughout this essay, the notion of social multipliers is generalized to conceptualize the role of parent-child interactions in peer behaviors. The second essay explores frequency-specific implications of measurement error for the design of stabilization policy rules. Policy evaluation in the frequency domain is interesting because the characterization of policy effects frequency by frequency gives the policymaker additional information about the effects of a given policy. Further, some important aspects of policy analysis can be better understood in the frequency domain than in the time domain. In this essay, I develop a rich set of design limits that describe fundamental restrictions on how a policymaker can alter variance at different frequencies. I also examine the interaction of measurement error and model uncertainty to understand the effects of different sources of informational limit on optimal policymaking. In a linear feedback model with noisy state observations, measurement error seriously distorts the performance of the policy rule that is optimal for the noise-free system. Adjusting the policy to appropriately account for measurement error means that the policymaker becomes less responsive to the raw data. For a parameterized example which corresponds to the choice of monetary policy rules in a simple AR (1) environment, I show that an additive white noise process of measurement error has little impact at low frequencies but induces less active control at high frequencies, and even may lead to more aggressive policy actions at medium frequencies. Local robustness analysis indicates that measurement error reduces the policymaker's reaction to model uncertainty, especially at medium and high frequencies.
2012	J45	CV: Dewan, Sabina. 2012. "Public Sector Employment in OECD Countries Post-economic Crisis." In <i>Public Jobs and Political Agendas: The Public Sector in an Era of Economic Stress</i> , ed. Daniel J. B. Mitchell, 59-77. Labor and Employment Relations Association Series. Champaign, Ill.: Labor and Employment Relations Association.
2012	J45	Glomm, Gerhard, Juergen Jung, and Chung Tran. 2012. <i>Fiscal Austerity Measures: Spending Cuts vs. Tax Increases</i>. Australian National University, College of Business and Economics, School of Economics, ANU Working Papers in Economics and Econometrics. We study the macroeconomic and welfare effects of decumulating government debt in an overlapping generations model with skill heterogeneity and productive and non-productive government programs. Our results are: First, in the small open economy model calibrated to Greece, the spending-based austerity reform dominates the tax-based reform with respect to income effects but not with respect to the welfare effect. A mixed reform combining the tax-based and spending-based measures results in the largest welfare effects of up to 1.8 percent of pre-reform consumption. Second, the welfare effects vary significantly along the transition to the post reform steady state, depending not only on fiscal austerity measures, but also on skill types, working sectors and generations. When consumption taxes adjust the aggregate welfare effects are positive but the current old and middle age generations experience welfare losses while current young workers and future generations are beneficiaries. Third, interactions between fiscal distortions and the risk premium as well as accessibility to international capital markets strongly influence the effects of fiscal austerity. Larger growth and welfare effects are observed when the risk premium is larger than zero and when access to international capital markets is restricted.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	K10 K40	CV: Puccio, Laura. 2012. "The Pressures Inflicted by the Financial Crisis on the Euro Area: De Facto Creating an EU 'Economic Government' Despite the Status Quo Maintained in the Lisbon Treaty?." In <i>The Treaty of Lisbon and the Future of European Law and Policy</i> , ed. Martin Trybus and Luca Rubini, 74-96. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	K14	Homburg, Stefan. 2012. "Der neue Kurs der Europäischen Zentralbank." <i>Wirtschaftsdienst</i> , 92(10): 673-77. In September 2012, the European Central Bank (ECB) announced its new "Outright Monetary Transactions (OMT)" programme, which entails unlimited purchases of member states' government bonds. Following an idea by George Soros, Goldman Sachs and Citigroup, the ECB intends to sterilise these purchases through the liabilities side of its balance sheet, i.e., through the issuance of ECB bonds. The article analyses this plan and argues that the ECB is introducing a second unlimited European Stability Mechanism (ESM). This clearly violates European law and is likely to be punishable under German criminal law.
2012	K40	THE SAME AS K10 CV: Puccio, Laura. 2012. "The Pressures Inflicted by the Financial Crisis on the Euro Area: De Facto Creating an EU 'Economic Government' Despite the Status Quo Maintained in the Lisbon Treaty?."
2012	M48 M52	CV: Byres, Wayne. 2012. "Balancing National and International Interests." In <i>Regulatory Failure and the Global Financial Crisis: An Australian Perspective</i> , ed. Mohamed Ariff, John Farrar and Ahmed M. Khalid, 147-58. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	N21	Le Maux, Laurent. 2012. "Fractionnements et crises du National Banking System aux Etats-Unis, 1863-1913. (Disruptions and Crises of the National Banking System, United States, 1863-1913. With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Economie Financiere</i> , 0(105): 25-48. The paper deals with the disruptions of the payment system during the National Banking Era in the United States (1863-1913). First, the Government policy and the Treasury action regarding the monetary regime, on the one side, the banking legislation and the institutional framework, on the other side, are described. Second, the consequences of the rule of issue of national notes on the seasonal movements of banking reserves and interest rates are examined. Third, the paper analyses proposition for reforming the National Banking System and shows how the banking reforms are insignificant. And fourth, let the clearing houses intervene several times in order to solve financial and liquidity crises.
2012	N94	Shelburne, Robert. 2012. <i>Restoring Stability to Europe. UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2012_3</i> . The eurozone is in political and economic crisis. This is due to the inadequate design of the institutional structure of the eurozone and to the current poor implementation of macroeconomic policy. In designing the eurozone, well established principles of economics were ignored and major decisions were based primarily upon political considerations. Thus it was only a matter of time before these defects would become apparent. In addressing the current crisis that has developed policy makers have misdiagnosed the causes of the crisis and implemented solutions that are largely counterproductive to solving it. This paper describes the underlying factors that led to the inadequate design and improper macroeconomic response and explains what will be necessary in order to create an institutional structure and macroeconomic policy framework that can restore economic stability and growth to the region.
2012	P10	CV: Sharpe, Mike. 2012. "The Freefall That Isn't Free: Review Essay." In <i>America in Decline</i> . Mike Sharpe, 297-302. Armonk, N.Y. and London: Sharpe.
2012	Q01	CV: Wawrosz, Petr. 2012. "Inflation Targeting--The Way to the Sustainable Development or to the Crisis?." In <i>Sixth International Conference: An Enterprise Odyssey: Corporate Governance and Public Policy--Path to Sustainable Future: Proceedings</i> , ed. Lovorka Galetic and Jurica Simurina, 43-44. Zagreb: University of Zagreb.
2012	R53	CV: Haug, Peter, and Martin T. W. Rosenfeld. 2012. "Federal Grants for Local Development to Stop Economic Decline? Lessons from Germany." In <i>The Consequences of the International Crisis for European SMEs: Vulnerability and Resilience</i> , ed. Bruno Dallago and Chiara Guglielmetti, 267-94. Routledge Studies in the European Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013		
2013	A14	CV: Boussard, Jocelyn, Francisco de Castro, and Matteo Salto. 2013. "Fiscal Multipliers and Public Debt Dynamics in Consolidations." In <i>Public Debt, Global Governance and Economic Dynamism</i> , ed. Luigi Paganetto, 167-211. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	C33	Mazhar, Ummad. 2013. <i>Transparency and output stability: Empirical evidence. ULB -- Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Working Papers CEB: 13-010</i> . This paper focuses on the empirical link between monetary policy transparency and output volatility. The questions addressed are: (i) Does transparency about policy processes stabilize output? (ii) Do different aspects of transparency differ qualitatively or quantitatively in terms of their effects on output volatility? Controlling for many standard structural sources of output stability, and using a data set of 80 countries over 1998 to 2007, our results show that transparency has a stabilizing influence on output volatility. However, it has less influence on output volatility than other structural sources of stabilization. Further, among the dimensions of transparency we find that operational transparency (covering control errors and macroeconomic disturbances) has the most robust stabilizing effect on output volatility. Whenever significant, political transparency (covering prioritization of objective and institutional arrangements) tends to increase output volatility, whereas other components have insignificant or negligible influence.
2013	C80	CV: Cuesta, Jose, and Jorge Martinez-Vazquez. 2013. "Analyzing the Distributive Effects of Fiscal Policies: How to Prepare (Analytically) for the Next Crisis." In <i>Is Fiscal Policy the Answer? A Developing Country Perspective</i> , ed. Blanca Moreno-Dodson, 171-212. Directions in Development: Public Sector Governance. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	F54	CV: Li, Minqi. 2013. "Beyond Capitalism?." In <i>The Handbook of the Political Economy of Financial Crises</i> , ed. Martin H. Wolfson and Gerald A. Epstein, 736-52. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	F60	CV: James, Harold, and Kevin H. O'Rourke. 2013. "Italy and the First Age of Globalization, 1861-1940." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of the Italian Economy since Unification</i> , ed. Gianni Toniolo, 37-68. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	F60	CV: Kahler, Miles. 2013. "Economic Crisis and Global Governance: The Stability of a Globalized World." In <i>Politics in the New Hard Times: The Great Recession in Comparative Perspective</i> , ed. Miles Kahler and David A. Lake, 27-51. Cornell Studies in Political Economy. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	F60 Q56	CV: Chakrabarti, Anjan, and Anup Dhar. 2013. "Rethinking and Theorizing the Indian State in the Context of New Economic Map." In <i>Development and Sustainability: India in a Global Perspective</i> , ed. Sarmila Banerjee and Anjan Chakrabarti, 13-52. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	G35	Georgieva, Dobrina, and Linus Wilson. 2013. "TARP's Dividend Skippers." <i>International Journal of Financial Services Management</i>, 6(4): 293-308. Most of the banks receiving capital injections from the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP) issued preferred stock to taxpayers. This paper presents the factors that affect publicly traded banks' ability to pay the scheduled TARP preferred stock dividends. Smaller banks with weaker capital ratios and more problem loans are significantly more likely to suspend payments of their bailout dividends.
2013	H84	CV: Enoch, Charles. 2013. "Crisis Management and Guarantees in Europe." In <i>Financial Crisis Containment and Government Guarantees</i> , ed. John Raymond LaBrosse, Rodrigo Olivares-Caminal and Dalvinder Singh, 57-74. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	I23 J71 J78	CV: Albelda, Randy. 2013. "Discrimination and the Role of Affirmative Action Policies: Comment." In <i>Capitalism on Trial: Explorations in the Tradition of Thomas E. Weisskopf</i> . Thomas E. Weisskopf, 261-65. Edited by Jeannette Wicks-Lim and Robert Pollin. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	I23	CV: Svensson, Jan. 2013. "Discursive Strategies in Economic Texts." In <i>Before and Beyond the Global Economic Crisis: Economics, Politics and Settlement</i> , ed. Mats Benner, 94-111. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	J71 J78	CV: Wicks-Lim, Jeannette. 2013. "A Stimulus for Affirmative Action? The Impact of the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act on Women and Minority Workers in Construction." In <i>Capitalism on Trial: Explorations in the Tradition of Thomas E. Weisskopf</i> . Thomas E. Weisskopf, 242-60. Edited by Jeannette Wicks-Lim and Robert Pollin. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	K41	CV: Brohmer, Jurgen. 2013. "The EU and the Member States: Germany and Supranationalism in Times of Financial Crisis." In <i>Globalisation, the Global Financial Crisis and the State</i> , ed. John H. Farrar and David G. Mayes, 94-113. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	L31	CV: Calmfors, Lars. 2013. "Sweden: Watchdog with a Broad Remit." In <i>Restoring Public Debt Sustainability: The Role of Independent Fiscal Institutions</i> , ed. George Kopits, 189-211. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	L83 L88	CV: Johannesson, Gunnar Thor, and Edward H. Huijbens. 2013. "Tourism Resolving Crisis? Exploring Tourism Development in Iceland in the Wake of Economic Recession." In <i>New Issues in Polar Tourism: Communities, Environments, Politics</i> , ed. Dieter K. Muller, Linda Lundmark and Raynald H. Lemelin, 133-47. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	L83	CV: Meng, Xianming, Mahinda Siriwardana, Brian Dollery, and Stuart Mounter. 2013. "The Impact of the 2008 World Financial Crisis on Tourism and the Singapore Economy and Policy Responses: A CGE Analysis." In <i>Recent Developments in the Economics of Tourism. Volume 2. Tourism, Trade, Growth and Welfare.</i> , ed. Larry Dwyer and Neelu Seetaram, 423-30. Elgar Research Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 277. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	N30 N70	CV: Findlay, Ronald. 2013. "Country Role Models: Ireland, Japan, and Switzerland." In <i>Development Success: Historical Accounts from More Advanced Countries</i> , ed. Augustin K. Fosu, 216-27. UNU-WIDER Studies in Development Economics. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	N41	Grubb, Farley. 2013. <i>The Continental Dollar: How the American Revolution was Financed with Paper Money--Initial Design and Ideal Performance</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 19577. The purpose of this paper is to convince the reader that the Continental dollar was a zero-interest bearer bond and not a fiat currency--thereby overturning 230 years of scholarly interpretation; to show that the public and leading Americans knew and acted on this fact, and to illustrate the ideal performance of the Continental dollar as a zero-interest bearer bond. The purpose of establishing the ideal performance is to create a benchmark against which empirical measures of depreciation can be evaluated in future papers.
2013	N60 N70	CV: James, Harold, and Kevin H. O'Rourke. 2013. "Italy and the First Age of Globalization, 1861-1940." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of the Italian Economy since Unification</i> , ed. Gianni Toniolo, 37-68. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	N70	THE SAME AS N30 CV: Findlay, Ronald. 2013. "Country Role Models: Ireland, Japan, and Switzerland."
2013	Q31 Q41	Bhar, Ramprasad, and Girjasankar Mallik. 2013. "Inflation Uncertainty, Growth Uncertainty, Oil Prices, and Output Growth in the UK." <i>Empirical Economics</i>, 45(3): 1333-50. This study examines the transmission and response of inflation uncertainty and output uncertainty on inflation and output growth in the UK using a bi-variate EGARCH model. Results suggest that inflation uncertainty has positive and significant effects on inflation before the inflation-targeting period, but that the effect is significantly negative after the inflation-targeting period. On the other hand, output uncertainty has a negative and significant effect on inflation and a positive effect on growth, while oil price rises significantly increase inflation for the UK. Results also indicate that inflation uncertainty significantly reduces output growth before and after the inflation-targeting period. These findings are robust and the generalized impulse response functions corroborate the conclusions. These results have important implications for an inflation-targeting monetary policy, and for stabilization policy in general.
2013	Q54	CV: Furubo, Jan-Eric. 2013. "Evaluation and Turbulent Times: Introduction." In <i>Evaluation and Turbulent Times: Reflections on a Discipline in Disarray</i> , ed. Jan-Eric Furubo, Ray C. Rist and Sandra Speer, 1-30. Comparative Policy Evaluation series, vol. 20. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2013	Q56	THE SAME AS F60 CV: Chakrabarti, Anjan, and Anup Dhar. 2013. "Rethinking and Theorizing the Indian State in the Context of New Economic Map."
2013	Z12	CV: Bhongmakapat, Teerana. 2013. "Buddhist Crisis Prevention and Management." In <i>Prevention and Crisis Management: Lessons for Asia from the 2008 Crisis</i> , ed. Steven Rosefielde, Masaaki Kuboniwa and Satoshi Mizobata, 247-71. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2013	Z12	CV: Othman, Azura, and Abbas Mirakhor. 2013. "Islam and Development: Policy Challenges." In <i>Economic Development and Islamic Finance</i> , ed. Zamir Iqbal and Abbas Mirakhor, 325-44. Directions in Development: Finance. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Table E63.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General*
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C71	Cooperative Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E47	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H82	Governmental Property
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L23	Organization of Production
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M42	Auditing
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Europe: Pre-1913
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion: Africa; Oceania
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environmen
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R14	Land Use Patterns
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E63: Balance of Links

298	Links in 2005
139	New links in 2006-2013
385	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E63 is equal to 4.34 AS.

Общий объем раздела E63 — 4,34 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E63.E.

E64 Incomes Policy; Price Policy ¹

Table E64.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	General Economics and Teaching
B	16	24	8	1.5	1.27	1.24	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	4	9	5	2.25	0.32	0.46	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	60	84	24	1.4	4.75	4.34	Microeconomics
E	652	1,027	375	1.58	51.66	53.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	36	54	18	1.5	2.85	2.79	International Economics
G	8	19	11	2.38	0.63	0.98	Financial Economics
H	67	134	67	2	5.31	6.92	Public Economics
I	56	82	26	1.46	4.44	4.23	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	153	224	71	1.46	12.12	11.56	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.15	Law and Economics
L	43	50	7	1.16	3.41	2.58	Industrial Organization
M	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.10	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	30	42	12	1.4	2.38	2.17	Economic History
O	43	68	25	1.58	3.41	3.51	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	64	79	15	1.23	5.07	4.08	Economic Systems
Q	18	25	7	1.39	1.43	1.29	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	7	10	3	1.43	0.55	0.52	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	1,262	1,937	675	1.53	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E64.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics
A2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	8	13	5	1.63	0.63	0.67	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	5	6	1	1.2	0.40	0.31	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.10	Economic Methodology
B5	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.15	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	16	24	8	1.5	1.27	1.24	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.10	Econometric Modeling
C6	1	4	3	4	0.08	0.21	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.10	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Design of Experiments
C	4	9	5	2.25	0.32	0.46	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	General
D1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	8	9	1	1.13	0.63	0.46	Production and Organizations
D3	19	26	7	1.37	1.51	1.34	Distribution
D4	10	11	1	1.1	0.79	0.57	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.15	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	6	10	4	1.67	0.48	0.52	Welfare Economics
D7	11	17	6	1.55	0.87	0.88	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.21	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.15	Intertemporal Choice
D	60	84	24	1.4	4.75	4.34	Microeconomics
E0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	General
E1	8	20	12	2.5	0.63	1.03	General Aggregative Models
E2	86	151	65	1.76	6.81	7.80	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	80	127	47	1.59	6.34	6.56	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	4	7	3	1.75	0.32	0.36	Money and Interest Rates
E5	32	57	25	1.78	2.54	2.94	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	442	664	222	1.5	35.02	34.28	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	652	1,027	375	1.58	51.66	53.02	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.10	General
F1	12	14	2	1.17	0.95	0.72	Trade
F2	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	15	28	13	1.87	1.19	1.45	International Finance
F4	6	9	3	1.5	0.48	0.46	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	36	54	18	1.5	2.85	2.79	International Economics
G0	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.26	General
G1	6	9	3	1.5	0.48	0.46	General Financial Markets
G2	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	1	4	3	4	0.08	0.21	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	8	19	11	2.38	0.63	0.98	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.21	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	30	53	23	1.77	2.38	2.74	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	2	9	7	4.5	0.16	0.46	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.15	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	24	34	10	1.42	1.90	1.76	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	2	27	25	13.5	0.16	1.39	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.21	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Issues
H	67	134	67	2	5.31	6.92	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	1	17	16	17	0.08	0.88	Health
I2	2	3	1	1.5	0.16	0.15	Education and Research Institutions
I3	53	62	9	1.17	4.20	3.20	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	56	82	26	1.46	4.44	4.23	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	1	4	3	4	0.08	0.21	General
J1	12	12	0	1	0.95	0.62	Demographic Economics
J2	30	42	12	1.4	2.38	2.17	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	59	81	22	1.37	4.68	4.18	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	7	11	4	1.57	0.55	0.57	Particular Labor Markets
J5	24	44	20	1.83	1.90	2.27	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	20	28	8	1.4	1.58	1.45	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.10	Labor Standards: National and International
J	153	224	71	1.46	12.12	11.56	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.15	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.15	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	9	12	3	1.33	0.71	0.62	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	5	6	1	1.2	0.40	0.31	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	2	4	2	2	0.16	0.21	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	7	7	0	1	0.55	0.36	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	13	13	0	1	1.03	0.67	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.10	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Industry Studies: Services
L9	4	4	0	1	0.32	0.21	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	43	50	7	1.16	3.41	2.58	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Accounting and Auditing
M5	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Personnel Economics
M	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.10	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	8	15	7	1.88	0.63	0.77	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	6	8	2	1.33	0.48	0.41	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	14	16	2	1.14	1.11	0.83	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.10	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	30	42	12	1.4	2.38	2.17	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	22	30	8	1.36	1.74	1.55	Economic Development
O2	10	17	7	1.7	0.79	0.88	Development Planning and Policy
O3	3	5	2	1.67	0.24	0.26	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	8	14	6	1.75	0.63	0.72	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.10	Economywide Country Studies
O	43	68	25	1.58	3.41	3.51	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	9	17	8	1.89	0.71	0.88	Capitalist Systems
P2	46	50	4	1.09	3.65	2.58	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	6	7	1	1.17	0.48	0.36	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Other Economic Systems
P5	2	4	2	2	0.16	0.21	Comparative Economic Systems
P	64	79	15	1.23	5.07	4.08	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	17	19	2	1.12	1.35	0.98	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	1	6	5	6	0.08	0.31	Energy
Q5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Environmental Economics
Q	18	25	7	1.39	1.43	1.29	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.10	General Regional Economics
R2	4	5	1	1.25	0.32	0.26	Household Analysis
R3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.10	Transportation Economics
R5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.05	Regional Government Analysis
R	7	10	3	1.43	0.55	0.52	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	1,262	1,937	675	1.53	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E64.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B21	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B22	6	10	4	1.67	0.48	0.52	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B24	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B31	5	6	1	1.2	0.4	0.31	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B40	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Economic Methodology: General
B41	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Economic Methodology
B51	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.15	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
C67	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Input-Output Models
C82	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C91	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
D23	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	7	8	1	1.14	0.55	0.41	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	16	23	7	1.44	1.27	1.19	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.15	Factor Income Distribution
D40	7	8	1	1.14	0.55	0.41	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D44	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Auctions
D45	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Rationing; Licensing
D51	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Exchange and Production Economies
D57	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D61	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D63	3	7	4	2.33	0.24	0.36	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Altruism; Philanthropy
D71	2	3	1	1.5	0.16	0.15	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D72	8	13	5	1.63	0.63	0.67	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D78	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D81	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D83	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Expectations; Speculations
E12	7	16	9	2.29	0.55	0.83	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E17	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E21	3	5	2	1.67	0.24	0.26	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	1	5	4	5	0.08	0.26	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	1	9	8	9	0.08	0.46	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	77	113	36	1.47	6.1	5.83	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	4	12	8	3	0.32	0.62	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E31	75	107	32	1.43	5.94	5.52	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	4	18	14	4.5	0.32	0.93	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E41	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Demand for Money
E42	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E47	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E51	2	3	1	1.5	0.16	0.15	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	25	44	19	1.76	1.98	2.27	Monetary Policy
E58	5	10	5	2	0.4	0.52	Central Banks and Their Policies
E61	6	23	17	3.83	0.48	1.19	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	20	48	28	2.4	1.58	2.48	Fiscal Policy
E63	22	41	19	1.86	1.74	2.12	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	375	487	112	1.3	29.71	25.14	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	18	38	20	2.11	1.43	1.96	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	1	10	9	10	0.08	0.52	General Outlook and Conditions
F02	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	International Economic Order
F11	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F13	5	5	0	1	0.4	0.26	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F15	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Economic Integration
F16	4	4	0	1	0.32	0.21	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F21	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F31	5	8	3	1.6	0.4	0.41	Foreign Exchange
F32	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	3	8	5	2.67	0.24	0.41	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F35	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Foreign Aid
F36	5	9	4	1.8	0.4	0.46	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F41	6	6	0	1	0.48	0.31	Open Economy Macroeconomics
G13	4	4	0	1	0.32	0.21	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	International Financial Markets
G21	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G32	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
H10	2	3	1	1.5	0.16	0.15	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	1	12	11	12	0.08	0.62	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H23	12	13	1	1.08	0.95	0.67	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	10	13	3	1.3	0.79	0.67	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	4	11	7	2.75	0.32	0.57	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H30	1	7	6	7	0.08	0.36	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H41	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Public Goods
H42	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H50	2	7	5	3.5	0.16	0.36	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	4	5	1	1.25	0.32	0.26	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	15	17	2	1.13	1.19	0.88	Social Security and Public Pensions
H60	1	5	4	5	0.08	0.26	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	1	6	5	6	0.08	0.31	National Budget; Budget Systems
H71	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H75	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
I11	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.15	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I22	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Education: Government Policy
I30	2	4	2	2	0.16	0.21	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	7	9	2	1.29	0.55	0.46	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	43	48	5	1.12	3.41	2.48	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J00	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J14	11	11	0	1	0.87	0.57	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J16	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J21	5	8	3	1.6	0.4	0.41	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J23	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.15	Labor Demand
J24	12	15	3	1.25	0.95	0.77	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	12	12	0	1	0.95	0.62	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J30	3	6	3	2	0.24	0.31	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J31	25	36	11	1.44	1.98	1.86	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	29	36	7	1.24	2.3	1.86	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Labor Contracts
J42	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.15	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J44	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	3	5	2	1.67	0.24	0.26	Public Sector Labor Markets
J50	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	6	13	7	2.17	0.48	0.67	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	9	18	9	2	0.71	0.93	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	4	7	3	1.75	0.32	0.36	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J58	4	4	0	1	0.32	0.21	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J60	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.15	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J64	5	6	1	1.2	0.4	0.31	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	2	3	1	1.5	0.16	0.15	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	11	14	3	1.27	0.87	0.72	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
K42	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.15	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L11	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.21	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L12	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.21	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.21	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L21	5	6	1	1.2	0.4	0.31	Business Objectives of the Firm
L32	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L50	4	4	0	1	0.32	0.21	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	7	7	0	1	0.55	0.36	Economics of Regulation
L52	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L70	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L71	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L82	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Entertainment; Media
L90	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.15	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L94	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Electric Utilities
M40	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Accounting and Auditing: General
M52	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
N10	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N12	4	7	3	1.75	0.32	0.36	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	2	6	4	3	0.16	0.31	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N32	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N34	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N37	3	3	0	1	0.24	0.15	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N42	8	9	1	1.13	0.63	0.46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N44	4	5	1	1.25	0.32	0.26	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N47	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N51	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
O10	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Economic Development: General
O11	4	9	5	2.25	0.32	0.46	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O15	8	9	1	1.13	0.63	0.46	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	6	11	5	1.83	0.48	0.57	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O33	3	4	1	1.33	0.24	0.21	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O40	4	6	2	1.5	0.32	0.31	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	2	3	1	1.5	0.16	0.15	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	2	5	3	2.5	0.16	0.26	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
P10	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Capitalist Systems: General
P14	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	6	11	5	1.83	0.48	0.57	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P21	16	16	0	1	1.27	0.83	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	7	7	0	1	0.55	0.36	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	6	6	0	1	0.48	0.31	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	9	11	2	1.22	0.71	0.57	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P26	4	4	0	1	0.32	0.21	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P29	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P41	1	1	0	1	0.08	0.05	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P50	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
Q11	4	4	0	1	0.32	0.21	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q13	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q17	4	5	1	1.25	0.32	0.26	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	7	8	1	1.14	0.55	0.41	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q41	1	3	2	3	0.08	0.15	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
R11	1	2	1	2	0.08	0.1	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
R23	4	5	1	1.25	0.32	0.26	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics; Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R41	2	2	0	1	0.16	0.1	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
S	1,262	1,829	567	1.45	100	94.5	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E64.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A20	1	0.05	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
B25	1	0.05	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
C51	2	0.1	Model Construction and Estimation
C63	3	0.15	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
D02	1	0.05	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D92	3	0.15	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
E01	1	0.05	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E11	2	0.1	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E13	1	0.05	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E20	7	0.36	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E30	1	0.05	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E44	1	0.05	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E60	16	0.83	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E69	1	0.05	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F14	1	0.05	Empirical Studies of Trade
F42	3	0.15	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
G01	5	0.26	Financial Crises
G12	1	0.05	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G18	1	0.05	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G31	3	0.15	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
H62	6	0.31	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	6	0.31	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H68	4	0.21	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
I10	7	0.36	Health: General
I18	7	0.36	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
J08	3	0.15	Labor Economics Policies
J20	2	0.1	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J22	2	0.1	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J80	1	0.05	Labor Standards: General
J88	1	0.05	Labor Standards: Public Policy
L60	1	0.05	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
N22	1	0.05	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N35	1	0.05	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
O34	1	0.05	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O53	1	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O57	1	0.05	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	2	0.1	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P25	2	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
Q43	2	0.1	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	1	0.05	Energy: Government Policy
R58	1	0.05	Regional Development Planning and Policy
S	108	5.5	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

E60(16), E20(7), I10(7), I18(7), H62(6), H63(6), G01(5), H68(4), C63(3), D92(3), F42(3), G31(3), J08(3), C51(2), E11(2), J20(2), J22(2), P11(2), P25(2), Q43(2), A20(1), B25(1), D02(1), E01(1), E13(1), E30(1), E44(1), E69(1), F14(1), G12(1), G18(1), J80(1), J88(1), L60(1), N22(1), N35(1), O34(1), O53(1), O57(1), Q48(1), R58(1).

Table E64.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
E44	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G12	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
G18	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F42	0	1	0	0	1	1	0	0	3
J08	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
L60	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O34	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q43	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	2
Q48	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B25	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D02	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N22	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P11	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
E01	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E20	0	0	0	5	0	1	0	1	7
E30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E60	0	0	0	8	6	2	0	0	16
G01	0	0	0	1	0	3	0	1	5
H62	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	6
H63	0	0	0	1	3	1	0	1	6
H68	0	0	0	1	3	0	0	0	4
I10	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	7
I18	0	0	0	6	1	0	0	0	7
J20	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
J22	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
J80	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J88	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
E69	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O53	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
P25	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	2
R58	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
F14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N35	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O57	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
A20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C63	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
D92	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
E11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
G31	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
C51	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
NL(J)	3	6	4	15	4	3	5	1	41

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E64.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	E44 G12 G18	Brounen, Dirk, Peter Neuteboom, and Arjen van Dijkhuizen. 2006. <i>House Prices and Affordability--A First and Second Look Across Countries</i>. Netherlands Central Bank, Research Department, DNB Working Papers. In this paper we analyze the development of house prices for eight different countries over the period 1970-2003. First we look at real house price dynamics of the United States, the United Kingdom, Germany, France, Italy, the Netherlands, Sweden, and Belgium. After discussing the observable similarities and variations in national house prices, we continue by analyzing structural differences in legislation and mortgage markets, which might help us to understand the cross-sectional variation in prices levels and price developments. Next, we construct a comprehensive first-buyer affordability model in which nominal house prices are corrected for household income changes and the net financing costs of mortgage payments. This model grants us a second look on the cross-section of international house price dynamics. We finish our study with first-buyer elasticity tests, which give a first glance on the stability of each price level on the basis of affordability.
2007		
2007	F42	CV: Watt, Andrew. 2007. "The Role of Wage-Setting in a Growth Strategy for Europe." In <i>Economic Growth: New Directions in Theory and Policy</i> , ed. Philip Arestis, Michelle Baddeley and John S. L. McCombie, 178-99. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	J08	CV: Konylis, Florence, and Jonathan Wadsworth. 2007. "Wages and Wage Inequality, 1970-2000." In <i>Work and Pay in Twentieth-Century Britain</i> , ed. Nicholas Crafts, Ian Gazeley and Andrew Newell, 80-97. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2007	J08	CV: Brandolini, Andrea, Piero Casadio, Piero Cipollone, Marco Magnani, Alfonso Rosolia, and Roberto Torrini. 2007. "Employment Growth in Italy in the 1990s: Institutional Arrangements and Market Forces." In <i>Social Pacts, Employment and Growth: A Reappraisal of Ezio Tarantelli's Thought</i> , ed. Nicola Acocella and Riccardo Leoni, 31-68. AIEL Series in Labour Economics. Heidelberg and New York: Springer, Physica-Verlag.
2007	J08	CV: Hein, Eckhard, and Achim Truger. 2007. "Macroeconomic Policies, Wage Developments and Germany's Stagnation." In <i>Germany's Economic Performance: From Unification to Euroization</i> , ed. Jens Holscher, 143-66. Anglo-German Foundation series. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2007	L60	Kuzmin, Franc, and Miroslav Verbic. 2007. "Distorzija cen in place. (Distortion of Prices and the Wages. With English summary.)" <i>Bančni Vestnik</i>, 56(11): 13-17. The article analyzes the effects of distorted trends of consumer prices and producer prices on the wage bargaining process between trade unions and employers' associations in Slovenia. Trade unions underline the trends in consumer prices, while employers' associations emphasize the trends of producer prices. The greater the price distortions, the more difficult is the wage bargaining process; either because of deterioration of the economic situation of the firms or due to the relative lagging of real wages in manufacturing behind average real wage in other industries. Empirical analysis has shown us that neither of the two negotiating parties fulfilled its desired aim fully; both were satisfied with roughly half of the possible proceeds of the negotiating process.
2007	O34	Fumagalli, Andrea, and Stefano Lucarelli. 2007. "A Model of Cognitive Capitalism: A Preliminary Analysis." <i>European Journal of Economic and Social Systems</i>, 20(1): 117-33. The aim of this paper is to present a first theoretical macro-modelling of cognitive capitalism, by utilizing the French regulation theory approach. With regard to the supply side analysis, we shall emphasize the role played by productivity dynamics: it is mainly affected by two types of dynamics: scale economics, based on learning processes and network activity. Turning to demand-side aspects, aggregate demand takes in account also the role played by distribution effects of financial markets, which operates as a distorsive income multiplier. As, on the one side, it depends upon the trade-off between learning processes diffusion and intellectual property rights and, on the other, upon income polarization (due to precariousness and limited access to capital gains) and demand growth stability. The stability of the system cannot be guaranteed. The need for new rules concerning income distribution process (i.e. basic income policy) will be taken in consideration.
2007	Q43 Q48	Hartono, Djoni, and Budy P. Resosudarmo. 2007. <i>The Economy-wide Impact of Controlling Energy Consumption in Indonesia: An Analysis Using a Social Accounting Matrix Framework</i>. Australian National University, Economics RSPAS, Departmental Working Papers. Escalating oil prices and the need to control carbon emissions sound the alarm for Indonesia to reduce or be more efficient in its energy use. To create an incentive for society to be more energy efficient, they need to understand the full consequences of adopting more efficient energy use strategies toward their incomes. This paper aims to analyse the impact on the economy of energy policies aiming to reduce and to improve the efficiency of energy use, particularly on the income of various household groups. This paper will, first, construct a Social Accounting Matrix for Indonesia with detailed energy sectors and, second, utilise various multiplier analyses to observe and understand the impact of these energy policies.
2008		
2008	B25	Pressman, Steven, and Richard P. F. Holt. 2008. "Nicholas Kaldor and Cumulative Causation: Public Policy Implications." <i>Journal of Economic Issues</i>, 42(2): 367-73. This paper shows how cumulative causation supports Kaldor's main policy proposals. Kaldor advocated an expenditure tax to encourage savings, which would lead to technological advancement, productivity growth, income growth, and more savings. Second, Kaldor argued that tax policy should favor the manufacturing sector. Because productivity growth is greater there, this would lead to greater aggregate productivity growth and income growth, which increases the demand for manufactured goods and leads to a virtuous cycle of growth and improved living standards. Finally, Kaldor used cumulative causation arguments against monetarism and to support an incomes policy to stop the inflationary wage-price spiral.
2008	D02	Padovano, Fabio, and Roberto Ricciuti, eds. 2008. <i>Italian Institutional Reforms: A Public Choice Perspective</i>. New York: Springer. Twelve papers examine the evolution and political and economic impact of recent changes to the Italian institutional framework. Papers discuss pressure on the Bank of Italy--evidence using a Taylor rule; a simulative assessment of the Italian electoral system; whether the Italian public finances converged to European standards after the European Monetary Union; whether the income policy agreements of 1992-93 in Italy are still valid--toward a theory for the optimal design of the "social pact" in the European Monetary Union; laws and legislature size in Italian regions--which will be the effect of an increase in the number of legislators; setting house taxes by Italian municipalities--what the data say; how institutions shape policymaking--the transition

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		from parliamentarism to presidentialism in Italian local governments; thirty years of reform to budget rules in Italy--an econometric evaluation; the "demand for justice" in Italy--civil litigation and the judicial system; the creation of independent authorities in Italy; the regional organization of hospital care in Italy--the effects of asymmetry of information and soft budget constraint rules; and the channeled Italian voters.
2008	N22	CV: Widmaier, Wesley W. 2008. "Incomes Policies and the U.S. Commitment to Fixed Exchange Rates, 1953-1974." In <i>Orderly Change: International Monetary Relations since Bretton Woods</i> , ed. David M. Andrews, 139-54. Ithaca and London: Cornell University Press.
2008	P11	Rancan, Antonella. 2008. "The Italian 'Metaphysical Adventure' of Economic Planning as Seen through the Italian Newspapers (1962-1964)." <i>History of Economic Ideas</i>, 16(1-2): 133-54. The paper reconstructs the broad economic planning debate of the early nineteen-sixties through the more representative Italian newspapers. As it appears evident from my review, the obstacles that economic planning met were due mainly to exogenous factors such as the weakness of the political forces with respect to the important political and economic reforms they had announced with the first Centre-Left government, and the unexpected change in the economic conditions which shifts the political attention from the structural reforms to the anti-conjunctural policy. The political and economic debate involved three significant and strictly related moments, which represented the crucial, controversial questions: the interpretations of economic planning, the relation between long and short-term policy, and the prevailing version of the incomes policy as an instrument to restore the fifties development model.
2008	P11	Cristiano, Carlo. 2008. "Changing Views on Incomes Policy and Economic Planning: Pasquale Saraceno and the Italian Experience, 1962-1964." <i>History of Economic Ideas</i>, 16(1-2): 155-69. The idea of incomes policy as a necessary condition for economic planning is sometimes dated back to the La Malfa Note of May 1962, a view which finds confirmation in the papers of Pasquale Saraceno who co-authored the Note, chaired the Experts' division of the CNPE (Commissione Nazionale per la Programmazione Economica, National Committee for Economic Planning) and drafted its Final Report. However, the Saraceno papers also bear witness to the fact that this idea underwent a process of significant modification before it was labelled with its proper name. The embryo of an incomes policy outlined in the Note consists of a control of the growth of nominal wages, to be implemented in agreement with the Unions, associated with an increased supply of public goods and a wide programme of social reforms and redistribution. During the CNPE meetings, Saraceno argued for a short-term anti-cyclical policy intended to keep the rate of growth of the 'Miracle' years stable. Finally, in the Report, when the rapid and unexpected downturn in the economy became more and more perceptible, Saraceno pointed out the need to bring the process of capital accumulation and investment "back to the preceding condition, in which the rate of savings sufficed for the needs of economic planning".
2009		
2009	E01 G01	CV: Atkinson, Tony. 2009. "A Stress Test for the Welfare State." In <i>Aftershocks: Economic Crisis and Institutional Choice</i> , ed. Anton Hemerijck, Ben Knapen and Ellen van Doorne, 207-11. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press; distributed by University of Chicago Press.
2009	E13	Setterfield, Mark. 2009. "Macroeconomics without the LM Curve: An Alternative View." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i>, 33(2): 273-93. This paper develops a 'fully articulated' post-Keynesian alternative to the 'New Consensus' macroeconomic model, based on explicitly post-Keynesian hypotheses about the inflation process, the income-generating process and the appropriate conduct of monetary policy. The paper demonstrates how the equilibrium configuration of this model can be manipulated by non-monetary policy interventions, including fiscal policy and incomes policy. One (perhaps surprising) result that emerges from the analysis is that in the context of the proper policy environment, inflation targeting can have a positive impact on real economic performance.
2009	E20 E60 I10 I18 J20 J22	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The unemployment rate is expected to average 10.2 percent for 2010, 9.1 percent for 2011, and 7.3 percent for 2012. With this in mind, this Issue Brief describes a job sharing tax credit, designed to provide a quick and substantial boost to the economy. It would use tax dollars to pay firms to shorten the typical workweek, while keeping pay constant. This should cause employers to want to hire additional workers. A rough estimate of the impact of this tax credit is between 1.3 and 2.7 million jobs created.
2009	E20 E60 I10 I18	Sherman, Matt. 2009. <i>More Budget Belt-Tightening Means More Job Losses for States</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at the problem of state budget shortfalls during the recession and calculates the number of jobs that would be lost (nationally and by state) if states utilize pro-cyclical spending cuts in an attempt to balance their budgets. This is an update to an earlier paper from December 2008, "Will Workers Survive State Budget Belt-Tightening?"
2009	E20 E60 I10 I18	Sherman, Matt, and Nathan Lane. 2009. <i>Cut Loose: State and Local Layoffs of Public Employees in the Current Recession</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. In the current recession, millions of Americans have lost their jobs. Unemployment has increased nationwide to levels not witnessed since the 1980s. This issue brief tallies more than 110,000 jobs that have been shed from state and local governments in the last two years and breaks them down by state (and metropolitan area where available). Without the stimulus passed in February of this year, there would have been many more layoffs at the the state and local level.
2009	E20 E60 I10 I18	Baker, Dean, and Rivka Deutsch. 2009. <i>The State and Local Drag on the Stimulus</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This report shows that the \$787 billion included in the 2009 ARRA will not have as much of an immediate effect on the economy as initially anticipated. After subtracting the annual AMT patch and accounting for state level spending and tax cuts, the full effect of federal stimulus will equal a little more than 1 percent of GDP a year, falling far short of what is needed to re-ignite the economy. While the 2009 recovery act was a vital first step towards restoring the nations economic foundation, this paper puts some perspective on the immediate effects of the stimulus.
2009	E20 E60 I10 I18	Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Pay for Play? Tax Credits for Paid Time Off</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Economists are increasingly coming to the recognition that the current downturn is likely to be longer and more severe than they had expected at the time the last stimulus package was approved in February. As a result, there is likely to be interest in additional stimulus in order to boost the economy and lower the unemployment rate. This paper briefly outlines a method for Congress to quickly boost demand in the economy, while at the same time promoting important public ends: an employer tax credit for paid time off. This paid time off can take the form of paid family leave, paid sick days, paid vacation, or a shorter workweek. This tax credit can both provide short-term stimulus and also provide an incentive to restructure workplaces in ways

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		that are more family friendly. It is possible that many workplaces may leave in place changes made to take advantage of this tax credit even after it has expired.
2009	E30 E60	Baker, Dean, and John Schmitt. 2009. <i>The \$1 Trillion Wage Deficit</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The strong rise in the U.S. stock market since the spring and the return to positive economic growth in the third quarter of this year have created a consensus among economists that the Great Recession is very likely over. Unfortunately, the end of the official recession will have little visible impact on U.S. labor markets until almost 2012. Within that time, this paper estimates that U.S. workers will have lost over \$1 trillion in wages and salaries, \$150 billion more than the 10-year costs of proposed health care reform legislation.
2009	E60	THE SAME AS E20 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	E60	THE SAME AS E20 Sherman, Matt. 2009. <i>More Budget Belt-Tightening Means More Job Losses for States</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	E60	THE SAME AS E20 Sherman, Matt, and Nathan Lane. 2009. <i>Cut Loose: State and Local Layoffs of Public Employees in the Current Recession</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	E60	THE SAME AS E20 Baker, Dean, and Rivka Deutsch. 2009. <i>The State and Local Drag on the Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	E60	THE SAME AS E20 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Pay for Play? Tax Credits for Paid Time Off</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	E60 J80 J88	Schmitt, John. 2009. <i>Inequality as Policy: The United States Since 1979</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Since the end of the 1970s, the United States has seen a dramatic increase in economic inequality. While the United States has long been among the most unequal of the world's rich economies, the economic and social upheaval that began in the 1970s was a striking departure from the movement toward greater equality that began in the Great Depression, continued through World War II, and was a central feature of the first 30 years of the postwar period. This is not due to chance circumstances but is the direct result of a set of policies designed first and foremost to increase inequality.
2009	E60 H62 H63 H68 I10 I18	Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2009. <i>Taming the Deficit: Saving Our Children from Themselves</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Many proponents of conservative fiscal policies talk of the budget deficit as being a matter of intergenerational equality. However, this paper shows the younger generations (and those yet to be born) will contribute more to the deficit than older generations. This analysis uses data from the CBO Long-Term Budget Outlook and the authors' calculations to show that the driving force behind the deficit is our broken health care system and that this should be the focus of the debate.
2009	E60	THE SAME AS E30 Baker, Dean, and John Schmitt. 2009. <i>The \$1 Trillion Wage Deficit</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	G01	THE SAME AS G01 CV: Atkinson, Tony. 2009. "A Stress Test for the Welfare State."
2009	H62	THE SAME AS E60 Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2009. <i>Taming the Deficit: Saving Our Children from Themselves</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	H63	THE SAME AS E60 Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick
2009	H68	THE SAME AS E60 Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick
2009	I10	THE SAME AS E60 Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick
2009	I10	THE SAME AS E20 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I10	THE SAME AS E20 Sherman, Matt. 2009. <i>More Budget Belt-Tightening Means More Job Losses for States</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I10	THE SAME AS E20 Sherman, Matt, and Nathan Lane. 2009. <i>Cut Loose: State and Local Layoffs of Public Employees in the Current Recession</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I10	THE SAME AS E20 Baker, Dean, and Rivka Deutsch. 2009. <i>The State and Local Drag on the Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I10	THE SAME AS E20 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Pay for Play? Tax Credits for Paid Time Off</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I18	THE SAME AS E20 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I18	THE SAME AS E20 Sherman, Matt. 2009. <i>More Budget Belt-Tightening Means More Job Losses for States</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I18	THE SAME AS E20 Sherman, Matt, and Nathan Lane. 2009. <i>Cut Loose: State and Local Layoffs of Public Employees in the Current Recession</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I18	THE SAME AS E20 Baker, Dean, and Rivka Deutsch. 2009. <i>The State and Local Drag on the Stimulus</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I18	THE SAME AS E20 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Pay for Play? Tax Credits for Paid Time Off</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	I18	THE SAME AS E60 Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2009. <i>Taming the Deficit: Saving Our Children from Themselves</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	J20	THE SAME AS E20 Baker, Dean. 2009. <i>Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	J22	THE SAME AS E20 Baker, Dean
2009	J80	THE SAME AS E60 Schmitt, John. 2009. <i>Inequality as Policy: The United States Since 1979</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	J88	THE SAME AS E60 Schmitt
2010		
2010	E69	Nersisyan, Yeva, and L. Randall Wray. 2010. <i>Does Excessive Sovereign Debt Really Hurt Growth? A Critique of This Time Is Different, by Reinhart and Rogoff</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. The worst global downturn since the Great Depression has caused ballooning budget deficits in most nations, as tax revenues collapse and governments bail out financial institutions and attempt countercyclical fiscal policy. With notable exceptions, most economists accept the desirability of expansion of deficits over the short term but fear possible long-term effects. There are a number of theoretical arguments that lead to the conclusion that higher government debt ratios might depress growth. There are other arguments related to more immediate effects of debt on inflation and national solvency. Research conducted by Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff is frequently cited to demonstrate the negative impacts of public debt on economic growth and financial stability. In this paper we critically examine their work. We distinguish between a nation that operates with its own floating exchange rate and nonconvertible (sovereign) currency, and a nation that does not. We argue that Reinhart and Rogoff's results are not relevant to the case of the United States.
2010	O53 P25 R58	Herd, Richard. 2010. <i>A Pause in the Growth of Inequality in China?</i> . OECD, Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 748. In recent years, policymaking in China has put increasing emphasis on stemming the growth in inequality, which had been fairly steep since the 1980s. Policy action has taken the form of regional development measures and of reforms of various aspects of the social safety net broadly defined. The Western Development Plan has aimed at narrowing the income gap between the sparsely populated and under-developed West and the more prosperous and faster-growing East. The bulk of the expenditure, however, has been on large capital-intensive projects rather than on education and other social spending. More emphasis on education would help reduce the income gap, since human capital is a key determinant of income. Government policies to improve conditions in rural areas nationwide have involved a substantial reduction in the burden of regressive taxes and fees. Welfare assistance has also evolved: a minimum living allowance has been introduced in urban and more recently in rural areas, but it has not reduced poverty that much, not least because of how it is administered. Moreover, the financing of this allowance ought to rely more on national solidarity and its delivery needs to be better co-ordinated with that of other social benefits. A set of new indicators of nationwide inequality, based on household survey data, suggests that overall inequality has ceased to increase in recent years, and may even have inched down. Alternative measures of income inequality across provinces show that, if migration is taken into account, disparities are markedly less, and have tended to decline somewhat in recent years. Even so, geographical inequality remains very high by international standards. It reflects intra-more than inter-provincial differences, pointing to persistent, if diminishing, labour market segmentation.
2011		
2011	F14 O57	CV; Duman, Alper, and Arne Heise. 2011. "Growth Engines of the South--South Africa, Brazil and Turkey in Comparison." In <i>Market Constellation Research: A Modern Governance Approach to Macroeconomic Policy</i> , ed. Arne Heise, 211-38. Institutional and Socio-economics series, vol. 19. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.
2011	N35	CV; Lim, Chong Yah. 2011. "The National Wages Council (NWC) and Macroeconomic Management in Singapore." In <i>Crisis Management and Public Policy: Singapore's Approach to Economic Resilience</i> , ed. Hui Ying Sng and Wai Mun Chia, 3-17. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	O57	THE SAME AS F14 CV; Duman, Alper, and Arne Heise. 2011. "Growth Engines of the South--South Africa, Brazil and Turkey in Comparison." In <i>Market Constellation Research: A Modern Governance Approach to Macroeconomic Policy</i> , ed. Arne Heise, 211-38. Institutional and Socio-economics series, vol. 19. Frankfurt am Main: Peter Lang.
2012		
2012	A20	Weisman, Dennis L., Shane D. Sanders, and Mantobaye Moundigbaye. 2012. "An Instructional Exercise in Price Controls: Product Quality, Misallocation, and Public Policy." <i>Journal of Industrial Organization Education</i> , 6(1). A price control policy has several potential effects upon market welfare. These include deadweight loss, surplus transfer from producer to consumer, misallocative cost, and quality degradation. The present article provides accessible pedagogical models with which to incorporate the former two issues into a welfare analysis of price control. The analysis allows students to form a more complete understanding of price control policies.
2012	C63 D92 G31	Napoletano, Mauro, Giovanni Dosi, Giorgio Fagiolo, and Andrea Roventini. 2012. "Wage Formation, Investment Behavior and Growth Regimes: An Agent-Based Analysis." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i> , 0(124): 235-61. Using the "Keynes+Schumpeter" (K+S) agent-based model developed, we study how the interplay between firms' investment behavior and income distribution shapes the short- and long-run dynamics of the economy at the aggregate level. We study the dynamics of investment under two different scenarios. One in which investment is fully determined by past profits, and one in which investment is tied to expectations about future consumption demand. We show that, independently from the investment scenario analyzed, the emergence of steady growth with low unemployment requires a balance in the income distribution between profits and wages. If this is not the case, the economy gets locked either in stagnation equilibria, or into growth trajectories displaying high volatility and unemployment rates. Moreover, in the demand-led scenario, we show the emergence of a non-linear relation between real wages and unemployment. Finally, we study whether increasing degrees of wage-flexibility are able to restore growth and unemployment and reduce the volatility in the economy. We show that this is indeed the case only when investment is profit-led. In contrast, in the scenario where investment is driven by demand expectations wage-flexibility has no effect on either growth and unemployment. In turn, this result casts doubts on the ability of wage-flexibility policies to stabilize the economy.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	C63 D92 G31	Howitt, Peter. 2012. "Wage Formation, Investment Behavior and Growth Regimes: An Agent-Based Approach: Comments." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i> , 0(0): 53-55.
2012	C63 D92 G31	Dosi, Giovanni, Giorgio Fagiolo, Mauro Napoletano, and Andrea Roventini. 2012. "Wage Formation, Investment Behavior and Growth Regimes: An Agent-Based Approach: Reply." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i> , 0(0): 56-57.
2012	E11	Panigo, Demian Tupac, and Pablo Ignacio Chena. 2012. "Regulationist Macro-models for Developing Countries: An Application to the Argentine New Development Pattern." <i>Revue de la Regulation</i> , 0(11). In this paper we present a regulationist structural macroeconomic model (RSMM) to develop economic forecasts and examine different policy outcomes in Argentina. RSMM main characteristics involve cumulative causation dynamics where income distribution, macroeconomic volatility, credit rationing and productive heterogeneity conjugates to obtain a new instrument to precisely examine key macroeconomic and social variables. Available empirical results indicate: 1) the existence of dynamic increasing returns to scale; 2) the relevance of income distribution for investment, tax collection and public expenditures; 3) the significant influence of macroeconomic volatility on employment generation; 4) the strong effect of investment (positive) on imports and domestic consumption (negative) on exports; and 5) that price dynamics depend on wages and demand factors but also (and predominantly) on external variables and income policies.
2012	E11	Cassetti, Mario. 2012. "Macroeconomic Outcomes of Changing Social Bargains: The Feasibility of a Wage-Led Open Economy Reconsidered." <i>Metroeconomica</i> , 63(1): 64-91. It has been argued, in neo-Kaleckian growth theory, that profit-led growth regimes are more likely in an open economy, at least in the short run. This paper reconsiders this question by developing a macroeconomic model for the medium run where distribution and inflation, caused by conflicting nominal income claims, influence growth. We show that the strict alternative between wage-led and profit-led growth is misguided, and that an expansion of real wages and employment is feasible when enduring incomes policies are established. Hindrance to these policies is reminiscent of the political opposition to permanent full employment envisaged by Kalecki.
2012	G31	THE SAME AS C63 Napoletano, Mauro, Giovanni Dosi, Giorgio Fagiolo, and Andrea Roventini. 2012. "Wage Formation, Investment Behavior and Growth Regimes: An Agent-Based Analysis." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i> , 0(124): 235-61.
2012	G31	THE SAME AS C63 Howitt, Peter. 2012. "Wage Formation, Investment Behavior and Growth Regimes: An Agent-Based Approach: Comments." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i> , 0(0): 53-55.
2012	G31	THE SAME AS C63 Dosi, Giovanni, Giorgio Fagiolo, Mauro Napoletano, and Andrea Roventini. 2012. "Wage Formation, Investment Behavior and Growth Regimes: An Agent-Based Approach: Reply." <i>Revue de L'OFCE</i> , 0(0): 56-57.
2013		
2013	C51	CV; DiCecio, Riccardo, and Edward Nelson. 2013. "The Great Inflation in the United States and the United Kingdom: Reconciling Policy Decisions and Data Outcomes." In <i>The Great Inflation: The Rebirth of Modern Central Banking</i> , ed. Michael D. Bordo and Athanasios Orphanides, 393-438. National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.
2013	C51	CV; Shapiro, Matthew D. 2013. "The Great Inflation in the United States and the United Kingdom: Reconciling Policy Decisions and Data Outcomes: Comment." In <i>The Great Inflation: The Rebirth of Modern Central Banking</i> , ed. Michael D. Bordo and Athanasios Orphanides, 438-41. National Bureau of Economic Research Conference Report. Chicago and London: University of Chicago Press.

Table E64.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A22	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C43	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C53	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D12	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis*
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D39	Distribution: Other
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D62	Externalities
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D82	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E40	Money and Interest Rates: General
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E50	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F10	Trade: General
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F22	International Migration
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F62	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G10	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H12	Crisis Management
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H26	Tax Evasion
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H87	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I12	Health Production
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J11	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L16	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M41	Accounting

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N11	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N41	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O14	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O22	Project Analysis
O24	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O42	Monetary Growth Models
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E64: Balance of Links

202	Links in 2005
41	New links in 2006-2013
579	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E64 is equal to 2.37 AS.

Общий объем раздела E64 — 2,37 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E64.E.

E65 Studies of Particular Policy Episodes ¹

Table E65.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	7	16	9	2.29	0.18	0.17	General Economics and Teaching
B	29	66	37	2.28	0.73	0.71	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	16	40	24	2.5	0.40	0.43	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	84	185	101	2.2	2.12	1.99	Microeconomics
E	2,262	5,002	2,740	2.21	57.01	53.79	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	269	734	465	2.73	6.78	7.89	International Economics
G	72	387	315	5.38	1.81	4.16	Financial Economics
H	166	455	289	2.74	4.18	4.89	Public Economics
I	50	92	42	1.84	1.26	0.99	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	65	197	132	3.03	1.64	2.12	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	7	22	15	3.14	0.18	0.24	Law and Economics
L	55	155	100	2.82	1.39	1.67	Industrial Organization
M	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	122	249	127	2.04	3.07	2.68	Economic History
O	464	1,118	654	2.41	11.69	12.02	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	255	481	226	1.89	6.43	5.17	Economic Systems
Q	33	48	15	1.45	0.83	0.52	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	9	42	33	4.67	0.23	0.45	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.09	Other Special Topics
S	3,968	9,299	5,331	2.34	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E65.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	6	14	8	2.33	0.15	0.15	General Economics
A2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Collective Works
A	7	16	9	2.29	0.18	0.17	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	18	33	15	1.83	0.45	0.35	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	8	22	14	2.75	0.20	0.24	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic Methodology
B5	2	10	8	5	0.05	0.11	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	29	66	37	2.28	0.73	0.71	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
C1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	5	6	1	1.2	0.13	0.06	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.06	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	7	17	10	2.43	0.18	0.18	Econometric Modeling
C6	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	16	40	24	2.5	0.40	0.43	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	General
D1	1	11	10	11	0.03	0.12	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Production and Organizations
D3	5	21	16	4.2	0.13	0.23	Distribution
D4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	8	8	0	1	0.20	0.09	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Welfare Economics
D7	59	110	51	1.86	1.49	1.18	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	6	25	19	4.17	0.15	0.27	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	84	185	101	2.2	2.12	1.99	Microeconomics
E0	2	19	17	9.5	0.05	0.20	General
E1	25	60	35	2.4	0.63	0.65	General Aggregative Models
E2	106	422	316	3.98	2.67	4.54	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	225	551	326	2.45	5.67	5.93	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	62	205	143	3.31	1.56	2.20	Money and Interest Rates
E5	293	676	383	2.31	7.38	7.27	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	1,549	3,069	1,520	1.98	39.04	33.00	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	2,262	5,002	2,740	2.21	57.01	53.79	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	8	16	8	2	0.20	0.17	General
F1	48	130	82	2.71	1.21	1.40	Trade
F2	14	52	38	3.71	0.35	0.56	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	165	419	254	2.54	4.16	4.51	International Finance
F4	32	81	49	2.53	0.81	0.87	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	2	29	27	14.5	0.05	0.31	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	7	7	N	0.00	0.08	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	269	734	465	2.73	6.78	7.89	International Economics
G0	0	146	146	N	0.00	1.57	General
G1	21	74	53	3.52	0.53	0.80	General Financial Markets
G2	38	139	101	3.66	0.96	1.49	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	13	28	15	2.15	0.33	0.30	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	72	387	315	5.38	1.81	4.16	Financial Economics
H0	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General
H1	7	20	13	2.86	0.18	0.22	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	38	73	35	1.92	0.96	0.79	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	9	23	14	2.56	0.23	0.25	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	56	99	43	1.77	1.41	1.06	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	52	205	153	3.94	1.31	2.20	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	3	19	16	6.33	0.08	0.20	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	13	13	N	0.00	0.14	Miscellaneous Issues
H	166	455	289	2.74	4.18	4.89	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	8	20	12	2.5	0.20	0.22	Health
I2	11	12	1	1.09	0.28	0.13	Education and Research Institutions
I3	31	60	29	1.94	0.78	0.65	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	50	92	42	1.84	1.26	0.99	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	16	16	N	0.00	0.17	General
J1	2	11	9	5.5	0.05	0.12	Demographic Economics
J2	24	57	33	2.38	0.60	0.61	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	16	34	18	2.13	0.40	0.37	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Particular Labor Markets
J5	12	43	31	3.58	0.30	0.46	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	10	29	19	2.9	0.25	0.31	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	Labor Standards: National and International
J	65	197	132	3.03	1.64	2.12	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.04	General
K1	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.06	Basic Areas of Law
K2	4	7	3	1.75	0.10	0.08	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	7	22	15	3.14	0.18	0.24	Law and Economics
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	5	22	17	4.4	0.13	0.24	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	2	9	7	4.5	0.05	0.10	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	12	26	14	2.17	0.30	0.28	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	7	7	0	1	0.18	0.08	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	15	57	42	3.8	0.38	0.61	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	2	10	8	5	0.05	0.11	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.04	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	9	15	6	1.67	0.23	0.16	Industry Studies: Services
L9	3	5	2	1.67	0.08	0.05	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	55	155	100	2.82	1.39	1.67	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	General
N1	83	165	82	1.99	2.09	1.77	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	13	33	20	2.54	0.33	0.35	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	22	36	14	1.64	0.55	0.39	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Micro-Business History
N9	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Regional and Urban History
N	122	249	127	2.04	3.07	2.68	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	196	485	289	2.47	4.94	5.22	Economic Development
O2	91	220	129	2.42	2.29	2.37	Development Planning and Policy
O3	19	34	15	1.79	0.48	0.37	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	72	192	120	2.67	1.81	2.06	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	86	187	101	2.17	2.17	2.01	Economywide Country Studies
O	464	1,118	654	2.41	11.69	12.02	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	47	94	47	2	1.18	1.01	Capitalist Systems
P2	151	266	115	1.76	3.81	2.86	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	53	109	56	2.06	1.34	1.17	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	Other Economic Systems
P5	4	9	5	2.25	0.10	0.10	Comparative Economic Systems
P	255	481	226	1.89	6.43	5.17	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	3	7	4	2.33	0.08	0.08	Agriculture
Q2	13	13	0	1	0.33	0.14	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	15	19	4	1.27	0.38	0.20	Energy
Q5	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Environmental Economics
Q	33	48	15	1.45	0.83	0.52	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	4	16	12	4	0.10	0.17	General Regional Economics
R2	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.06	Household Analysis
R3	2	14	12	7	0.05	0.15	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Transportation Economics
R5	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Regional Government Analysis
R	9	42	33	4.67	0.23	0.45	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.09	Other Special Topics
S	3,968	9,299	5,331	2.34	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E65.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A11	4	10	6	2.5	0.1	0.11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A13	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Sociology of Economics
A31	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Collected Writings of Individuals
B20	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B22	11	24	13	2.18	0.28	0.26	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B25	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B29	4	4	0	1	0.1	0.04	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B31	7	21	14	3	0.18	0.23	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B41	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic Methodology
B51	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.04	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
C20	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C22	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C33	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C41	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C50	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Econometric Modeling: General
C53	5	7	2	1.4	0.13	0.08	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C63	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C68	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Computable General Equilibrium Models
D12	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D23	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D31	5	21	16	4.2	0.13	0.23	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D57	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	7	7	0	1	0.18	0.08	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D63	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Altruism; Philanthropy
D70	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D72	32	74	42	2.31	0.81	0.8	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	4	7	3	1.75	0.1	0.08	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	20	22	2	1.1	0.5	0.24	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D81	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.03	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D84	2	7	5	3.5	0.05	0.08	Expectations; Speculations
E01	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.09	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E11	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E12	9	28	19	3.11	0.23	0.3	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E13	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.1	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	14	22	8	1.57	0.35	0.24	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	5	17	12	3.4	0.13	0.18	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	13	32	19	2.46	0.33	0.34	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	17	37	20	2.18	0.43	0.4	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	6	183	177	30.5	0.15	1.97	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	63	135	72	2.14	1.59	1.45	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.1	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E30	1	16	15	16	0.03	0.17	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E31	139	278	139	2	3.5	2.99	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	84	249	165	2.96	2.12	2.68	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	1	8	7	8	0.03	0.09	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E41	8	10	2	1.25	0.2	0.11	Demand for Money
E42	15	32	17	2.13	0.38	0.34	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	26	86	60	3.31	0.66	0.92	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	12	73	61	6.08	0.3	0.79	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	4	11	7	2.75	0.1	0.12	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	13	36	23	2.77	0.33	0.39	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	175	364	189	2.08	4.41	3.91	Monetary Policy
E58	101	265	164	2.62	2.55	2.85	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	15	48	33	3.2	0.38	0.52	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	34	80	46	2.35	0.86	0.86	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	154	358	204	2.32	3.88	3.85	Fiscal Policy
E63	75	161	86	2.15	1.89	1.73	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	18	38	20	2.11	0.45	0.41	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	1,163	2,224	1,061	1.91	29.31	23.92	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	90	159	69	1.77	2.27	1.71	General Outlook and Conditions
F02	8	12	4	1.5	0.2	0.13	International Economic Order
F13	16	26	10	1.63	0.4	0.28	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	14	52	38	3.71	0.35	0.56	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	15	45	30	3	0.38	0.48	Economic Integration
F16	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F18	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Trade and Environment
F19	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Trade: Other
F20	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	8	36	28	4.5	0.2	0.39	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	International Migration
F23	3	13	10	4.33	0.08	0.14	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	14	32	18	2.29	0.35	0.34	International Finance: General
F31	69	135	66	1.96	1.74	1.45	Foreign Exchange
F32	22	79	57	3.59	0.55	0.85	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	31	91	60	2.94	0.78	0.98	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	14	38	24	2.71	0.35	0.41	International Lending and Debt Problems
F36	13	41	28	3.15	0.33	0.44	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F40	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	18	30	12	1.67	0.45	0.32	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	8	26	18	3.25	0.2	0.28	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	4	15	11	3.75	0.1	0.16	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F53	1	10	9	10	0.03	0.11	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F59	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G10	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.1	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	5	22	17	4.4	0.13	0.24	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G14	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.09	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	8	17	9	2.13	0.2	0.18	International Financial Markets
G18	4	15	11	3.75	0.1	0.16	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G20	4	16	12	4	0.1	0.17	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	18	69	51	3.83	0.45	0.74	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G23	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G28	15	48	33	3.2	0.38	0.52	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G33	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	8	12	4	1.5	0.2	0.13	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
H00	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Public Economics: General
H10	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	6	15	9	2.5	0.15	0.16	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	15	28	13	1.87	0.38	0.3	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	7	8	1	1.14	0.18	0.09	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	6	13	7	2.17	0.15	0.14	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	6	14	8	2.33	0.15	0.15	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Tax Evasion
H30	3	9	6	3	0.08	0.1	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	5	13	8	2.6	0.13	0.14	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H50	21	38	17	1.81	0.53	0.41	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	4	7	3	1.75	0.1	0.08	National Government Expenditures and Health
H53	6	11	5	1.83	0.15	0.12	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	4	13	9	3.25	0.1	0.14	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	13	15	2	1.15	0.33	0.16	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	8	12	4	1.5	0.2	0.13	National Security and War
H60	6	22	16	3.67	0.15	0.24	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	12	51	39	4.25	0.3	0.55	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	24	63	39	2.63	0.6	0.68	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	10	61	51	6.1	0.25	0.66	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H77	2	8	6	4	0.05	0.09	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
I18	8	13	5	1.63	0.2	0.14	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I21	4	4	0	1	0.1	0.04	Analysis of Education
I22	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.03	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I28	4	4	0	1	0.1	0.04	Education: Government Policy
I31	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	7	13	6	1.86	0.18	0.14	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	22	35	13	1.59	0.55	0.38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J12	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J16	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J21	4	12	8	3	0.1	0.13	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	6	9	3	1.5	0.15	0.1	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	3	6	3	2	0.08	0.06	Labor Demand
J24	9	23	14	2.56	0.23	0.25	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J31	4	12	8	3	0.1	0.13	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J38	12	15	3	1.25	0.3	0.16	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J41	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Labor Contracts

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J50	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	3	11	8	3.67	0.08	0.12	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	1	12	11	12	0.03	0.13	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	1	9	8	9	0.03	0.1	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J58	5	5	0	1	0.13	0.05	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J63	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	4	5	1	1.25	0.1	0.05	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	1	3	2	3	0.03	0.03	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	4	10	6	2.5	0.1	0.11	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
K10	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.06	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K21	4	4	0	1	0.1	0.04	Antitrust Law
K42	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L14	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L16	3	13	10	4.33	0.08	0.14	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L22	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L25	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L32	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	11	22	11	2	0.28	0.24	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L40	7	7	0	1	0.18	0.08	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L50	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	5	31	26	6.2	0.13	0.33	Economics of Regulation
L52	9	22	13	2.44	0.23	0.24	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L60	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L61	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L80	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Industry Studies: Services: General
L82	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Entertainment; Media
L83	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L86	6	6	0	1	0.15	0.06	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L91	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Transportation: General
L92	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L98	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M14	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
N10	2	18	16	9	0.05	0.19	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	5	7	2	1.4	0.13	0.08	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	25	45	20	1.8	0.63	0.48	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	10	13	3	1.3	0.25	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	28	53	25	1.89	0.71	0.57	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	7	13	6	1.86	0.18	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N16	3	9	6	3	0.08	0.1	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	3	7	4	2.33	0.08	0.08	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N20	2	12	10	6	0.05	0.13	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N21	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N24	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.06	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N25	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N40	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	2	2	0	1	0.05	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N42	7	11	4	1.57	0.18	0.12	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	3	3	0	1	0.08	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	8	15	7	1.88	0.2	0.16	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N45	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N54	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N74	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N77	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N97	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O10	9	37	28	4.11	0.23	0.4	Economic Development: General
O11	65	175	110	2.69	1.64	1.88	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.06	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	6	14	8	2.33	0.15	0.15	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	10	26	16	2.6	0.25	0.28	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	31	58	27	1.87	0.78	0.62	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	27	78	51	2.89	0.68	0.84	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	45	87	42	1.93	1.13	0.94	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	15	24	9	1.6	0.38	0.26	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	10	32	22	3.2	0.25	0.34	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O23	57	127	70	2.23	1.44	1.37	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	9	33	24	3.67	0.23	0.35	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	1	6	5	6	0.03	0.06	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	6	7	1	1.17	0.15	0.08	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	2	6	4	3	0.05	0.06	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	7	10	3	1.43	0.18	0.11	Technological Change: Government Policy
O40	2	13	11	6.5	0.05	0.14	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	67	169	102	2.52	1.69	1.82	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O49	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O51	6	6	0	1	0.15	0.06	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	35	89	54	2.54	0.88	0.96	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	22	43	21	1.95	0.55	0.46	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	10	28	18	2.8	0.25	0.3	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	5	6	1	1.2	0.13	0.06	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	6	8	2	1.33	0.15	0.09	Comparative Studies of Countries
P11	9	12	3	1.33	0.23	0.13	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P14	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	32	74	42	2.31	0.81	0.8	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	5	5	0	1	0.13	0.05	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P21	45	71	26	1.58	1.13	0.76	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P23	3	11	8	3.67	0.08	0.12	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P24	49	102	53	2.08	1.23	1.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	3	4	1	1.33	0.08	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	5	14	9	2.8	0.13	0.15	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	45	58	13	1.29	1.13	0.62	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P30	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P33	21	48	27	2.29	0.53	0.52	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	20	30	10	1.5	0.5	0.32	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	11	22	11	2	0.28	0.24	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P51	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	3	8	5	2.67	0.08	0.09	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q15	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q18	2	3	1	1.5	0.05	0.03	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q20	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q24	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	4	4	0	1	0.1	0.04	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q28	7	7	0	1	0.18	0.08	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q33	1	5	4	5	0.03	0.05	Resource Booms
Q40	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Energy: General
Q41	4	4	0	1	0.1	0.04	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	2	5	3	2.5	0.05	0.05	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	8	9	1	1.13	0.2	0.1	Energy: Government Policy
Q54	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
R11	3	8	5	2.67	0.08	0.09	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.08	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R23	2	4	2	2	0.05	0.04	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	1	2	1	2	0.03	0.02	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R58	1	4	3	4	0.03	0.04	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z10	1	1	0	1	0.03	0.01	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z13	1	7	6	7	0.03	0.08	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	3,968	8,837	4,869	2.23	101	95.1	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E65.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A12	1	0.01	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A22	1	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B52	2	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	3	0.03	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	1	0.01	Feminist Economics
C01	1	0.01	Econometrics
C18	1	0.01	Methodological Issues: General
C31	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	2	0.02	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C35	1	0.01	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C40	1	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C43	2	0.02	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C51	3	0.03	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	1	0.01	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C54	3	0.03	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C83	2	0.02	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
D02	2	0.02	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D04	1	0.01	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D13	1	0.01	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	6	0.06	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D44	1	0.01	Auctions
D71	1	0.01	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D80	1	0.01	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D83	10	0.11	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
E00	3	0.03	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E02	8	0.09	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E27	6	0.06	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment; Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	2	0.02	Money and Interest Rates: General
E69	1	0.01	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F01	4	0.04	Global Outlook
F10	4	0.04	Trade: General
F44	5	0.05	International Business Cycles
F50	6	0.06	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F52	3	0.03	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F54	1	0.01	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F55	8	0.09	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	3	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	3	0.03	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F65	1	0.01	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G00	2	0.02	Financial Economics: General
G01	144	1.55	Financial Crises
G13	2	0.02	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G22	1	0.01	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G24	1	0.01	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G32	5	0.05	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
H12	3	0.03	Crisis Management
H40	1	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	1	0.01	Public Goods
H52	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Education
H57	2	0.02	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H68	8	0.09	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H71	2	0.02	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	2	0.02	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	2	0.02	State and Local Borrowing
H75	1	0.01	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H81	3	0.03	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H83	2	0.02	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H87	8	0.09	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I10	3	0.03	Health: General
I11	2	0.02	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	2	0.02	Health Production
I20	1	0.01	Education and Research Institutions: General
I30	7	0.08	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
J08	16	0.17	Labor Economics Policies
J10	1	0.01	Demographic Economics: General
J11	8	0.09	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J20	5	0.05	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J30	4	0.04	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J33	3	0.03	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J48	2	0.02	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J59	1	0.01	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	4	0.04	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	2	0.02	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	2	0.02	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J80	2	0.02	Labor Standards: General
J88	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K00	4	0.04	Law and Economics: General
K22	2	0.02	Business and Securities Law
K23	1	0.01	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K40	2	0.02	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
L10	1	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L11	6	0.06	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L26	3	0.03	Entrepreneurship
L53	3	0.03	Enterprise Policy
L62	4	0.04	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L71	2	0.02	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L74	1	0.01	Construction
L78	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L85	1	0.01	Real Estate Services
L96	2	0.02	Telecommunications
N01	1	0.01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N22	2	0.02	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N32	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N36	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	2	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N66	3	0.03	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N70	3	0.03	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N80	1	0.01	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N94	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
O25	4	0.04	Industrial Policy
O31	1	0.01	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O42	1	0.01	Monetary Growth Models
O43	3	0.03	Institutions and Growth
O50	2	0.02	Economywide Country Studies: General
P10	2	0.02	Capitalist Systems: General
P20	2	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P28	2	0.02	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P36	4	0.04	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	3	0.03	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P40	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: General
P43	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
Q11	1	0.01	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q14	1	0.01	Agricultural Finance
Q17	1	0.01	Agriculture in International Trade
Q58	2	0.02	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R10	1	0.01	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R21	2	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R31	9	0.1	Housing Supply and Markets
R38	2	0.02	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R42	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R53	1	0.01	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
Y10	1	0.01	Data: Tables and Charts
S	462	4.9	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(144), J08(16), D83(10), R31(9), E02(8), F55(8), H68(8), H87(8), J11(8), I30(7), D14(6), E27(6), F50(6), L11(6), F44(5), G32(5), J20(5), F01(4), F10(4), J30(4), J60(4), K00(4), L62(4), O25(4), P36(4), B53(3), C51(3), C54(3), E00(3), F52(3), F60(3), F62(3), H12(3), H81(3), I10(3), J33(3), L26(3), L53(3), N66(3), N70(3), O43(3), P37(3), B52(2), C32(2), C43(2), C83(2), D02(2), E40(2), G00(2), G13(2), H57(2), H71(2), H72(2), H74(2), H83(2), I11(2), I12(2), J48(2), J61(2), J62(2), J80(2), K22(2), K40(2), L71(2), L96(2), N22(2), N47(2), O50(2), P10(2), P20(2), P28(2), Q58(2), R21(2), R38(2), A12(1), A22(1), B54(1), C01(1), C18(1), C31(1), C35(1), C40(1), C52(1), D04(1), D13(1), D44(1), D71(1), D80(1), E69(1), F54(1), F65(1), G22(1), G24(1), H40(1), H41(1), H52(1), H75(1), I20(1), J10(1), J59(1), J88(1), K23(1), L10(1), L74(1), L78(1), L85(1), N01(1), N32(1), N36(1), N80(1), N94(1), O31(1), O42(1), P29(1), P40(1), P43(1), P45(1), Q11(1), Q14(1), Q17(1), R10(1), R42(1), R53(1), Y10(1).

Table E65.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
A22	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
E00	1	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	3
E40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2
F50	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	3	6
F54	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F55	1	0	0	0	1	0	4	2	8
I30	2	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	7
J08	1	4	3	1	0	1	4	2	16
J11	1	0	1	0	0	3	3	0	8
J20	1	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	5
K22	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
L10	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L53	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
L96	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
N01	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P36	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
R31	1	2	1	2	1	2	0	0	9
A12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
D02	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
D14	0	1	0	1	1	2	0	1	6
F01	0	1	0	0	1	1	1	0	4
G32	0	1	0	1	0	0	2	1	5
J59	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J60	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	0	4
L11	0	1	0	1	1	0	0	3	6
L26	0	1	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
N36	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
N66	0	1	0	0	0	2	0	0	3
P37	0	1	1	0	1	0	0	0	3
R10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
R21	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
R42	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B52	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
C43	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
D71	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
D83	0	0	1	1	0	2	0	6	10
E27	0	0	1	0	1	2	2	0	6
F10	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	0	4
G00	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
I10	0	0	1	1	1	0	0	0	3
I12	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
I20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L74	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L78	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
N47	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
N70	0	0	2	1	0	0	0	0	3

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
N80	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O42	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P10	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	2
P40	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
R38	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
C31	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C35	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C51	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	0	3
C83	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
F65	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	12	24	41	52	15	144
H40	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H68	0	0	0	2	3	1	1	1	8
H75	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
I11	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
J30	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	0	4
J62	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
J80	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
J88	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L71	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
P29	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
C01	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C52	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
C54	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
D04	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	1	4	2	1	8
F44	0	0	0	0	1	2	0	2	5
G13	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
H12	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	1	3
H83	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
O25	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	0	4
O31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
O50	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
P20	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
P28	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
P45	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q11	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Q17	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D44	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E69	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
G22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H57	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
H71	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
H72	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
H74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
H81	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H87	0	0	0	0	0	6	2	0	8
J33	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
J61	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
K00	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
K23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L62	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
N22	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Q14	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Y10	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
B53	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
B54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C18	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
D13	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F52	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	3
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	3
G24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H41	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H52	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J48	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
N32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N94	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
P43	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Q58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
R53	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
D80	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
L85	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	17	15	20	16	19	17	17	3	124

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E65.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	A22	CV: Booth, Philip. 2006. "364 Economists and Economics without Prices." In <i>Were 364 Economists All Wrong?</i> , ed. Philip Booth, 88-103. London: Institute of Economic Affairs in association with Profile Books.
2006	E00 N01	Richardson, Gary. 2006. <i>Bank Distress during the Great Depression: The Illiquidity-Insolvency Debate Revisited</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12717. During the contraction from 1929 through 1933, the Federal Reserve System tracked changes in the status of all banks operating in the United States and determined the cause of each bank suspension. This essay analyzes chronological patterns in aggregate series constructed from that data. The analysis demonstrates both illiquidity and insolvency were substantial sources of bank distress. Periods of heightened distress were correlated with periods of increased illiquidity. Contagion via correspondent networks and bank runs propagated the initial banking panics. As the depression deepened and asset values declined, insolvency loomed as the principal threat to depository institutions.
2006	E40	Kehoe, Patrick, and Varadarajan V. Chari. 2006. <i>Modern Macroeconomics in Practice: How Theory is Shaping Policy</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 12476. Theoretical advances in macroeconomics made in the last three decades have had a major influence on macroeconomic policy analysis. Moreover, over the last several decades, the United States and other countries have undertaken a variety of policy changes that are precisely what macroeconomic theory of the last 30 years suggests. The three key developments that have shaped macroeconomic policy analysis are the Lucas critique of policy evaluation due to Robert Lucas, the time inconsistency critique of discretionary policy due to Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott, and the development of quantitative dynamic stochastic general equilibrium models following Finn Kydland and Edward Prescott.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	F50	CV; Islam, Iyanatul. 2006. "Neoliberalism and Post-Saddam Iraq: A Global Perspective." In <i>Beyond the Iraq War: The Promises, Pitfalls and Perils of External Interventionism</i> , ed. Michael Heazle and Iyanatul Islam, 156-81. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	F54	Ferreira, Manuel Ennes. 2006. "Angola: Conflict and Development, 1961-2002." <i>Economics of Peace and Security Journal</i>, 1(1): 25-29. Can a country achieve its development goals or, at least, its economic growth goals when it faces forty years of war? Angola's case serves as a paradigmatic example to answer this question. From 1961 to 1974, Angolans opposed Portuguese colonial rule by violent, revolutionary struggle. But from 1975 (Angola's independence year) to April 2002 (the date of the last cease-fire), a civil war pitted the ruling MPLA party against the main rebel group, UNITA. Macroeconomic performance differed across these two time-periods. The article explores the influence of internal and external economic and political conditions on Angola's development, under circumstances of war, and speculates on Angola's immediate future. The article argues, in particular, that Angola's elites have used the civil war as an excuse behind which to hide atrocious economic policy.
2006	F55	CV; Begg, Iain. 2006. "Is Full Participation in the EMU Likely to Favor or Slow Real Convergence?." In <i>Living Standards and the Wealth of Nations: Successes and Failures in Real Convergence</i> , ed. Leszek Balcerowicz and Stanley Fischer, 365-91. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	I30	CV; Nidhiprabha, Bhanupong. 2006. "The Distributive and Macroeconomic Impact of Liberalization in Thailand." In <i>External Liberalization in Asia, Post-socialist Europe, and Brazil</i> , ed. Lance Taylor, 388-416. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	I30	Amann, Edmund, and Werner Baer. 2006. "Economic Orthodoxy versus Social Development? The Dilemmas Facing Brazil's Labour Government." <i>Oxford Development Studies</i>, 34(2): 219-41. It has often been suggested that the trade-off between equity and efficiency can be overcome by achieving both goals sequentially. This article shows how the government of President Lula has tried to follow this rule, by first emphasizing economic orthodoxy, to be followed by measures to achieve more socio-economic equity. With President Lula's administration in the second half of its mandate, our analysis suggests that such a sequence may be difficult to achieve.
2006	J08	CV; Sabethai, Isaac D. 2006. "Greece: The Long Process of Economic and Institutional Convergence." In <i>Living Standards and the Wealth of Nations: Successes and Failures in Real Convergence</i> , ed. Leszek Balcerowicz and Stanley Fischer, 251-67. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	J11	CV; Azam, Jean-Paul. 2006. "Comment on "Explaining African Economic Growth: The Role of Anti-growth Syndromes," by Augustin Kwasi Fosu and Stephen A. O'Connell." In <i>Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics 2006: Growth and Integration</i> , ed. Francois Bourguignon and Boris Pleskovic, 67-70. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2006	J20	Newman, Katherine S. 2006. <i>Chutes and Ladders: Navigating the Low-Wage Labor Market</i>. New York: Russell Sage Foundation; Cambridge and London: Harvard University Press. Explores whether the poorest workers and families in America benefited from the tight labor markets and good economic times of the late 1990s. Discusses lives in the long run; the best-case scenario; high flyers, low riders, and the "up but not out" club; all in the family; the national picture; streetwise economics; work and welfare in the boom years; dreams deferred--aspirations and obstacles in work and family life; and opening the gates.
2006	K22	Farmer, Karl. 2006. "Germany's Social Market Economy and the New Systems Competition." <i>Journal of Markets and Morality</i>, 9(2): 317-36. World championship in exporting manufactures notwithstanding, weak gross domestic product (GDP) growth and the largest number of unemployed since the 1930s have tarnished the splendor of Germany's once celebrated social market economy (SME). In search of the reasons for their country's present mediocrity, contemporary (ordo-) liberal German economists point to construction defects in the economic constitution that escaped the attention of the founders of the SME. This article reviews the legacy of the father of the SME as well as the liberal critique of the evolution of the SME in postwar Germany under the old systems competition (OSC) between capitalist West and communist East. The liberal white hope, that is the new systems competition (NSC), ensued by European integration and globalization, is presented as a mechanism for overcoming national policy blockades in reforming (labor) market institutions in accordance with the common socioeconomic preferences of all citizens.
2006	L10	Chung, Ching-Yi, and Gary Richardson. 2006. <i>Deposit Insurance and the Composition of Bank Suspensions in Developing Economies: Lessons from the State Deposit Insurance Experiments of the 1920s</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12594. Eight states established deposit insurance systems between 1908 and 1917. All abandoned the systems between 1921 and 1930. Scholars debate the costs and benefits of these policy experiments. New data drawn from the archives of the Federal Reserve Board of Governors demonstrate that deposit insurance influenced the composition of bank suspensions in these states. In typical years, suspensions due to runs fell. Suspensions due to mismanagement rose. During the penultimate year of each system, the bank failure rate rose to an unsustainable height and the system ceased operations.
2006	L53	CV; O'Connell, Thomas, and Diarmaid Smyth. 2006. "Real Convergence within the European Union: The Case of Ireland." In <i>Living Standards and the Wealth of Nations: Successes and Failures in Real Convergence</i> , ed. Leszek Balcerowicz and Stanley Fischer, 285-308. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2006	L96	Klein, Daniel B., and Michael J. Clark. 2006. "A Little More Liberty: What the JEL Omits in Its Account of What the Economic Report of the President Omits: A Comment." <i>Econ Journal Watch</i>, 3(3): 466-83. In September of 2005 the Journal of Economic Literature published a review of that year's Economic Report of the President. They had an opportunity to object to current government interventions, an opportunity to challenge the "impertinence and presumptions" of "kings and ministers [who] pretend to watch over the economy of private people." The ERP itself tepidly proposes a few liberalizations, and regarding those few the JEL authors are sometimes supportive and sometimes dubious. But what is most significant is that the JEL authors do not suggest a single liberalization (outside the few raised by the ERP). There is little trace of the Smithian character. The failing is especially noteworthy because an image of Adam Smith graces the cover of the Journal of Economic Literature.
2006	N01	THE SAME AS E00 Richardson, Gary. 2006. <i>Bank Distress during the Great Depression: The Illiquidity-Insolvency Debate Revisited</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 12717.
2006	P36	CV; Oblath, Gabor. 2006. "Opening Up the Hungarian Economy: Conditions and Consequences of Liberalizing Trade and Capital Flows in Hungary." In <i>External Liberalization in Asia, Post-socialist Europe, and Brazil</i> , ed. Lance Taylor, 101-38. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	P36	CV; Li, Shantong. 2006. "External Liberalization, Growth, and Distribution in China." In <i>External Liberalization in Asia, Post-socialist Europe, and Brazil</i> , ed. Lance Taylor, 65-100. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	P36	CV: Podkaminer, Leon. 2006. "External Liberalization, Growth, and Distribution: The Polish Experience." In <i>External Liberalization in Asia, Post-socialist Europe, and Brazil</i> , ed. Lance Taylor, 311-45. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	P36	CV: Vorobyov, Alexander Yu., and Stanislav V. Zhukov. 2006. "The Russian Way of Adjustment: Mechanisms of Economic Growth in 1999-2001 and Patterns of Poverty and Income Distribution." In <i>External Liberalization in Asia, Post-socialist Europe, and Brazil</i> , ed. Lance Taylor, 346-67. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2006	R31	CV: Hutchison, Michael M., Takatoshi Ito, and Frank Westermann. 2006. "The Great Japanese Stagnation: Lessons for Industrial Countries." In <i>Japan's Great Stagnation: Financial and Monetary Policy Lessons for Advanced Economies</i> , ed. Michael M. Hutchison and Frank Westermann, 1-32. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2007		
2007	A12 D02 L26	Brownlow, Graham, and Chris Batstone. 2007. "Institutions, Entrepreneurship and Economic Performance: Reinterpreting Rogernomics." <i>Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics</i> , 18(2-3): 149-76. Entrepreneurship has been a neglected issue in the teaching and research of mainstream economics. Baumol has likened entrepreneurship to a spectre that haunts the mainstream. He provides a model of entrepreneurship that draws on a variety of sources and which suggests that entrepreneurship, depending on the underlying incentives, can affect an economy for good or ill. This framework is applied to the long-run economic development of New Zealand and is used to explain why the free market reforms initiated in response to financial crisis in 1984, did not lead to sustained economic improvement in the manner consistent with that of Ireland's 'Celtic tiger'. It is suggested that New Zealand, because of the unique features of its historical experience, has inherited institutions that tend to reward unproductive and destructive entrepreneurship. It is shown empirically that the free market reforms did little to reverse this situation. Some policy conclusions for New Zealand are derived based on Baumol's model and the Irish experience. Baumol's model, with its important role for history and politics, provides an important framework for interdisciplinary economists seeking to study economic performance.
2007	D14	CV: Montgomerie, Johnna. 2007. "The Logic of Neo-liberalism and the Political Economy of Consumer Debt-Led Growth." In <i>Neo-liberalism, State Power and Global Governance</i> , ed. Simon Lee and Stephen McBride, 157-72. Dordrecht: Springer.
2007	F01	2007. "Quarterly Report on the Spanish Economy." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i> , 0(0): 29-90.
2007	G32	Karademir, Bahattin, and Ali Danisman. 2007. "Business Groups and Media in Turkey: A Co-evolutionary Perspective to Their Interrelationships." <i>Problems and Perspectives in Management</i> , 5(3): 44-57. Based on the co-evolutionary perspective, the study examines the changing nature of interrelationships of business groups and media in an emerging economy, Turkey, over two institutionally and economically different time periods from 1960 to 2005. According to the co-evolutionary perspective, patterns of relationships between business groups and media exhibit a dynamic nature, taking form depending on their interactions with institutional and macro-economic contexts. For a better understanding of this view, we do a description analysis of the interrelationships between business groups and media in the Turkish context, from a co-evolutionary perspective. It appears that coevolutionary dynamics led to substantial changes in patterns of the interrelationships of business groups and media along with the transformation from the planned period to the liberalization period in the Turkish context. For instance, through the changes in institutional and economic contexts, as well as organizational attributes from the planned period to liberalization period, higher level of media ownership by business groups and higher involvement of business groups in governance mechanisms of the media companies unfolded. The implications of the study for both theory and practice are discussed.
2007	J59	Carlin, Wendy, and David Soskice. 2007. <i>Reforms, Macroeconomic Policy and Economic Performance in Germany</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 6415. The conventional diagnosis of Germany's poor economic performance focuses on supply-side weaknesses and the need for more vigorous reforms to make low-skill labour markets more flexible. We question this on both theoretical and empirical grounds. In an extended version of a New Keynesian model shifts in aggregate demand can move the economy along a range of constant-inflation medium-run unemployment equilibria. The evolution of the real exchange rate and the external balance help to identify whether aggregate supply or aggregate demand shifts have been dominant in accounting for changes in unemployment. We provide some prima facie evidence for Germany and the UK that aggregate demand factors have played an important role in sustaining growth in the UK and weakening it in Germany over the medium run. We show that Germany has a relatively strong record in implementing OECD recommended reforms but the expected employment effects in low-skill service sectors appear disappointing and poverty has increased. By contrast, it is in high productivity sectors including services that the German economy has performed well, especially in exports. Here labour markets are not flexible in the conventional sense: codetermination, vocational training, and coordinated wage bargaining are important. We pursue the implications of these claims for the design and political economy of reforms in Germany.
2007	J60 R10	Coutts, Ken, Andrew Glyn, and Bob Rowthorn. 2007. <i>Structural Change under New Labour</i> . Faculty of Economics (formerly DAE), University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics. The paper examines specific features of structural change in the UK since 1997, contrasting the decline in industrial jobs with the rise in a variety of service jobs. It examines the proximate causes of structural change, in particular whether the chronically slow growth of manufacturing output in the 1980s has persisted. The implications of this structural change are considered, particularly the effects on the balance of payments and regional employment patterns. The paper suggests that the main impact of government policies on regional employment may have been through the direct and multiplier effects of public expenditure.
2007	L11	Ozmucur, Suleyman. 2007. "Liberalization and Concentration: Case of Turkey." <i>Quarterly Review of Economics and Finance</i> , 46(5): 762-77. The paper attempts to evaluate the liberalization program in terms of its degree of success in achieving competition. The analysis is limited to sellers' concentration ratio in manufacturing. There is a decline in concentration ratio in manufacturing following liberalization measures taken during the post-1980 period. Considering the degree of the success in such targets as low and stable inflation, and high and sustainable growth, the modest decrease in the concentration ratio appears to be a real success. This decrease looks even better if one considers resources devoted to various targets in the economy.
2007	L26	THE SAME AS A12 Brownlow, Graham, and Chris Batstone. 2007. "Institutions, Entrepreneurship and Economic Performance: Reinterpreting Rogernomics." <i>Journal of Interdisciplinary Economics</i> , 18(2-3): 149-76.
2007	N36 N66	CV: Moreno-Brid, Juan Carlos, and Jaime Ros. 2007. "Mexico's Market Reforms in Historical Perspective." In <i>Ideas, Policies and Economic Development in the Americas</i> , ed. Esteban Perez Caldentey and Matias Vernengo, 123-56. Routledge Studies in Development Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	P37	Muller, Hannes. 2007. "Pourquoi la Russie n'a-t-elle pas suivi la voie polonaise? Quelques leçons pour les économistes. (Why Did Russia Fail to Follow Poland? Some Lessons for Economists. With English summary.)." <i>Revue d'Etudes Comparatives Est-Ouest</i> , 38(2): 143-66. The differences between the Polish and the Russian transitions during the 1990s are reviewed in light of the economic theories applied to the reform process. Special attention is placed on how the historical and political background of reforms shaped this process. Theoretical explanations have failed to describe how political and institutional complementarities shape policy options. Conclusions are drawn for economic research. In particular, arranging countries according to the pace of reforms--shock therapy or gradualism--does not help us understand the transition experience.
2007	R10	THE SAME AS J60 Coutts, Ken, Andrew Glyn, and Bob Rowthorn. 2007. <i>Structural Change under New Labour</i> . Faculty of Economics (formerly DAE), University of Cambridge, Cambridge Working Papers in Economics.
2007	R21	Bellod Redondo, Jose Francisco. 2007. "Crecimiento y especulación inmobiliaria en la economía española. (With English summary.)." <i>Principios: Estudios de Economía Política</i> , 0(8): 59-82. In this paper we analyze the Spanish economic growth path in late nineties. An important speculative component dominates the economic activity during this period. Housing prices and housing activity show an exploding path that contributes to expand rent and employment faster than other eurozone's countries. We find that near 30% of housing demand is due to speculative demand. We also analyze risks associated to this growth model.
2007	R42	Pereira, Alfredo M., and Jorge M. Andraz. 2007. "Public Investment in Transportation Infrastructures and Industry Performance in Portugal." <i>Journal of Economic Development</i> , 32(1): 1-20. The objective of this paper is to evaluate the effects at the industry level of public investment in transportation infrastructures in Portugal. The empirical results are based on VAR/ECM models for the Portuguese economy and for eighteen industries covering the whole spectrum of economic activity in the country. These models consider private-sector output, employment and investment as well as public investment. Empirical results at the aggregate level indicate that public investment has a positive effect on both private inputs as well as on private output and that it affects labor productivity positively. These aggregate results, however, hide a wide variety of industry-level effects. In absolute terms, the industries that benefit the most from public investment are construction, trade, transportation, Finance, real estate, and services. In turn, relative to their size, the industries that benefit the most are mining, non-metal products, metal products, construction, restaurants, transportation, and finance, and, therefore, public investment tends to shift the industry mix toward these industries. Accordingly, our empirical results suggest that although public investment has been a powerful instrument to enhance the long-term economic performance in Portugal it does so in a way that is rather unbalanced across industries.
2008		
2008	B52 P10	CV: Whalen, Charles J. 2008. "Post-Keynesian Institutionalism and the Anxious Society." In <i>Alternative Institutional Structures: Evolution and Impact</i> , ed. Sandra S. Batie and Nicholas Mercurio, 273-99. Economics of Legal Relationships series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2008	C43	CV: Dalle Nogare, Chiara, and Matilde Vassalli. 2008. "Pressure on Bank of Italy: Evidence Using a Taylor Rule." In <i>Italian Institutional Reforms: A Public Choice Perspective</i> , ed. Fabio Padovano and Roberto Ricciuti, 1-20. New York: Springer.
2008	D71	CV: Cavallari, Lilia. 2008. "Are the Income Policy Agreements of 1992-93 in Italy Still Valid? Towards a Theory for the Optimal Design of the "Social Pact" in the European Monetary Union." In <i>Italian Institutional Reforms: A Public Choice Perspective</i> , ed. Fabio Padovano and Roberto Ricciuti, 51-76. New York: Springer.
2008	D83	Collard, Fabrice, and Harris Dellas. 2008. "Monetary Policy and Inflation in the 70s." <i>Journal of Money, Credit, and Banking</i> , 40(8): 1765-81. An influential paper by Clarida, Gali, and Gertler (2000) has attributed the great inflation of the 1970s to the violation of the Taylor principle in the conduct of U.S. monetary policy (weak, indeterminacy inducing response to expected inflation). We evaluate this thesis in the context of a standard New Keynesian model against a version of the model that incorporates incomplete information learning about the true state of the economy. The likelihood-based estimation of the model overwhelmingly favors the specification with indeterminacy over the alternatives with determinacy, independent of the presence and size of misperceptions.
2008	E27	Soto, Raimundo. 2008. <i>Dollarization, Economic Growth, and Employment</i> . Instituto de Economía, Pontificia Universidad Católica de Chile. Documentos de Trabajo: 338. Dollarization brought economic stability to Ecuador and higher economic growth. The labor market has not reacted accordingly and unemployment rates remain stubbornly around 10%. I use a simple econometric model of the labor market to disentangle the impact on employment of GDP growth, real wages, the cost of capital, and the real exchange rate. I found two opposing effects at work. On one hand, vigorous economic growth has led to a substantial expansion of labor demand (scale effect). On the other hand, changes in relative factor prices brought about by the dollarization process have played against employment creation (substitution effects): real minimum wages have increased while at the same time the real price of imported intermediate goods and the cost of capital have declined steadily. Together, these price changes indicate that labor is becoming a more expensive factor of production and, thus, signal for substituting labor away.
2008	F10 N70	Estevadeordal, Antoni, and Alan M. Taylor. 2008. <i>Is the Washington Consensus Dead? Growth, Openness, and the Great Liberalization, 1970s-2000s</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 14264. According to the Washington Consensus, developing countries? growth would benefit from a reduction in tariffs and other barriers to trade. But a backlash against this view now suggests that trade policies have little or no impact on growth. If "getting policies right" is wrong or infeasible, this leaves only the more tenuous objective of "getting institutions right" (Easterly 2005, Rodrik 2006). However, the empirical basis for judging recent trade reforms is weak. Econometrics are mostly ad hoc; results are typically not judged against models; trade policies are poorly measured (or not measured at all, as when trade volumes are spuriously used); and the most influential studies in the literature are based on pre-1990 experience (which predates the "Great Liberalization" in developing countries which followed the GATT Uruguay Round). We address all of these concerns--by using a model-based analysis which highlights tariffs on capital and intermediate goods; by compiling new disaggregated tariff measures to empirically test the model; and by employing a treatment-and-control empirical analysis of pre-versus post-1990 performance of liberalizing and nonliberalizing countries. We find evidence that a specific treatment, liberalizing tariffs on imported capital and intermediate goods, did lead to faster GDP growth, and by a margin consistent with theory (about 1 percentage point per annum). Endogeneity problems are considered and other observations are consistent with the proposed mechanism: changes to other tariffs, e.g. on consumption goods, though collinear with general tariffs reforms, are more weakly correlated with growth outcomes; and the treatment and control groups display different behavior of investment prices and quantities, and capital flows.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	G00	CV: Fisher, Jim. 2008. "Rescuing the Global Financial System: The Failure of American Leadership." In <i>The Finance Crisis and Rescue: What Went Wrong? Why? What Lessons Can Be Learned?</i> , ed. Rotman School of Management, 3-15. Toronto and Buffalo: University of Toronto Press.
2008	G00	CV: Khor, Martin. 2008. "The Malaysian Experience in Financial-Economic Crisis Management: An Alternative to the IMF-Style Approach." In <i>Capital Market Liberalization and Development</i> , ed. Jose Antonio Ocampo and Joseph E. Stiglitz, 205-29. Initiative for Policy Dialogue Series. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2008	I10 I20	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2008. <i>OECD Economic Surveys: Germany 2008</i> , Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Reviews the economic situation and policies of Germany. Provides a table on the basic statistics of Germany, including information on the land, people, production, government, foreign trade, and currency. Discusses sustaining higher economic growth; preserving past achievements in fiscal policy and making the tax system more efficient; maintaining the reform drive to make labor market improvements more lasting; improving education outcomes; reaping the benefits of stronger competition in network industries; and moving toward more sustainable health care financing.
2008	I12 I10	O Grada, Cormac. 2008. "Best of Times? The Social Impact of the Celtic Tiger: Review Symposium." <i>Economic and Social Review</i> , 39(2): 158-62.
2008	L74 L78 R38	Trojaneck, Maria. 2008. "The Conditions of Dwellings Market under Transition--A Case of Poland." <i>Journal of International Studies</i> , 1(1): 144-53. Dwelling market policy that ran in Poland from the beginning of the 1990s, based on the dominant role of government financing has lead to the below mentioned results: significant lack of available dwellings; poor quality of supply linked with its decapitalization; low hire rates which didn't cover maintenance of dwellings' resources; and hire rates were government regulated, so they didn't cover cost of living. This policy turned out to be ineffective. The market changes implemented in the economy were applied also to the dwellings sector--they became a market good instead of a social privilege, which was subject to all rules of buying, selling, pricing, and financing like all market goods. This resulted in the need for changes aimed at: improvement of low cost, long term credit availability and the design of government aid for low income citizens in order to help them solve accommodation problems. Some legal regulations aimed at solving this problem were implemented starting in 1994, however the long-run plan of dwellings policy was not designed. The paper contains diagnosis of the dwellings market in Poland under transition and an attempt to identify its development factors.
2008	N47	CV: Mwase, Nkunde, and Benno J. Ndulu. 2008. "Tanzania: Explaining Four Decades of Episodic Growth." In <i>The Political Economy of Economic Growth in Africa, 1960-2000. Volume 2</i> , ed. Benno J. Ndulu, 426-70. Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press.
2008	N70	THE SAME AS F10 Esteveordal, Antoni, and Alan M. Taylor. 2008. <i>Is the Washington Consensus Dead? Growth, Openness, and the Great Liberalization, 1970s-2000s</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 14264.
2008	N80	CV: Boutillier, Sophie. 2008. "Finance, State and Entrepreneurship in the Contemporary Economy." In <i>Powerful Finance and Innovation Trends in a High-Risk Economy</i> , ed. Blandine Laperche and Dimitri Uzunidis, 66-87. Houndmills, U.K. and New York: Palgrave Macmillan.
2008	O42	Bank of Spain. 2008. "The Spanish Economy." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i> , 0(0): 41-61.
2008	P10	THE SAME AS B52 CV: Whalen, Charles J. 2008. "Post-Keynesian Institutionalism and the Anxious Society."
2008	P40	Jameson, Ken. 2008. <i>The Indigenous Movement and the Economic Trajectory of Ecuador</i> . University of Utah, Department of Economics, Working Paper Series, Department of Economics, University of Utah. On many measures, the indigenous movement in Ecuador has been the most successful in Latin America. This is particularly the case in political terms where they were key players until leaving the Gutierrez cabinet. Their influence on the direction of economic policy has been minimal, however, and the rapid economic changes undertaken by the Correa administration since 2007 may marginalize them further. This paper examines Ecuador's checkered economic performance in the Washington Consensus period and the notable changes undertaken by Pres. Correa. These changes are then set in the context of the economic programs of the indigenous movement, specifically of CONAIE (Confederacion de Nacionalidades Indigenas del Ecuador). This allows us to isolate several significant areas of overlap where the interests of the indigenous movement and of the Correa administration coincide and where collaboration on economic policy may be feasible.
2008	R38	THE SAME AS L74 Trojaneck, Maria. 2008. "The Conditions of Dwellings Market under Transition--A Case of Poland." <i>Journal of International Studies</i> , 1(1): 144-53.
2009		
2009	C31 C35 C83	Conflitti, Cristina. 2009. <i>Opinion Surveys on the Euro: a Multilevel Multinomial Logistic Analysis</i> . Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Ecares, ECARES Working Papers: 2009_015. The main contribution of the paper is to identify the socio economic characteristics that affect the perception of the euro across the original 12 Euro Area countries by specifying and estimating a multilevel multinomial model for polytomous data. The analysis is based on the Flash Eurobarometer dataset that contains cross-country data augmented speci?c country macroeconomic and political series. The use of the multilevel multinomial logistic regression allows to estimate the model considering individuals features and countries characteristics in a single analysis with two-level structure. This structure takes into account dependence between individuals within the same country given a certain component of unobserved heterogeneity between countries. The attitudes towards the euro vary across individuals and across countries and are driven by personal considerations based on the bene?ts and costs of using a single currency within a common area. Individual features, as a high level of education and living in a metropolitan area, have a positive impact towards the perception of the euro, since people having these characteristics can bene?t more from new markets opportunities created by the common area. Moreover, a positive country economic context (low in?ation and high growth) can in?uence people attitudes.
2009	C51	Mountford, Andrew, and Harald Uhlig. 2009. "What Are the Effects of Fiscal Policy Shocks?" <i>Journal of Applied Econometrics</i> , 24(6): 960-92. We propose and apply a new approach for analyzing the effects of fiscal policy using vector autoregressions. Specifically, we use sign restrictions to identify a government revenue shock as well as a government spending shock, while controlling for a generic business cycle shock and a monetary policy shock. We explicitly allow for the possibility of announcement effects, i.e., that a current fiscal policy shock changes fiscal policy variables in the future, but not at present. We construct the impulse responses to three linear combinations of these fiscal shocks, corresponding to the three scenarios of deficit-spending,

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		deficit-financed tax cuts and a balanced budget spending expansion. We apply the method to US quarterly data from 1955 to 2000. We find that deficit-financed tax cuts work best among these three scenarios to improve GDP, with a maximal present value multiplier of five dollars of total additional GDP per each dollar of the total cut in government revenue 5 years after the shock.
2009	C83	Sahm, Claudia R., Matthew D. Shapiro, and Joel B. Slemrod. 2009. <i>Household Response to the 2008 Tax Rebate: Survey Evidence and Aggregate Implications</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15421. Only about one-fifth of respondents in the Reuters/University of Michigan survey report that the 2008 tax rebates led them to mostly increase spending, while over half said it would lead them to mostly pay off debt. Of those in the mostly-spend category, the response was swift, with over 80 percent reporting increasing their spending within three months of receiving their rebate. Older households, households with higher wealth and higher income, and those expecting future income growth were generally more likely to spend the rebates. A review of other surveys confirms the general pattern of results and suggests that small changes in survey design do not have a major effect on the distribution of responses. The distribution of survey answers corresponds to an aggregate MPC after one year of about one-third. The paper combines this survey-based estimate of the MPC and the survey-based estimate of the timing of spending to show that the rebates help explain the aggregate movements in saving, spending, and debt in 2008. Because the rebate was large and distributed over a short period, it had a non-trivial effect on total spending in the second and third quarters of 2008. Nonetheless, the results imply that the rebates provided only a modest stimulus to spending per dollar of rebate.
2009	C83	THE SAME AS C31 Conflitti, Cristina. 2009. <i>Opinion Surveys on the Euro: a Multilevel Multinomial Logistic Analysis</i>. Universite Libre de Bruxelles, Ecares, ECARES Working Papers: 2009_015.
2009	F65 G01	CV; Lee, Kang-Kook. 2009. "From Capital Controls and Miraculous Growth to Financial Globalization and the Financial Crisis in Korea." In <i>Heterodox Macroeconomics: Keynes, Marx and Globalization</i> , ed. Jonathan P. Goldstein and Michael G. Hillard, 211-24. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2009	G01	Schreiner, Josef, and Claudia Zauchinger. 2009. "Developments in Selected Central, Eastern and Southeastern European Countries." <i>Focus on European Economic Integration</i>, 0(0): 6-53.
2009	G01	CV; Mason, Joseph R. 2009. "Regulating for Financial System Development, Financial Institutions Stability, and Financial Innovation." In <i>Financial Market Regulation in the Wake of Financial Crises: The Historical Experience: Workshops and Conferences</i> , ed. Alfredo Gigliobianco and Gianni Toniolo, 225-40. Rome: Bank of Italy.
2009	G01	CV; Vastrup, Claus. 2009. "How Did Denmark Avoid a Banking Crisis?." In <i>The Great Financial Crisis in Finland and Sweden: The Nordic Experience of Financial Liberalization</i> , ed. Lars Jonung, Jaakko Kiander and Pentti Vartia, 245-64. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	G01	CV; Jonung, Lars, Jaakko Kiander, and Pentti Vartia. 2009. "The Great Financial Crisis in Finland and Sweden: The Dynamics of Boom, Bust and Recovery, 1985-2000." In <i>The Great Financial Crisis in Finland and Sweden: The Nordic Experience of Financial Liberalization</i> , ed. Lars Jonung, Jaakko Kiander and Pentti Vartia, 19-70. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	G01	CV; Kokko, Ari, and Kenji Suzuki. 2009. "The Nordic and Asian Crises: Common Causes, Different Outcomes." In <i>The Great Financial Crisis in Finland and Sweden: The Nordic Experience of Financial Liberalization</i> , ed. Lars Jonung, Jaakko Kiander and Pentti Vartia, 265-98. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	G01	CV; Eisenbeis, Robert A. 2009. "Financial Turmoil and Central Bank Responses in the United States, United Kingdom, European Union, and Japan." In <i>Prudent Lending Restored: Securitization after the Mortgage Meltdown</i> , ed. Yasuyuki Fuchita, Richard J. Herring and Robert E. Litan, 11-77. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; Tokyo: Nomura Institute of Capital Markets Research.
2009	G01	Capriolo, Gonzalo C. 2009. "Financna kriza, gospodarska upocasnitev in dosledni odziv ekonomskih politik. (Financial Crisis, Economic Slowdown and Consistent Policy Response. With English summary.)" <i>Bancni Vestnik</i>, 58(3): 39-47. The article provides a framework for assessing the appropriateness and effectiveness of alternative policy responses to the slowdown taking into account specific conditions of the Slovenian economy. Evidence regarding the relative strength of alternative policy measures is reviewed and principles for contributing to their effectiveness are derived. The framework assesses alternative policy options and as such specific policies are endorsed. Accordingly, two policy options are suggested: resorting to fiscal stabilizers or/and to discretionary intervention in terms of government expenditure in projects financed with EU funds allocated to Slovenia. The success of whatever option depends primarily of pursuing a coordinated response at the level of the euro area and EU.
2009	G01	CV; Jonung, Lars. 2009. "Twelve Lessons from the Nordic Experience of Financial Liberalization." In <i>The Great Financial Crisis in Finland and Sweden: The Nordic Experience of Financial Liberalization</i> , ed. Lars Jonung, Jaakko Kiander and Pentti Vartia, 301-24. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2009	G01	CV; Fullwiler, Scott T. 2009. "The Social Fabric Matrix Approach to Central Bank Operations: An Application to the Federal Reserve and the Recent Financial Crisis." In <i>Institutional Analysis and Praxis: The Social Fabric Matrix Approach</i> , ed. Tara Natarajan, Wolfram Elsner and Scott T. Fullwiler, 123-69. New York and London: Springer.
2009	G01	Bank of Spain. 2009. "Quarterly Report on the Spanish Economy: The External Environment of the Euro Area." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i>, 0(0): 31-37.
2009	G01	CV; Mayer, Thomas. 2009. "Market View." In <i>The Euro at Ten: The Next Global Currency?</i> , ed. Jean Pisani-Ferry and Adam S. Posen, 165-79. Washington, D.C.: Peterson Institute for International Economics; Brussels: Bruegel.
2009	H40 P29	Hermelink, Ursula, and Claudia Trentini. 2009. <i>Gender-sensitive Economic Policies in the UNECE Region in the Context of the Economic and Financial Crisis</i>. UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2009_3. Gender equality is a basic human right and is as such a part of the social policy framework. At the same time, it is a multi-faceted concept with its cultural, social, legal, political and economic dimensions and interrelations. The prevalent practice in most countries illustrates that traditionally, macroeconomics and gender equality have been considered as two distinct policy areas that are independently shaped and carried out by different authorities. However, this approach fails to acknowledge the numerous interlinkages between both areas. Indeed, it is in the interest of both gender equality advocates and economic policymakers to closely cooperate. On the one hand, economic policies have an effect on gender equality through their potential to rebalance economic opportunities for both men and women and by influencing the incentive structure of economic agents; on the other hand, gender equality has an impact on the economy, for example through changes in labour force participation and the full use of human capital. This paper presents the interplay between these two policy areas highlighting mechanisms through which they influence each other, both under a structural--or long-term--perspective and in the context of the current economic crisis. The concluding recommendations are primarily directed to national decision-makers

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		but also to international organizations, particularly financial institutions which influence national decision-making in the economic field.
2009	H68	CV: Chote, Robert, Carl Emmerson, and Gemma Tetlow. 2009. "The Public Finances under Labour." In <i>The IFS Green Budget: January 2009</i> , ed. Robert Chote, Carl Emmerson, David Miles and Jonathan Shaw, 8-34. London: Institute for Fiscal Studies in collaboration with Morgan Stanley.
2009	H68 I11	Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2009. <i>Taming the Deficit: Saving Our Children from Themselves</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Many proponents of conservative fiscal policies talk of the budget deficit as being a matter of intergenerational equality. However, this paper shows the younger generations (and those yet to be born) will contribute more to the deficit than older generations. This analysis uses data from the CBO Long-Term Budget Outlook and the authors' calculations to show that the driving force behind the deficit is our broken health care system and that this should be the focus of the debate.
2009	H75 J30 J62	van den Berg, Gerard J., and Johan Vikstrom. 2009. <i>Monitoring Job Offer Decisions, Punishments, Exit to Work, and Job Quality</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7460 Unemployment insurance systems include monitoring of unemployed workers and punitive sanctions if job search requirements are violated. We analyze the effect of sanctions on the ensuing job quality, notably on wage rates and hours worked, and we examine how often a sanction leads to a lower occupational level. The data cover the Swedish population over 1999-2004. We estimate duration models dealing with selection on unobservables. We use weighted exogenous sampling maximum likelihood to deal with the fact the data register is large whereas observed punishments are rare. We also develop a theoretical job search model with monitoring of job offer rejection vis-a-vis monitoring of job search effort. The observation window includes a policy change in which the punishment severity was reduced. We find that the hourly wage and the number of hours are on average lower after a sanction, and that individuals move more often to a lower occupational level, incurring human capital losses. Monitoring offer rejections is less effective than monitoring search effort.
2009	I11	THE SAME AS H68 Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2009. <i>Taming the Deficit: Saving Our Children from Themselves</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs.
2009	J30	Baker, Dean, and John Schmitt. 2009. <i>The \$1 Trillion Wage Deficit</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The strong rise in the U.S. stock market since the spring and the return to positive economic growth in the third quarter of this year have created a consensus among economists that the Great Recession is very likely over. Unfortunately, the end of the official recession will have little visible impact on U.S. labor markets until almost 2012. Within that time, this paper estimates that U.S. workers will have lost over \$1 trillion in wages and salaries, \$150 billion more than the 10-year costs of proposed health care reform legislation.
2009	J30	THE SAME AS H75 van den Berg, Gerard J., and Johan Vikstrom. 2009. <i>Monitoring Job Offer Decisions, Punishments, Exit to Work, and Job Quality</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7460.
2009	J62	THE SAME AS H75 van den Berg, Gerard J., and Johan Vikstrom
2009	J80 J88	Schmitt, John. 2009. <i>Inequality as Policy: The United States Since 1979</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Since the end of the 1970s, the United States has seen a dramatic increase in economic inequality. While the United States has long been among the most unequal of the world's rich economies, the economic and social upheaval that began in the 1970s was a striking departure from the movement toward greater equality that began in the Great Depression, continued through World War II, and was a central feature of the first 30 years of the postwar period. This is not due to chance circumstances but is the direct result of a set of policies designed first and foremost to increase inequality.
2009	L71	CV: Puente, Jose Manuel, Abelardo Daza, German Rios, and Alesia Rodriguez. 2009. "Oil Wealth, the Changing Political Structure, and the Budget Process: The Case of Venezuela." In <i>Who Decides the Budget? A Political Economy Analysis of the Budget Process in Latin America</i> , ed. Mark Hallerberg, Carlos Scartascini and Ernesto Stein, 257-93. Washington, D.C.: Inter-American Development Bank; Cambridge: Harvard University, David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies; distributed by Harvard University Press.
2009	P29	THE SAME AS H40 Hermelink, Ursula, and Claudia Trentini. 2009. <i>Gender-sensitive Economic Policies in the UNECE Region in the Context of the Economic and Financial Crisis</i>. UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2009_3
2010		
2010	C01 C40	Ali Abbas, S. M., Jacques Bouhga-Hagbe, Antonio Fatas, Paolo Mauro, and Ricardo C. Velloso. 2010. <i>Fiscal Policy and the Current Account</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7859. This paper examines the relationship between fiscal policy and the current account, drawing on a larger country sample than in previous studies and using panel regressions, vector auto-regressions, and an analysis of large fiscal and external adjustments. On average, a strengthening in the fiscal balance by 1 percentage point of GDP is associated with a current account improvement of 0.2-0.3 percentage point of GDP. This association is as strong in emerging and low-income countries as it is in advanced economies; and significantly higher when output is above potential.
2010	C52	Rondina, Francesca. 2010. <i>The role of model uncertainty and learning in the U.S. postwar policy response to oil prices</i>. Unitat de Fonaments de l'Anàlisi Econòmica (UAB) and Institut d'Anàlisi Econòmica (CSIC), UFAE and IAE Working Papers. This paper studies optimal monetary policy in a framework that explicitly accounts for policymakers' uncertainty about the channels of transmission of oil prices into the economy. More specifically, I examine the robust response to the real price of oil that US monetary authorities would have been recommended to implement in the period 1970-2009; had they used the approach proposed by Cogley and Sargent (2005b) to incorporate model uncertainty and learning into policy decisions. In this context, I investigate the extent to which regulator' changing beliefs over different models of the economy play a role in the policy selection process. The main conclusion of this work is that, in the specific environment under analysis, one of the underlying models dominates the optimal interest rate response to oil prices. This result persists even when alternative assumptions on the model's priors change the pattern of the relative posterior probabilities, and can thus be attributed to the presence of model uncertainty itself.
2010	C54	Mehrhoff, Jens. 2010. "Ajuste estacional en tiempos de cambios económicos fuertes. (Seasonal Adjustment in Times of Strong Economic Changes. With English summary.)" <i>Ensayos Económicos</i>, 0(59): 7-23. The present paper refers to the ESS Guidelines on Seasonal Adjustment and gives an example of how to use them in times of crisis. Taking as a basis the example of Argentine currency in circulation, a comparison is made between revisions from readjusting data every time a new figure is released (partial concurrent adjustment--with and without outlier modeling) and adjusting data with forecast seasonal/calendar factors (controlled

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		current adjustment). Unlike the recent financial and economic crisis, this example comprises sufficient data to explore the crisis from an ex post view. If strong economic changes are treated adequately, i.e., either by introducing outlier variables or using forecast seasonal/calendar factors, revisions can be kept low, and both methods will give similar results. By contrast, if outliers are not specified, it will be wrongly assumed that the effects of the crisis (partially) recur year after year. This would limit the quality of the estimates of seasonal and calendar factors and result in probably misleading outcomes of the partial concurrent adjustment approach. As the conditions for seasonality remain valid during the crisis, seasonal adjustment is justified in order to facilitate the uncovering of "news" in economic developments during this period.
2010	D04	CV: Nickson, Andrew. 2010. "Political Economy of Policymaking in Paraguay." In <i>Losing Ground in the Employment Challenge: The Case of Paraguay</i> . Albert Berry, 265-94. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2010	E02	Giannone, Domenico, Michele Lenza, and Lucrezia Reichlin. 2010. Market freedom and the global recession. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7884. In this study we find that the set of policies that favor liberalization in credit markets (regulatory quality) are negatively correlated with countries' resilience to the recent recession as measured by output growth in 2008 and 2009.
2010	F44	Patil-Dake, Jayashree, and Swati Mathur. 2010. "India's International Trade during Global Recession." <i>International Journal of Research in Commerce and Management</i>, 1(8): 83-87. Due to the globalization national and local business cannot be unaffected by the global business environment these days. The global recession spread across developed economies in first nine months in 2008-09 and then it started to affect a number of developing economies. It is often said that when the US sneezes the rest of the world catches a cold. The US economy has been deeply affected by the extreme volatility in the energy, food, and commodity prices. India's engagement with the global economy became deeper from the 1990s and interdependence of international trade makes it inevitable to impact the trading partners all over the world. The recent global recession also had a huge impact on Indian industries as well. The present paper attempts to analyze the growth trends of international trade of India especially the import and export trade in the lights of the global recession.
2010	G13	Stern, Robert M. 2010. Trade in Financial Services--Has the IMF Been Involved Constructively?. Research Seminar in International Economics, University of Michigan, Working Papers: 613. This paper considers the key policy issues related to liberalization of trade in financial services that the IMF should be concerned with, and the role the IMF has played in advising on policies related to trade in financial services in its bilateral and multilateral surveillance and conditionality attached to lending programs. IMF staff were generally aware of the literature and country experiences showing the benefits of financial liberalization. But Fund advice in support of liberalization can be best interpreted to be in support of country unilateral policy actions and the dynamics of the WTO accession process.
2010	H12	Singh, Sumanjeet. 2010. "Global Financial Crisis and Indian Economy: A Journey from Recession to Recovery." <i>Journal of International Economic Studies</i>, 0(24): 155-84. The effects of the global financial crisis have been more severe than initially forecast. By virtue of globalization, the moment of financial crisis hit the real economy and became a global economic crisis; it was rapidly transmitted to many developing countries. The crisis emerged in India at the time when the Indian economy was already preoccupied with the adverse effects of inflationary pressures and depreciation of currency. The crisis confronted India with daunting macroeconomic challenges like a contraction in trade, a net outflow of foreign capital, fall in stock market, a large reduction in foreign reserves, slowdown in domestic demand, slowdown in exports, sudden fall in growth rate and rise in unemployment. The government of India has been highly proactive in managing this ongoing crisis with a slew of monetary and fiscal measures to stabilize the financial sector, ensure adequate liquidity and stimulate domestic demand. As a result of this combining with many several structural factors that have come to India's aid, India's economic slowdown unexpectedly eased in the first quarter of 2009. The present paper makes an attempt to assess the impact of global financial crisis on the Indian economy and discuss the various policy measures taken by government of India to reduce the intensity of impacts. The paper also highlights recovery of Indian economy from crisis and in the end of paper concluding remarks are given towards.
2010	H83	CV: Nickson, Andrew. 2010. "Political Economy of Policymaking in Paraguay." In <i>Losing Ground in the Employment Challenge: The Case of Paraguay</i> . Albert Berry, 265-94. New Brunswick, N.J. and London: Transaction.
2010	O25	Woo, Wing Thye, and Chang Hong. 2010. "Indonesia's Economic Performance in Comparative Perspective and a New Policy Framework for 2049." <i>Bulletin of Indonesian Economic Studies</i>, 46(1): 33-64. This is the first paper of a planned 'Indonesia 2049' project, which asks how far Indonesia's economy will have developed 100 years after actual political independence in 1949. We compare dimensions of Indonesia's economy with those of two oil exporters (Mexico and Nigeria), three large populous developing economies (China, India and Brazil) and three Southeast Asian neighbours (Malaysia, Thailand and the Philippines). Under Soeharto, Indonesia's economic performance was better than it had been under Soekarno, and above the average of the eight comparator countries, but below that of the East Asian economies. Our view is that Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono's second administration must adopt a new economic policy framework to ensure successful transition to knowledge-based growth. This proposed new framework goes beyond the Washington Consensus of 'getting prices right' and 'getting institutions right' to include 'getting the role of science right' and 'getting the conception of the reform process right'.
2010	O31	Mani, Sunil. 2010. "Are Innovations on the Rise in India since the Onset of Reforms of 1991? Analysis of Its Evidence and Some Disquieting Features." <i>International Journal of Technology and Globalisation</i>, 5(1-2): 5-42. There is a general feeling among both the academic and business communities across the world that the India is becoming an important location for the release of a number of innovations. In the context, the paper systematically puts together the empirical evidence on whether this is indeed the case since the reform process of 1991. The ensuing analysis shows that the growth in innovations is not widespread but concentrated in certain specific sectoral systems of innovation such as in the case of the pharmaceutical industry. Also most of the recent innovative activities could be traced to foreign companies operating from the country.
2010	O43	de la Escosura, Leandro Prados, Joan R. Roses, and Isabel Sanz Villarroja. 2010. <i>Stabilization and Growth under Dictatorship: The Experience of Franco's Spain</i>. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7731. Stabilizing and liberalizing policies are key elements of the Washington Consensus. This paper adds a historical dimension to the ongoing debate by assessing the economic impact of market-oriented reforms undertaken during General Franco's dictatorship, the 1959 Stabilization and Liberalization Plan. Using an index of macroeconomic distortions (IMD) the relationship between economic policies and the growth record is examined. Although a gradual reduction in macroeconomic distortions was already in motion during the 1950s, the 1959 Plan opened the way to a new institutional design that favoured a free-market allocation of resources and allowed Spain to accelerating growth and catching up with Western Europe. Without the 1959 Plan, per capita GDP would have been significantly lower in 1975.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	O50	Weisbrot, Mark, and Juan Antonio Montecino. 2010. <i>Alternatives to Fiscal Austerity in Spain</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper looks at the planned austerity measures in Spain, the rationale for the spending cuts and tax increases, likely outcomes for future debt-to-GDP ratios, and the probable results of alternative policies.
2010	P20 P45	Shelburne, Robert. 2010. <i>The Global Financial Crisis and Its Impact on Trade: The World and the European Emerging Economies</i> . UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2010_2. This paper describes how the global financial crisis of 2007-2010 impacted trade both globally and more specifically for the European emerging economies, which in terms of GDP decline, were the most negatively impacted economies in the world. Just as with GDP, the trade of the European emerging economies was more severely impacted by the crisis than the trade for other regions of the world; exports for over one half of these economies declined by more than 50 per cent between the third quarter of 2008 and the first quarter of 2009. Despite these large declines, the geographical and sectoral distribution of their trade remained relatively stable. Most of these economies adjusted to the shock with a currency depreciation of about 20 per cent. The current account deficits of many of these economies which were quite large prior to the crisis were reduced significantly. Although there were some increases in protectionist measures and they did have a beggar-thy-neighbor component, in many cases these measures reflected macroeconomic policy failures, especially regarding the coordination of fiscal stimulus programs, and may have been welfare improving second best policies. The crisis is unlikely to result in major design changes in the world trading system, although the opposite is true for the world financial system.
2010	P20	Cviic, Christopher, and Peter Sanfey. 2010. <i>In Search of the Balkan Recovery: The Political and Economic Reemergence of South-Eastern Europe</i> , New York and Chichester, U.K.: Columbia University Press. Explores the political and economic developments that have shaped the former Communist countries of Southeastern Europe since the fall of the Berlin Wall. Discusses political evolution and upheaval from World War II to the mid-1990s; the road to recovery and stability, 1996-2009; the external dimension, 1989-2009; economic recovery and reforms; the move from aid to trade and investment; and emerging from the crisis.
2010	P28	CV: Guriev, Sergei, and Aleh Tsyvinski. 2010. "Challenges Facing the Russian Economy after the Crisis." In <i>Russia after the Global Economic Crisis</i> , ed. Anders Aslund, Sergei Guriev and Andrew C. Kuchins, 9-38. Washington, D.C.: Peterson Institute for International Economics.
2010	P45	THE SAME AS P20 Shelburne, Robert. 2010. <i>The Global Financial Crisis and Its Impact on Trade: The World and the European Emerging Economies</i> . UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2010_2.
2010	Q11 Q17	Anderson, Kym, and Signe Nelgen. 2010. "How Do Governments Respond to Food Price Spikes? Lessons from the Past." <i>Journal of International Commerce, Economics and Policy</i> , 1(2): 265-85. Food prices in international markets spiked upward in 2008, doubling or more in a matter of months. Evidence is still being compiled on policy responses over the following two years, but new time series estimates of government intervention for the previous five decades allow insights into past policy responses to price fluctuations and spikes. This paper reviews the distortionary impacts of policies used by governments attempting to stabilize their domestic food markets. It then focuses on policy responses in the mid-1970s, as reflected in domestic prices and various annual indicators of distortions to producer and consumer incentives, before drawing out some policy lessons.
2011		
2011	D44	Wilson, Linus. 2011. "Troubling Research on Troubled Assets: Charles Zheng on the U.S. Toxic Asset Auction Plan." <i>Econ Journal Watch</i> , 8(1): 33-38. Charles Zheng (2009) purports to model the U.S. toxic asset auction plan. In the model, "moderately poor bidders outbid rich bidders in such auctions," because poor bidders have less to lose by defaulting on taxpayer loans. Thus, says Zheng: "After defeating their rich rivals and acquiring the toxic assets, such bidders will default on government-provided loans whenever the toxic assets turn out to be unsalvageable." The chief trouble with the paper is that the assumptions do not fit reality. In reality, the government-provided loans used to buy toxic assets are nonrecourse, allowing the borrower to walk away from the loan with no penalties besides ceding the asset that the loan purchased. Thus, there is nothing to make rich bidders less ready to win the auction. Zheng's conclusions that less well endowed borrowers will win toxic asset auctions are erroneous. Further Zheng's use of auctions to model these plans is largely inappropriate since only one of the three government toxic asset plans has government backed investors bid for the same toxic asset in an auction format.
2011	D91	Parker, Jonathan A., Nicholas S. Souleles, David S. Johnson, and Robert McClelland. 2011. <i>Consumer Spending and the Economic Stimulus Payments of 2008</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16684. We measure the response of household spending to the economic stimulus payments (ESPs) disbursed in mid-2008, using special questions added to the Consumer Expenditure Survey and variation arising from the randomized timing of when the payments were disbursed. We find that, on average, households spent about 12-30% (depending on the specification) of their stimulus payments on non-durable expenditures during the three-month period in which the payments were received. Further, there was also a significant increase in spending on durable goods, in particular vehicles, bringing the average total spending response to about 50-90% of the payments. Relative to research on the 2001 tax rebates, these spending responses are estimated with greater precision using the randomized timing variation. The estimated responses are substantial and significant for older, lower-income, and home-owning households. We further extend the literature in two ways. First, we find little evidence that the propensity to spend varies with the method of disbursement (paper check versus electronic transfer). Second, we evaluate a complementary methodology for quantifying the impact of tax cuts, which asks consumers to self-report whether they spent their tax cuts. The response of spending to the ESPs is indeed largest for self-reported spenders. However, self-reported savers also spent a significant fraction of the payments.
2011	D91	Gavilan, Angel, Pablo Hernandez de Cos, Juan F. Jimeno, and Juan A. Rojas. 2011. "Fiscal Policy, Structural Reforms and External Imbalances: A Quantitative Evaluation for Spain." <i>Moneda y Crédito</i> , 0(232): 49-91. This paper builds a large overlapping generations model of a small open economy featuring imperfect competition in the labor and product markets to understand i) which were the main determinants of the large expansionary phase experienced in Spain from the mid-1990s until the arrival of the global financial crisis in 2007-08; ii) what role fiscal policy and structural reforms could have played to avoid the buildup of large external imbalance over this period; and iii) how these policies could affect the recovery of economic activity in Spain after the crisis. Our results indicate that falling interest rates and demographic changes were the main drivers of the Spanish expansionary phase. As for the macroeconomic behavior of the Spanish economy after the crisis, our results suggest that a front-loading in fiscal consolidation together with structural reforms that eliminate distortions in the goods and labor markets could make the recovery of economic activity in Spain more successful.
2011	D91	Afonso, Antonio. 2011. "Fiscal Policy, Structural Reforms and External Imbalances: A Quantitative Evaluation for Spain: Comment." <i>Moneda y Crédito</i> , 0(232): 93-99.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	D91	Leon-Ledesma, Miguel A. 2011. "Fiscal Policy, Structural Reforms and External Imbalances: A Quantitative Evaluation for Spain." <i>Moneda y Credito</i> , 0(232): 101-08.
2011	E69 H71 H72 H74 H81	Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen. 2011. <i>Fiscal Prospects and Reforms in India</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 911. Substantial fiscal consolidation was achieved under the aegis of the 2003 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. While deficits widened anew in 2008 and 2009, against the backdrop of the global financial and economic crisis, efforts to reduce them have resumed since. To ensure continued progress, as well as stronger government finances in the longer term, the medium-term fiscal framework needs to be improved, notably by embedding the annual budget in a detailed three-year rolling programme. Expenditure needs to be controlled better, in particular as regards subsidies, which the central government has indeed been trying to rein in, though with difficulty in the face of rising world oil prices. Expenditure also needs to become more effective, in particular in the areas of health care, education and social assistance. On the revenue side, tax reforms have been tabled, both for direct taxes and for the complex and inefficient system of indirect taxes. Corporate income tax rates are being cut, though the headline rate remains high. Lower taxation for large special economic zones deserves to be maintained for some time. For the personal income tax, which only a fairly small proportion of the population pays, thresholds are set to be raised considerably. A goods and services tax is to be introduced, which should help reduce the segmentation of the national market for goods and services. Customs duties have been reduced on average but remain high for some categories of imports, implying scope for further reduction over time.
2011	G22 H81 K23 Q14	Herd, Richard, Vincent Koen, Ila Patnaik, and Ajay Shah. 2011. <i>Financial Sector Reform in India: Time for a Second Wave?</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 879. The Indian financial system has changed considerably since the 1990s. Interest rates have been deregulated and new entrants allowed in the banking and the securities business. The Indian equity market has become world-class. New private banks have emerged that are more customer-oriented than the older state-owned banks. Meanwhile, the scale of saving within the economy has expanded considerably, much as in East Asian economies during their high-growth period. This adds to the need for further financial-sector reform. In particular, banks need much greater freedom in asset allocation. While public-sector banks did appear sounder to the public during the 2007/08 crisis due to implicit government backing, they ought to be privatised to improve their governance and minimise the recurrent need for recapitalisation. The remaining obstacles to new entry have to be reduced. Financial inclusion is an important priority and restrictions on microfinance should be avoided. The regulatory and legal framework also needs to be overhauled, consolidating the diverse legislation. While such reforms would improve financial sector efficiency they would also likely have positive spillover effects on the rest of the economy and help sustain rapid growth. This Working Paper relates to the 2011 OECD Economic Survey of India (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/india)
2011	H57	CV; Guerrero, Federico, and Elliott Parker. 2011. "The Effect of Government Purchases on Economic Growth in Japan." In <i>Asia and China in the Global Economy</i> , ed. Yin-Wong Cheung and Guonan Ma, 381-407. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	H71	THE SAME AS E69 Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen. 2011. <i>Fiscal Prospects and Reforms in India</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 911.
2011	H72	THE SAME AS E69 Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen
2011	H74	THE SAME AS E69 Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen
2011	H81	THE SAME AS E69 Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen
2011	H81	THE SAME AS G22 Herd, Richard, Vincent Koen, Ila Patnaik, and Ajay Shah. 2011. <i>Financial Sector Reform in India: Time for a Second Wave?</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 879.
2011	H87	Paudyn, Bartholomew. 2011. "The Uncertain (Re)politicisation of Fiscal Relations in Europe: A Shift in EMU's Modes of Governance." <i>Review of International Studies</i> , 37(5): 2201-20. Europe's numerous fiscal crises--2003 Stability and Growth Pact (SGP) crisis, its subsequent 2005 reforms, and the recent sovereign debt woes--draw attention to a shift in the management of EMU; namely the inclusion of more uncertainty-based governance. Understood as modalities of government, risk, and uncertainty make the production of this fiscal-monetary space intelligible as a recognised form of knowledge and object of government. Whereas the Pact was devised as the anchor for EMU, it has come to symbolise its weakness. This article argues that the result is an antagonistic relationship between the programmatic and operational dimensions of fiscal governance; otherwise seen as a dialectic between the two competing domains of expertise/law and politics. Starting with the 2005 SGP reforms, and exacerbated by the credit crisis, uncertainty has been mobilised to justify alternative forms of managing fiscal conduct linked to new strategies of calculation and issues of responsibility. Bound to variegated notions of 'fiscal normality', I contend that the 2005 reforms signal the (re)politicisation of the budgetary framework and the reconfiguration of the politics of limits. Rather than marginalising informal judgment, the government through uncertainty places a greater emphasis on creative entrepreneurialism in fostering compliance in ways risk does not.
2011	H87	Breuss, Fritz. 2011. "Makroökonomische Ungleichgewichte. (Macroeconomic Imbalances. With English summary.)" <i>Wirtschaftspolitische Blätter</i> , 58(3): 409-28. Keynes developed the first macroeconomic disequilibrium theory as an answer to the "Great Depression" in the 1930s. In times of crisis, his theory is still valid. A "new Keynes" as response to the "Great Recession" of 2009 is not yet in sight. The drifting apart of competitiveness of the Euro zone countries caused the building-up of external imbalances. Together with the sovereign debt crises this cumulated in the present Euro crisis. The hope for economic convergence of the Euro zone member states did not materialize. In the course of the further development of the asymmetric policy design of EMU towards better "governance" or even an "EU economic government" (the EL) will pay attention also to "macroeconomic imbalances"--together with the fiscal imbalances handled with the reformed SGP. In the world economy, the G20 group will correct global imbalances with the strategy of "rebalancing growth".
2011	H87	Schnabl, Gunther. 2011. "Triebkräfte und Lösungsansätze globaler und europäischer Leistungsbilanzungleichgewichte. (Determinations of and Economic Policy Solutions for Global and Intra-European Imbalances. With English summary.)" <i>Wirtschaftspolitische Blätter</i> , 58(3): 429-49. The paper scrutinizes the determinants of global and intra-European current account imbalances, which have continued to grow since the turn of the millennium up to the recent crisis. For Europe, the reasons of the current account imbalances are identified to originate in the German attempts to consolidate public finances and to restore the international competitiveness of the enterprise sector after the end of its reunification boom. On a global level, expansionary monetary and fiscal policies of the US, which interact with the macroeconomic policies of the countries at the periphery of the world dollar standard, are seen to be at the root of the global imbalances. Based on the different types of current account imbalances in Europe and within the informal dollar standard different crisis and adjustment scenarios are discussed. Due

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		to the pivotal role of the dollar in the international monetary system, a sustained consolidation of US monetary and fiscal policies is seen as the prerequisite for a reduction of global and intra-European imbalances.
2011	H87	Skaperdas, Stergios. 2011. "Policymaking in the Eurozone and the Core vs Periphery Problem." <i>CESifo Forum</i> , 12(2): 12-18.
2011	H87	Belke, Ansgar. 2011. "Wachwechsel in der EZB--Trichets Erbe in Zeiten von Eurozonen- und globalen Ungleichgewichten. (Change of Guards in the ECB--Trichet's Legacy in Times of Euro Area and Global Imbalances. With English summary.)." <i>Wirtschaftspolitische Blätter</i> , 58(3): 519-40. This paper provides a review of the Trichet ECB presidency and his main legacy. It also delivers a political-economic preview of the Draghi presidency and evaluates the challenges the new President will have to deal with. Among the legacies is the potential dramatic worsening of the euro area debt crisis since up to now no sustainable institutional solution is found. On top of that Draghi will be confronted to a larger extent than his predecessor with challenges concerning international liquidity spillovers and the reform of the international monetary system.
2011	H87	Skaperdas, Stergios. 2011. <i>Seven Myths about the Greek Debt Crisis</i> . University of California-Irvine, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 111201. In Greece and other countries of the eurozone there are a number of misconceptions about the debt crisis. I argue against seven of such misconceptions (or, myths) about the effects of default, the primary cause of the crisis, the likely effects of an exit from the eurozone, the bargaining power of the Greek government in its negotiations with the EU/ECB/IMF troika, and others. Default and exit from the eurozone appears to be the most viable alternative in the long run; such a move would seem to require considerable preparation under short time constraints and a government with broad political support.
2011	J33	Burda, Michael C., and Jennifer Hunt. 2011. <i>What Explains the German Labor Market Miracle in the Great Recession?</i> . Sonderforschungsbereich 649, Humboldt University, Berlin, Germany, SFB 649 Discussion Papers: SFB649DP2011-031. Germany experienced an even deeper fall in GDP in the Great Recession than the United States with little employment loss. Employers' reticence to hire in the preceding expansion--associated in part with a lack of confidence it would last--contributed to an employment shortfall equivalent to 40 percent of the missing employment decline in the recession. Another 20 percent may be explained by wage moderation. A third important element was the widespread adoption of working time accounts, which permit employers to avoid overtime pay if hours per worker average to standard hours over a window. We find that this provided disincentives for employers to lay off workers in the downturn. While the overall cuts in hours per worker were consistent with the severity of the Great Recession, reduction of working time account balances substituted for traditional government-sponsored short time work.
2011	J33	Schmitt, John. 2011. <i>Labor Market Policy in the Great Recession: Some Lessons from Denmark and Germany</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This paper reviews the recent labor-market performance of 21 rich countries, with a focus on Denmark and Germany. Denmark, which was widely seen as one of the world's most successful labor markets before the downturn, has struggled in recent years. Germany, however, has outperformed the rest of the world's rich countries since 2007, despite earlier labor-market difficulties. Labor-market institutions seem to explain the different developments in the two economies. Danish institutions--which include extensive opportunities for education, training, and placement of unemployed workers--appear to perform well when the economy is at or near full employment, but have not been effective during the downturn. German labor-market institutions, which emphasize job security by keeping workers connected to their current employers, may have drawbacks when the economy is operating at or near full employment, but have performed well in the Great Recession. The paper also discusses lessons for U.S. labor-market policy.
2011	J33	Schmitt, John, and David Rosnick. 2011. <i>The Wage and Employment Impact of Minimum-Wage Laws in Three Cities</i> . Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This report analyzes the wage and employment effects of the first three city-specific minimum wages in the United States -San Francisco (2004), Santa Fe (2004), and Washington, DC (1993). We use data from a virtual census of employment in each of the three cities, surrounding suburbs, and nearby metropolitan areas, to estimate the impact of minimum-wage laws on wages and employment in fast food restaurants, food services, retail trade, and other low-wage and small establishments.
2011	J61	Davies, James B., and Stanley L. Winer. 2011. "Closing the 49th Parallel: An Unexplored Episode in Canadian Economic and Political History." <i>Canadian Public Policy</i> , 37(3): 307-41. We draw attention to, and begin to consider the implications of, the severe restrictions on emigration by Canadians to the United States introduced under the US Immigration Act of 1965. These restrictions came into effect in 1968 and lasted until mobility began to increase to some extent under the free trade agreements in the early 1990s. This is an unusual episode in Canadian history, the implications of which for the Canadian economy and for Canadian public policy appear to have received little attention. We assemble evidence that suggests that the near closing of the border led toward uncoupling of Canadian and US labour markets and to a decrease in the elasticity of labour supply in Canada. Implications for Canadian fiscal policy of a decline in labour elasticity are then derived using a model of equilibrium fiscal structure. We show that these predictions, including heavier taxation of labour income and an increase in the overall size of the public sector, are consistent with what occurred over the two decades after the near closing of the US border, as well as with the partial reopening following the free trade agreements. The analysis continues by acknowledging additional factors that determine the structure and size of the public sector, and by considering the near closing of the border in a broader historical context. We conclude with a prediction about the future course of Canada-US migration policy that follows from our analysis.
2011	K00	Stevenson, Betsey, and Justin Wolfers. 2011. <i>Trust in Public Institutions over the Business Cycle</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16891. We document that trust in public institutions--and particularly trust in banks, business and government--has declined over recent years. U.S. time series evidence suggests that this partly reflects the pro-cyclical nature of trust in institutions. Cross-country comparisons reveal a clear legacy of the Great Recession, and those countries whose unemployment grew the most suffered the biggest loss in confidence in institutions, particularly in trust in government and the financial sector. Finally, analysis of several repeated cross-sections of confidence within U.S. states yields similar qualitative patterns, but much smaller magnitudes in response to state-specific shocks.
2011	K23	THE SAME AS G22 Herd, Richard, Vincent Koen, Ila Patnaik, and Ajay Shah. 2011. <i>Financial Sector Reform in India: Time for a Second Wave?</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 879.
2011	L62	CV; Sikorski, Douglas. 2011. "The Global Financial Crisis: Explanations and Implications." In <i>The Impact of the Global Financial Crisis on Emerging Financial Markets</i> , ed. Jonathan A. Batten and Peter G. Szilagyi, 17-90. Contemporary Studies in Economic and Financial Analysis, vol. 93. Bingley, U.K.: Emerald.
2011	N22	Bilbiie, Florin Ovidiu, and Roland Straub. 2011. <i>Asset Market Participation, Monetary Policy Rules and the Great Inflation</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8555. This paper argues that limited asset market participation is crucial in explaining U.S. macroeconomic performance and monetary policy before the 1980s, and their changes thereafter. We develop an otherwise standard sticky-price DSGE model, whereby at low enough asset market participation, standard aggregate demand logic

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		is inverted: interest rate increases become expansionary. Thereby, a passive monetary policy rule ensures equilibrium determinacy and maximizes welfare, suggesting that Federal Reserve policy in the pre-Volcker era was better than conventional wisdom suggests. We provide empirical evidence consistent with this hypothesis, and study the relative merits of changes in structure and shocks for reproducing the conquest of the Great Inflation and the Great Moderation.
2011	N22	Alcidi, Cinzia, and Daniel Gros. 2011. "Great Recession versus Great Depression: Monetary, Fiscal and Banking Policies." <i>Journal of Economic Studies</i>, 38(5-6): 673-90. This paper sets out to explore three areas in which the experience of the great depression might be relevant today: monetary policy, fiscal policy, and the systemic stability of banks. A critical review of the US data for the 1920s and 1930s is presented and stylised facts for monetary, fiscal, and banking policies during the noughties are shown and compared with those of the great depression. The authors confirm the consensus on monetary policy: deflation and massive bank failures must be avoided. With regard to fiscal policy it is impossible to confirm a widespread opinion according to which fiscal policy did not work because it was not tried. The paper finds that fiscal policy went to the limit of what was possible under the conditions as they existed then. Policy reaction after 1932 was no less bold than that of today if one accounts for sustainability issues. Lastly, the investigation of the US banking system shows a surprising resilience of commercial banks that remained profitable, at least on average, even during the worst years.
2011	Q14	THE SAME AS G22 Herd, Richard, Vincent Koen, Ila Patnaik, and Ajay Shah. 2011. <i>Financial Sector Reform in India: Time for a Second Wave?</i>. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 879.
2011	Y10	Taylor-Gooby, Peter. 2011. "Featured Graphic: Public Spending, Austerity, and the Crisis." <i>Environment and Planning A</i>, 43(6): 1239-41.
2012		
2012	B53	Ravier, Adrian, and Peter Lewin. 2012. "The Subprime Crisis." <i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i>, 15(1): 45-74. This article offers an analysis of the causes of the subprime crisis, explaining that it is not an isolated incident and that we should concentrate our attention on the Fed's monetary policy and pressures on the banking system received from the U.S. government for flexible lending. It also critically examines the Fed's exit strategy and fiscal policies that the government is taking to create jobs and stimulate the economy. We conclude that it should be no surprise if the U.S. economy should fall into a new cycle in the coming years, even though economics does not provides the tools to predict the precise timing of it.
2012	B53	CV; Chamley, Christophe. 2012. "Financial Crises and Monetary Policy: Comment." In <i>Threat of Fiscal Dominance? A BIS/OECD Workshop on Policy Interactions between Fiscal Policy, Monetary Policy and Government Debt Management after the Financial Crisis, Basel 2 December 2011</i>. Bank for International Settlements Monetary and Economic Department, 91-93. BIS Papers, no. 65. Basel: Bank for International Settlements.
2012	B54 D13 H41	Tcherneva, Pavlina R. 2012. "What Do Poor Women Want? Public Employment or Cash Transfers? Lessons from Argentina" Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. The literature on public employment policies such as the job guarantee (JG) and the employer of last resort (ELR) often emphasizes their macroeconomic stabilization effects. But carefully designed and implemented policies like these can also have profound social transformative effects. In particular, they can help address enduring economic problems such as poverty and gender disparity. To examine how, this paper will look at the reform of Argentina's Plan Jefes into Plan Familias. Plan Jefes was the hallmark stabilization policy of the Argentine government after the 2001 crisis. It guaranteed a public sector job in a community project to unemployed male and female heads of households. The vast majority of beneficiaries, however, turned out to be poor women. For a number of reasons that are explored below, the program was later reformed into a cash transfer policy, known as Plan Familias, that still exists today. The paper examines this reform in order to evaluate the relative impact of such policies on some of the most vulnerable members of society; namely, poor women. An examination of the Argentine experience based on survey evidence and fieldwork reveals that poor women overwhelmingly want paid work opportunities, and that a policy such as the JG or the ELR cannot only guarantees full employment and macroeconomic stabilization, but it can also serve as an institutional vehicle that begins to transform some of the structures and norms that produce and reproduce gender disparities. These transformative features of public employment policies are elucidated by turning to the capabilities approach developed by Amartya Sen and elaborated by Martha Nussbaum-an approach commonly invoked in the feminist literature. This paper examines how the access to paid employment can enhance what Sen defines as an individual's "substantive freedom." Any policy that fosters genuine freedom begins with an understanding of what the targeted population (in this case, poor women) wants. It then devises a strategy that guarantees that such opportunities exist and removes the obstacles to accessing these opportunities.
2012	C18	Pesaran, M. Hashem, and Ron P. Smith. 2012. <i>Counterfactual Analysis in Macroeconometrics: An Empirical Investigation into the Effects of Quantitative Easing</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3879. This paper is concerned with ex ante and ex post counterfactual analyses in the case of macroeconomic applications where a single unit is observed before and after a given policy intervention. It distinguishes between cases where the policy change affects the model's parameters and where it does not. It is argued that for ex post policy evaluation it is important that outcomes are conditioned on ex post realized variables that are invariant to the policy change but nevertheless influence the outcomes. The effects of the control variables that are determined endogenously with the policy outcomes can be solved out for the policy evaluation exercise. An ex post policy ineffectiveness test statistic is proposed. The analysis is applied to the evaluation of the effects of the quantitative easing (QE) in the UK after March 2009. It is estimated that a 100 basis points reduction in the spread due to QE has an impact effect on output growth of about one percentage point, but the policy impact is very quickly reversed with no statistically significant effects remaining within 9-12 months of the policy intervention.
2012	C32	Kim, Hyeyoen, and Mark P. Taylor. 2012. "Large Datasets, Factor-Augmented and Factor-Only Vector Autoregressive Models, and the Economic Consequences of Mrs Thatcher." <i>Economica</i>, 79(314): 378-410. We investigate methods of capturing the salient characteristics of very large datasets in an investigation of UK and US macroeconomic policy, using factor-augmented VAR (FAVAR) models. We also estimate structural factor-only VAR (FOVAR) models and examine the impact of aggregate demand and aggregate supply. In a further empirical application, we find that while there is some evidence of increased macroeconomic flexibility in the USA as well as the UK since the late 1980s, the speed of macroeconomic adjustment is more marked in the UK economy post-1987, possibly reflecting the UK labour market reforms of the Thatcher government in the 1980s.
2012	D13	THE SAME AS B54 Tcherneva, Pavlina R. 2012. "What Do Poor Women Want? Public Employment or Cash Transfers? Lessons from Argentina" Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	F52 F60	CV; Suzuki, Takaaki. 2012. "Globalization, Finance, and Economic Nationalism: The Changing Role of the State in Japan." In <i>Globalization and Economic Nationalism in Asia</i> , ed. Anthony P. D'Costa, 109-34. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	F52 F60	CV; Chong, Alan. 2012. "Disciplining Globalization for Local Purposes? The Peculiarity of Contending Singaporean Economic Nationalisms." In <i>Globalization and Economic Nationalism in Asia</i> , ed. Anthony P. D'Costa, 177-201. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	F52 F60	CV; Lee, You-il. 2012. "South Korea's Globalization in the Late Twentieth Century: An End to Economic Nationalism?." In <i>Globalization and Economic Nationalism in Asia</i> , ed. Anthony P. D'Costa, 157-76. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	F62	CV; Camagni, Roberto, and Roberta Capello. 2012. "Globalization and Economic Crisis: How Will the Future of European Regions Look?." In <i>Globalization Trends and Regional Development: Dynamics of FDI and Human Capital Flows</i> , ed. Roberta Capello and Tomaz Ponce Dentinho, 36-62. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F62	Unay, Sadik. 2012. "Domestic Transformation and Raison du Monde: Turkey's Nascent Competition State." <i>Emerging Markets Finance and Trade</i>, 48(0): 7-18. The complex issue of state transformation in the face of global economic integration has constituted the locus of the interdisciplinary globalization literature, attracting a myriad of contributions from the analysts rooted in various weltanschauungs and academic specializations. This study presents a theoretically informed comparative political economy analysis focusing on various manifestations of the competition state with special reference to Turkey. To this end, an overview of the competition state literature is presented in order to convey the main dynamics of political globalization under pressures for increased economic integration. Analytically, four crucial policy shifts propounded by the competition state theorists are taken on board. These include the transition from inflationary expansionism to neoliberal monetarism; the shift from macroeconomic to microeconomic governance; the shift from extensive interventionism to strategic targeting; and the shift from maximization of social welfare to promotion of innovation, profitability, and entrepreneurship in public and private sectors. An external dimension is added to these shifts in the form of the transition from a geopolitically determined national security mentality to the dominance of economic diplomacy and the quest for increased competitiveness. Following a vigilant analysis of Turkey's first and second generation neoliberal transformation experiments in light of these five profound policy shifts, the author concludes that the Turkish state could at best be described as a "nascent competition state" with varying levels of advancement in each of the studied dimensions.
2012	G24	Conard, Edward. 2012. <i>Unintended Consequences: Why Everything You've Been Told about the Economy Is Wrong</i>, New York: Penguin, Portfolio. Explores how the U.S. economy works, why the United States has outperformed its high-wage rivals, what caused the financial crisis, and what improvements might better protect our economy without damaging its growth. Discusses a brief history of the U.S. economy; the role of investment; the role of the trade deficit; the role of incentives; the role of banks, credit rating agencies, and regulators; the role of short-term debt and government policy; preventing another bank run; reducing unemployment; and redistributing income. Conard is a former partner at Bain Capital.
2012	H41	THE SAME AS B54 Tcherneva, Pavlina R. 2012. "What Do Poor Women Want? Public Employment or Cash Transfers? Lessons from Argentina". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive.
2012	H52	CV; Hemerijck, Anton. 2012. "The Political Economy of Social Investment." In <i>Economy and Society in Europe: A Relationship in Crisis</i> , ed. Luigi Burroni, Maarten Keune and Guglielmo Meardi, 40-60. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	J48	Grimshaw, Damian, and Jill Rubery. 2012. "The End of the UK's Liberal Collectivist Social Model? The Implications of the Coalition Government's Policy during the Austerity Crisis." <i>Cambridge Journal of Economics</i>, 36(1): 105-26. This paper reviews change and continuity in social policy up to summer 2011, contrasting the liberal collectivist approach of New Labour with the reinforced neoliberalism of the coalition government. Given the ongoing uncertainty of economic conditions and the obvious difficulty of forecasting the stability of coalition policy, it is not possible to arrive at a firm conclusion as to the sustainability of the recent change of policy direction. Nevertheless, in a critical assessment of policy in three areas--labour market governance, the life course and the public sector--the paper argues that the UK is witnessing an intensified neoliberal policy emphasis, a redrawing or abolition of minimum standards and failures to meet changing patterns of social needs. While the collectivist elements of New Labour's social policy approach were contradictory in many respects, the coalition government through a withdrawal of the state and obtuse pronouncements about the big society is seeking to embed in the UK a stronger neoliberal approach to social policy. Flawed assumptions about the scope for traditional families and localised big society programmes to compensate for state withdrawal mean the trajectory of change is not clear-cut; preferences for collectivist and publicly accountable solutions to issues of social policy are unlikely to be easily eroded. However, ongoing policy change during the austerity crisis is already inflicting radical change with adverse impacts upon many groups of society.
2012	J48	Tcherneva, Pavlina R. 2012. <i>Reorienting Fiscal Policy after the Great Recession</i>. Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. The paper evaluates the fiscal policy initiatives during the Great Recession in the United States. It argues that, although the nonconventional fiscal policies targeted at the financial sector dwarfed the conventional countercyclical stabilization efforts directed toward the real sector, the relatively disappointing impact on employment was a result of misdirected funding priorities combined with an exclusive and ill-advised focus on the output gap rather than on the employment gap. The paper argues further that conventional pump-priming policies are incapable of closing this employment gap. In order to tackle the formidable labor market challenges observed in the United States over the last few decades, policy could benefit from a fundamental reorientation away from trickle-down Keynesianism and toward what is termed here a "bottom-up approach" to fiscal policy. This approach also reconsiders the nature of countercyclical government stabilizers.
2012	N32	CV; Higgs, Robert. 2012. "The Economics of the Great Society: Theory, Policies, and Consequences." In <i>Delusions of Power: New Explorations of the State, War, and Economy</i> . Robert Higgs, 154-70. Oakland, Calif.: Independent Institute.
2012	N94	Shelburne, Robert. 2012. <i>Restoring Stability to Europe</i>. UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series; 2012_3 The eurozone is in political and economic crisis. This is due to the inadequate design of the institutional structure of the eurozone and to the current poor implementation of macroeconomic policy. In designing the eurozone, well established principles of economics were ignored and major decisions were based primarily upon political considerations. Thus it was only a matter of time before these defects would become apparent. In addressing the current crisis that has developed policy makers have misdiagnosed the causes of the crisis and implemented solutions that are largely counterproductive to solving it. This paper describes the underlying factors that led to the inadequate design and improper macroeconomic response and explains what will be necessary in order to create an institutional structure and macroeconomic policy framework that can restore economic stability and growth to the region.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	P43	CV: Yap, Michael Meow-Chung, and Kian Teng Kwek. 2012. "Monetary Policy and Financial Sector Development." In <i>Malaysia's Development Challenges: Graduating from the Middle</i> , ed. Hal Hill, Siew Yean Tham and Haji Mat Zin Ragayah, 106-30. Routledge Malaysian Studies Series. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2012	Q58	CV: Martin, Cathie Jo. 2012. "Social Solidarity in Scandinavia after the Fall of Finance Capitalism." In <i>The Consequences of the Global Financial Crisis: The Rhetoric of Reform and Regulation</i> , ed. Wyn Grant and Graham K. Wilson, 187-205. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	R53	CV: von Allmen, Peter. 2012. "Multiplier Effects and Local Economic Impact." In <i>The Oxford Handbook of Sports Economics. Volume 2. Economics through Sports</i> , ed. Stephen Shmanske and Leo H. Kahane, 321-34. Oxford Handbooks. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013		
2013	D80	CV: Mayes, David, and Alberto Montagnoli. 2013. "Uncertainty and Monetary Policy." In <i>Central Bank Communication, Decision Making, and Governance: Issues, Challenges, and Case Studies</i> , ed. Pierre L. Siklos and Jan-Egbert Sturm, 232-50. CESifo Seminar Series. Cambridge and London: MIT Press.
2013	K40	CV: Trubek, David M., Diogo R. Coutinho, and Mario G. Schapiro. 2013. "Toward a New Law and Development: New State Activism in Brazil and the Challenge for Legal Institutions." In <i>The World Bank Legal Review. Volume 4. Legal Innovation and Empowerment for Development</i> , ed. Hassane Cisse, Sam Muller, Chantal Thomas and Chenguang Wang, 281-314. World Bank Law, Justice and Development Series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	K40	CV: Gromek Broc, Katarzyna. 2013. "Prospects for Social Europe: What Social Europe Can We Get?." In <i>Citizenship and Solidarity in the European Union: From the Charter of Fundamental Rights to the Crisis, the State of the Art</i> , ed. Alessandra Silveira, Mariana Canotilho and Pedro Madeira Froufe, 179-202. Euroclio series, no. 77. Brussels and Bern: P.I.E. Peter Lang.
2013	L85	Gurun, Umit G., Gregor Matvos, and Amit Seru. 2013. Advertising Expensive Mortgages. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18910. We use a unique dataset that combines information on advertising by subprime lenders and mortgages originated by them from 2002 to 2007 to study the relationship between advertising and the nature of mortgages obtained by consumers. We exploit the richness of our data and measure the relative expensiveness of a given mortgage as the excess rate of a mortgage after accounting for a broad set of borrower, contract, and regional characteristics associated with a given mortgage--less expensive mortgages, all else equal, are better products from the perspective of the consumer. We find a strong positive relationship between the intensity of local advertising and the expensiveness of mortgages extended by lenders within a given region, with the relationship strongest for advertising through newspapers, the most heavily used channel for local advertising of mortgages. This pattern survives even after conditioning for a rich set of borrower, loan and region characteristics and exploiting differences in advertising within a given lender. Advertisers lend to consumers who, all else equal, default less, making it unlikely that our results are driven by unobservable borrower quality. We also exploit variation in mortgage advertising induced by the entry of Craigslist across different regions to demonstrate that the relation between advertising and expensiveness of mortgages is not likely to be spurious. We corroborate that advertising is most effective when targeted at groups that might be less informed about mortgages, such as the poor, the less educated and minorities. These findings are inconsistent with the "informative view" under which advertising allows consumers to find cheaper products, and instead support the "persuasive view" that advertising in the subprime mortgage market was used to steer consumers into expensive choices.

Table E65.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General*
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C58	Financial Econometrics
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C82	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D10	Household Behavior: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	Externalities
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F35	Foreign Aid
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O22	Project Analysis
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O39	Technological Change: Other
O44	Environment and Growth
P00	Economic Systems: General
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E65: Balance of Links

275	Links in 2005
124	New links in 2006-2013
423	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 12, 2017.

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The total volume of derivative works for E65 is equal to 4.43 AS.

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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E65.E.

E66 General Outlook and Conditions ¹

Table E66.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	14	20	6	1.43	0.24	0.18	General Economics and Teaching
B	3	10	7	3.33	0.05	0.09	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	3	36	33	12	0.05	0.33	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	100	183	83	1.83	1.73	1.67	Microeconomics
E	3,028	5,388	2,360	1.78	52.33	49.11	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	442	1,005	563	2.27	7.64	9.16	International Economics
G	74	323	249	4.36	1.28	2.94	Financial Economics
H	122	313	191	2.57	2.11	2.85	Public Economics
I	43	99	56	2.3	0.74	0.90	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	108	230	122	2.13	1.87	2.10	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	4	24	20	6	0.07	0.22	Law and Economics
L	93	242	149	2.6	1.61	2.21	Industrial Organization
M	9	13	4	1.44	0.16	0.12	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	56	124	68	2.21	0.97	1.13	Economic History
O	1,094	1,834	740	1.68	18.91	16.72	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	460	856	396	1.86	7.95	7.80	Economic Systems
Q	39	81	42	2.08	0.67	0.74	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	85	163	78	1.92	1.47	1.49	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	9	27	18	3	0.16	0.25	Other Special Topics
S	5,786	10,971	5,185	1.9	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E66.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	14	19	5	1.36	0.24	0.17	General Economics
A2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	14	20	6	1.43	0.24	0.18	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	3	10	7	3.33	0.05	0.09	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	0	3	3	N	0.00	0.03	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	1	26	25	26	0.02	0.24	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.03	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	3	36	33	12	0.05	0.33	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D0	0	4	4	N	0.00	0.04	General
D1	3	12	9	4	0.05	0.11	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	7	9	2	1.29	0.12	0.08	Production and Organizations
D3	9	23	14	2.56	0.16	0.21	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.04	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium
D6	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Welfare Economics
D7	72	117	45	1.63	1.24	1.07	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	2	10	8	5	0.03	0.09	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Intertemporal Choice
D	100	183	83	1.83	1.73	1.67	Microeconomics
E0	25	37	12	1.48	0.43	0.34	General
E1	167	200	33	1.2	2.89	1.82	General Aggregative Models
E2	153	536	383	3.5	2.64	4.89	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	166	420	254	2.53	2.87	3.83	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	30	100	70	3.33	0.52	0.91	Money and Interest Rates
E5	113	253	140	2.24	1.95	2.31	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	2,374	3,842	1,468	1.62	41.03	35.02	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	3,028	5,388	2,360	1.78	52.33	49.11	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	99	144	45	1.45	1.71	1.31	General
F1	100	247	147	2.47	1.73	2.25	Trade
F2	28	97	69	3.46	0.48	0.88	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	161	349	188	2.17	2.78	3.18	International Finance
F4	51	100	49	1.96	0.88	0.91	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	3	55	52	18.33	0.05	0.50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	13	13	N	0.00	0.12	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	442	1,005	563	2.27	7.64	9.16	International Economics
G0	1	147	146	147	0.02	1.34	General
G1	33	67	34	2.03	0.57	0.61	General Financial Markets
G2	21	68	47	3.24	0.36	0.62	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	19	41	22	2.16	0.33	0.37	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	74	323	249	4.36	1.28	2.94	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	21	46	25	2.19	0.36	0.42	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	13	31	18	2.38	0.22	0.28	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.06	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	46	82	36	1.78	0.80	0.75	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	30	123	93	4.1	0.52	1.12	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	9	18	9	2	0.16	0.16	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.05	Miscellaneous Issues
H	122	313	191	2.57	2.11	2.85	Public Economics
I0	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General
I1	5	14	9	2.8	0.09	0.13	Health
I2	8	25	17	3.13	0.14	0.23	Education and Research Institutions
I3	29	59	30	2.03	0.50	0.54	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	43	99	56	2.3	0.74	0.90	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.11	General
J1	29	64	35	2.21	0.50	0.58	Demographic Economics
J2	52	99	47	1.9	0.90	0.90	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	10	21	11	2.1	0.17	0.19	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Particular Labor Markets
J5	9	12	3	1.33	0.16	0.11	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	6	19	13	3.17	0.10	0.17	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.02	Labor Standards: National and International
J	108	230	122	2.13	1.87	2.10	Labor and Demographic Economics

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.05	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	10	10	N	0.00	0.09	Regulation and Business Law
K3	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.06	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	4	24	20	6	0.07	0.22	Law and Economics
L0	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General
L1	14	40	26	2.86	0.24	0.36	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	8	39	31	4.88	0.14	0.36	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	15	16	1	1.07	0.26	0.15	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	1	13	12	13	0.02	0.12	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	31	72	41	2.32	0.54	0.66	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	5	21	16	4.2	0.09	0.19	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.06	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	9	21	12	2.33	0.16	0.19	Industry Studies: Services
L9	8	12	4	1.5	0.14	0.11	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	93	242	149	2.6	1.61	2.21	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	6	8	2	1.33	0.10	0.07	Business Administration
M2	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Accounting and Auditing
M5	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Personnel Economics
M	9	13	4	1.44	0.16	0.12	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	General
N1	32	72	40	2.25	0.55	0.66	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.05	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.06	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	10	21	11	2.1	0.17	0.19	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.05	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	7	8	1	1.14	0.12	0.07	Regional and Urban History
N	56	124	68	2.21	0.97	1.13	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	286	602	316	2.1	4.94	5.49	Economic Development
O2	77	162	85	2.1	1.33	1.48	Development Planning and Policy
O3	46	88	42	1.91	0.80	0.80	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	197	348	151	1.77	3.40	3.17	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	488	634	146	1.3	8.43	5.78	Economywide Country Studies
O	1,094	1,834	740	1.68	18.91	16.72	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	122	155	33	1.27	2.11	1.41	Capitalist Systems
P2	265	519	254	1.96	4.58	4.73	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	64	172	108	2.69	1.11	1.57	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	5	6	1	1.2	0.09	0.05	Other Economic Systems
P5	4	4	0	1	0.07	0.04	Comparative Economic Systems
P	460	856	396	1.86	7.95	7.80	Economic Systems
Q0	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.05	General
Q1	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.06	Agriculture
Q2	10	12	2	1.2	0.17	0.11	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	6	12	6	2	0.10	0.11	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	12	21	9	1.75	0.21	0.19	Energy
Q5	7	24	17	3.43	0.12	0.22	Environmental Economics
Q	39	81	42	2.08	0.67	0.74	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R1	64	99	35	1.55	1.11	0.90	General Regional Economics
R2	11	21	10	1.91	0.19	0.19	Household Analysis
R3	7	32	25	4.57	0.12	0.29	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Transportation Economics
R5	3	10	7	3.33	0.05	0.09	Regional Government Analysis
R	85	163	78	1.92	1.47	1.49	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	9	27	18	3	0.16	0.25	Other Special Topics
S	5,786	10,971	5,185	1.9	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E66.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	General Economics: General
A11	11	13	2	1.18	0.19	0.12	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Relation of Economics to Social Values
B25	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B31	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B51	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian
C53	1	24	23	24	0.02	0.22	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C82	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.03	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
D12	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.06	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D23	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D24	5	7	2	1.4	0.09	0.06	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D30	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Distribution: General
D31	8	22	14	2.75	0.14	0.2	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D58	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.03	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D60	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Welfare Economics: General
D63	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D72	19	45	26	2.37	0.33	0.41	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D73	3	10	7	3.33	0.05	0.09	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	42	53	11	1.26	0.73	0.48	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances
D78	8	9	1	1.13	0.14	0.08	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D83	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief
D84	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Expectations; Speculations
D91	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
E00	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.03	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	22	31	9	1.41	0.38	0.28	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E10	132	132	0	1	2.28	1.2	General Aggregative Models: General
E12	4	13	9	3.25	0.07	0.12	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E17	31	52	21	1.68	0.54	0.47	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	13	24	11	1.85	0.22	0.22	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	15	36	21	2.4	0.26	0.33	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	20	48	28	2.4	0.35	0.44	Capital; Investment; Capacity
E23	14	198	184	14.14	0.24	1.8	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	77	155	78	2.01	1.33	1.41	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital
E25	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	12	70	58	5.83	0.21	0.64	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E30	5	11	6	2.2	0.09	0.1	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E31	66	148	82	2.24	1.14	1.35	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	88	240	152	2.73	1.52	2.19	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E37	7	21	14	3	0.12	0.19	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Money and Interest Rates: General
E42	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	14	37	23	2.64	0.24	0.34	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	13	50	37	3.85	0.22	0.46	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.07	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	3	7	4	2.33	0.05	0.06	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.11	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	75	163	88	2.17	1.3	1.49	Monetary Policy
E58	34	71	37	2.09	0.59	0.65	Central Banks and Their Policies
E60	10	27	17	2.7	0.17	0.25	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	12	39	27	3.25	0.21	0.36	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	104	190	86	1.83	1.8	1.73	Fiscal Policy
E63	27	93	66	3.44	0.47	0.85	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E64	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.09	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	90	159	69	1.77	1.56	1.45	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	2,130	3,323	1,193	1.56	36.81	30.29	General Outlook and Conditions
F00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	International Economics: General
F01	39	72	33	1.85	0.67	0.66	Global Outlook
F02	59	71	12	1.2	1.02	0.65	International Economic Order
F10	4	6	2	1.5	0.07	0.05	Trade: General
F13	21	39	18	1.86	0.36	0.36	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	39	111	72	2.85	0.67	1.01	Empirical Studies of Trade
F15	29	83	54	2.86	0.5	0.76	Economic Integration
F16	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	6	7	1	1.17	0.1	0.06	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F20	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F21	22	56	34	2.55	0.38	0.51	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F22	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	International Migration
F23	4	37	33	9.25	0.07	0.34	Multinational Firms; International Business
F30	19	36	17	1.89	0.33	0.33	International Finance: General
F31	36	69	33	1.92	0.62	0.63	Foreign Exchange
F32	28	78	50	2.79	0.48	0.71	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	24	66	42	2.75	0.41	0.6	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F34	24	37	13	1.54	0.41	0.34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	1	14	13	14	0.02	0.13	Foreign Aid
F36	28	47	19	1.68	0.48	0.43	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F37	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F40	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F41	33	49	16	1.48	0.57	0.45	Open Economy Macroeconomics
F42	9	16	7	1.78	0.16	0.15	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	4	9	5	2.25	0.07	0.08	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F47	4	10	6	2.5	0.07	0.09	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F50	1	19	18	19	0.02	0.17	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F53	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F54	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
G00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Financial Economics: General
G10	9	17	8	1.89	0.16	0.15	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G11	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G12	7	15	8	2.14	0.12	0.14	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	5	6	1	1.2	0.09	0.05	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	6	19	13	3.17	0.1	0.17	International Financial Markets
G18	4	7	3	1.75	0.07	0.06	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
G20	9	18	9	2	0.16	0.16	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G21	10	35	25	3.5	0.17	0.32	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G24	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G28	1	10	9	10	0.02	0.09	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
G30	8	14	6	1.75	0.14	0.13	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G32	4	12	8	3	0.07	0.11	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
G34	6	13	7	2.17	0.1	0.12	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Payout Policy
H11	21	42	21	2	0.36	0.38	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H20	5	16	11	3.2	0.09	0.15	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H24	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.05	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.04	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H26	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Tax Evasion
H30	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.04	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H41	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Public Goods
H50	15	29	14	1.93	0.26	0.26	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.04	National Government Expenditures and Health
H54	7	12	5	1.71	0.12	0.11	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	8	12	4	1.5	0.14	0.11	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	14	21	7	1.5	0.24	0.19	National Security and War
H60	8	21	13	2.63	0.14	0.19	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	12	35	23	2.92	0.21	0.32	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	6	27	21	4.5	0.1	0.25	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	4	35	31	8.75	0.07	0.32	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
H70	3	4	1	1.33	0.05	0.04	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H73	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H77	4	9	5	2.25	0.07	0.08	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
I00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.05	Health: General
I18	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.05	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I20	1	6	5	6	0.02	0.05	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Analysis of Education
I28	6	8	2	1.33	0.1	0.07	Education: Government Policy
I30	6	10	4	1.67	0.1	0.09	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	8	15	7	1.88	0.14	0.14	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	7	17	10	2.43	0.12	0.15	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	8	17	9	2.13	0.14	0.15	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
J08	1	12	11	12	0.02	0.11	Labor Economics Policies
J11	20	41	21	2.05	0.35	0.37	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J12	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	4	6	2	1.5	0.07	0.05	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.05	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J18	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J20	4	6	2	1.5	0.07	0.05	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	17	31	14	1.82	0.29	0.28	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J22	4	9	5	2.25	0.07	0.08	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
J23	4	7	3	1.75	0.07	0.06	Labor Demand
J24	21	42	21	2	0.36	0.38	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.03	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J31	6	13	7	2.17	0.1	0.12	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J32	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
J38	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.05	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J50	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.03	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.03	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J58	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J60	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J64	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J68	3	7	4	2.33	0.05	0.06	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J70	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Labor Discrimination: General
K10	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Property Law
K33	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	International Law
K42	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Industrial Organization: General
L11	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.05	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L16	12	30	18	2.5	0.21	0.27	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L21	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Business Objectives of the Firm
L23	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Organization of Production
L24	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L25	3	25	22	8.33	0.05	0.23	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L26	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.07	Entrepreneurship
L32	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	13	14	1	1.08	0.22	0.13	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L43	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L51	17	42	25	2.47	0.29	0.38	Economics of Regulation
L52	12	20	8	1.67	0.21	0.18	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	2	8	6	4	0.03	0.07	Enterprise Policy
L60	3	13	10	4.33	0.05	0.12	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L62	1	5	4	5	0.02	0.05	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment
L63	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L70	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L81	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L83	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.05	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L86	6	9	3	1.5	0.1	0.08	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L90	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Transportation: General
L92	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L96	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.03	Telecommunications
L98	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.03	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy
M10	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Business Administration: General
M12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	4	4	0	1	0.07	0.04	New Firms; Startups
M21	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Business Economics
M41	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Accounting
M53	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Personnel Economics: Training
N00	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: General
N10	1	15	14	15	0.02	0.14	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N12	6	11	5	1.83	0.1	0.1	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	4	4	0	1	0.07	0.04	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	9	13	4	1.44	0.16	0.12	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N15	4	17	13	4.25	0.07	0.15	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N17	8	9	1	1.13	0.14	0.08	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
N22	1	3	2	3	0.02	0.03	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N24	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N34	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N35	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N43	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N44	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.03	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
N47	7	7	0	1	0.12	0.06	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N54	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N64	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N97	7	7	0	1	0.12	0.06	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O10	63	121	58	1.92	1.09	1.1	Economic Development: General
O11	94	177	83	1.88	1.62	1.61	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	1	9	8	9	0.02	0.08	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O14	9	19	10	2.11	0.16	0.17	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
O15	19	55	36	2.89	0.33	0.5	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	31	60	29	1.94	0.54	0.55	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O17	15	78	63	5.2	0.26	0.71	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	3	10	7	3.33	0.05	0.09	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O19	50	72	22	1.44	0.86	0.66	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O20	19	27	8	1.42	0.33	0.25	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	16	40	24	2.5	0.28	0.36	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Project Analysis
O23	32	50	18	1.56	0.55	0.46	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	8	42	34	5.25	0.14	0.38	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O30	6	25	19	4.17	0.1	0.23	Technological Change; Research and Development; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O32	5	14	9	2.8	0.09	0.13	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	19	21	2	1.11	0.33	0.19	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O38	14	25	11	1.79	0.24	0.23	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Technological Change: Other
O40	11	19	8	1.73	0.19	0.17	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O41	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.03	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O47	184	323	139	1.76	3.18	2.94	Measurement of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
O50	6	12	6	2	0.1	0.11	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	38	48	10	1.26	0.66	0.44	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	174	243	69	1.4	3.01	2.21	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	185	210	25	1.14	3.2	1.91	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	24	32	8	1.33	0.41	0.29	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean
O55	12	19	7	1.58	0.21	0.17	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	28	34	6	1.21	0.48	0.31	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	21	36	15	1.71	0.36	0.33	Comparative Studies of Countries
P10	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	15	16	1	1.07	0.26	0.15	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Capitalist Enterprises
P16	57	86	29	1.51	0.99	0.78	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	48	48	0	1	0.83	0.44	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P20	7	11	4	1.57	0.12	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P21	69	100	31	1.45	1.19	0.91	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P23	6	21	15	3.5	0.1	0.19	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
P24	76	159	83	2.09	1.31	1.45	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.07	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P26	1	11	10	11	0.02	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P27	105	203	98	1.93	1.81	1.85	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P30	6	8	2	1.33	0.1	0.07	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	4	22	18	5.5	0.07	0.2	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P33	31	87	56	2.81	0.54	0.79	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P34	6	18	12	3	0.1	0.16	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
P35	10	18	8	1.8	0.17	0.16	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P36	1	7	6	7	0.02	0.06	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P37	6	11	5	1.83	0.1	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P44	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P47	3	3	0	1	0.05	0.03	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P52	4	4	0	1	0.07	0.04	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
Q01	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.03	Sustainable Development
Q11	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q13	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q20	5	5	0	1	0.09	0.05	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q25	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q27	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q30	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q32	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.05	Resource Booms
Q38	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q40	1	1	0	1	0.02	0.01	Energy: General
Q41	7	9	2	1.29	0.12	0.08	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	3	7	4	2.33	0.05	0.06	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Energy: Government Policy
Q54	2	5	3	2.5	0.03	0.05	Climate; Natural Disasters; Global Warming
Q56	3	8	5	2.67	0.05	0.07	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q58	2	4	2	2	0.03	0.04	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
R10	5	5	0	1	0.09	0.05	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	52	70	18	1.35	0.9	0.64	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	7	24	17	3.43	0.12	0.22	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R20	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.03	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R23	8	16	8	2	0.14	0.15	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R30	1	4	3	4	0.02	0.04	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R31	3	18	15	6	0.05	0.16	Housing Supply and Markets
R32	1	8	7	8	0.02	0.07	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R38	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R51	1	2	1	2	0.02	0.02	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R58	2	7	5	3.5	0.03	0.06	Regional Development Planning and Policy
Z10	2	2	0	1	0.03	0.02	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z12	2	6	4	3	0.03	0.05	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	5	19	14	3.8	0.09	0.17	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	5,786	10,580	4,794	1.83	100	96.4	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E66.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A14	1	0.01	Sociology of Economics
A22	1	0.01	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B22	2	0.02	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B50	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
C11	1	0.01	Bayesian Analysis: General
C22	3	0.03	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C43	3	0.03	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C51	1	0.01	Model Construction and Estimation
C58	1	0.01	Financial Econometrics
D02	4	0.04	Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations
D57	1	0.01	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D80	4	0.04	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	2	0.02	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
E02	3	0.03	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E13	2	0.02	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E16	1	0.01	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E69	1	0.01	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F24	2	0.02	Remittances
F44	12	0.11	International Business Cycles
F51	2	0.02	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	3	0.03	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F55	21	0.19	International Institutional Arrangements
F60	6	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F62	2	0.02	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
F65	5	0.05	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
G01	146	1.33	Financial Crises
G22	1	0.01	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G23	1	0.01	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G31	1	0.01	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
H12	4	0.04	Crisis Management
H23	1	0.01	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H31	1	0.01	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	2	0.02	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H52	1	0.01	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	3	0.03	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H68	5	0.05	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H72	1	0.01	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	1	0.01	State and Local Borrowing
H81	1	0.01	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H83	1	0.01	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H87	3	0.03	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
I11	2	0.02	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	2	0.02	Health Production
I22	1	0.01	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	4	0.04	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I25	4	0.04	Education and Economic Development
J16	4	0.04	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J28	1	0.01	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J30	1	0.01	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J63	2	0.02	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J65	2	0.02	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J80	1	0.01	Labor Standards: General
J88	1	0.01	Labor Standards: Public Policy
K12	1	0.01	Contract Law
K20	1	0.01	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	9	0.08	Antitrust Law
K40	4	0.04	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	1	0.01	Litigation Process

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
L10	1	0.01	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L14	4	0.04	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L22	1	0.01	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L40	2	0.02	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L44	10	0.09	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L50	2	0.02	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L67	2	0.02	Other Consumer Nondurables
L71	5	0.05	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L74	1	0.01	Construction
L80	4	0.04	Industry Studies: Services: General
L88	1	0.01	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L93	1	0.01	Air Transportation
M16	2	0.02	International Business Administration
M54	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	1	0.01	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
N11	3	0.03	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N20	1	0.01	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N30	3	0.03	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N33	1	0.01	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N40	2	0.02	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N41	1	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N45	5	0.05	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	1	0.01	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N60	2	0.02	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N70	2	0.02	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N75	2	0.02	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N77	1	0.01	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N94	1	0.01	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
O25	1	0.01	Industrial Policy
O31	1	0.01	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O42	1	0.01	Monetary Growth Models
O43	2	0.02	Institutions and Growth
P22	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P28	4	0.04	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	1	0.01	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P32	1	0.01	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P40	1	0.01	Other Economic Systems: General
Q02	2	0.02	Global Commodity Markets
Q10	1	0.01	Agriculture: General
Q12	1	0.01	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q17	2	0.02	Agriculture in International Trade
Q22	1	0.01	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q50	1	0.01	Environmental Economics: General
Q52	1	0.01	Pollution Control Adoption Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	4	0.04	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q55	1	0.01	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
R40	1	0.01	Transportation Economics: General
R53	1	0.01	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
S	391	3.72	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

G01(146), F55(21), F44(12), L44(10), K21(9), F60(6), F65(5), H68(5), L71(5), N45(5), D02(4), D80(4), H12(4), I23(4), I25(4), J16(4), K40(4), L14(4), L80(4), P28(4), Q53(4), C22(3), C43(3), E02(3), F52(3), H53(3), H87(3), N11(3), N30(3), B22(2), D81(2), E13(2), F24(2), F51(2), F62(2), H32(2), I11(2), I12(2), J63(2), J65(2), L40(2), L50(2), L67(2), M16(2), N40(2), N60(2), N70(2), N75(2), O43(2), Q02(2), Q17(2), A14(1), A22(1), B50(1), C11(1), C51(1), C58(1), D57(1), E16(1), E69(1), G22(1), G23(1), G31(1), H23(1), H31(1), H52(1), H72(1), H74(1), H81(1), H83(1), I22(1), J28(1), J30(1), J80(1), J88(1), K12(1), K20(1), K41(1), L10(1), L22(1), L74(1), L88(1), L93(1), M54(1), M55(1), N20(1), N33(1), N41(1), N46(1), N77(1), N94(1), O25(1), O31(1), O42(1), P22(1), P29(1), P32(1), P40(1), Q10(1), Q12(1), Q22(1), Q50(1), Q52(1), Q55(1), R40(1), R53(1).

Table E66.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C22	1	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	3
D02	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	4
G01	1	0	0	16	19	46	33	31	146
H32	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
K21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	9
K40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	4
L40	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
L71	1	1	1	0	0	0	2	0	5
M16	1	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2
N11	1	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	3
P40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
Q17	1	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Q52	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B22	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0	2
C11	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C43	0	3	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
F55	0	1	1	2	1	1	6	9	21
H31	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K12	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L14	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	1	4
L80	0	1	0	0	1	0	1	1	4
Q10	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J28	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
J65	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	2
K20	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
L10	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
M55	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
O42	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
B50	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
D81	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	2
F24	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	2
F65	0	0	0	1	0	1	1	2	5
G22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
H68	0	0	0	1	3	0	1	0	5
I11	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	2
J30	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J80	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
J88	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
P22	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
A22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D80	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	1	4
E13	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
F44	0	0	0	0	2	5	2	3	12
N30	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	2	3
N40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
N70	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
Q22	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
Q50	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
R53	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E02	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	3
E69	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
F51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
F52	0	0	0	0	0	2	1	0	3
H53	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	1	3
H72	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H81	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H83	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I23	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
I25	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	4
J63	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
L50	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
L67	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	2
L74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
L93	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N41	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N46	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
N75	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
N77	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O43	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
P28	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	1	4
P29	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
P32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Q53	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2	4
Q55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
C51	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
C58	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F60	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	3	6
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
G23	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
H87	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	2	3
I12	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
I22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
J16	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2	4
L22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
L44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9	10
M54	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
N60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
N94	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
O31	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R40	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
A14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
D57	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
E16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
G31	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
H23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
K41	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
L88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N33	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N45	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	5
O25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
Q02	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	2
Q12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	13	9	6	11	10	26	17	14	106

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E66.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	C22	Diron, Marie. 2006. <i>Short-term forecasts of euro area real GDP growth - an assessment of real-time performance based on vintage data</i>. European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 622. Economic policy makers, international organisations and private-sector forecasters commonly use short-term forecasts of real GDP growth based on monthly indicators, such as industrial production, retail sales and confidence surveys. An assessment of the reliability of such tools and of the source of potential forecast errors is essential. While many studies have evaluated the size of forecast errors related to model specifications and unavailability of data in real time, few have provided a complete assessment of forecast errors, which should notably take into account the impact of data revision. This paper proposes to bridge this gap. Using four years of data vintages for euro area conjunctural indicators, the paper decomposes forecast errors into four elements (model specification, erroneous extrapolations of the monthly indicators, revisions to the monthly indicators and revisions to the GDP data series) and assesses their relative sizes. The results show that gains in accuracy of forecasts achieved by using monthly data on actual activity rather than surveys or financial indicators are offset by the fact that the former set of monthly data is harder to forecast and less timely than the latter set. While the results presented in the paper remain tentative due to limited data availability, they provide a benchmark which future research may build on.
2006	D02	CV: Ericson, Richard E. 2006. "Regional Retreat: The Reaction of Russian Institutions to Liberalising Reform." In <i>Institutions, Globalisation and Empowerment</i> , ed. Kartik C. Roy and Jorn Sideras, 175-98. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2006	G01	Andrescu, Eugen. 2006. "The Monetary Outlook by 2025-2030." <i>Romanian Economic and Business Review</i> , 1(2): 63-68. The globalization and the worldwide regionalization phenomena which also bring about a simplification of the usages, the rules, the instruments, the legislation as well as that of the behaviour of states and economic agents could not leave untouched the currencies of the more than 200 independent countries, although the minting of such currencies has always been the "royal" prerogative and the very symbol of the sovereignty of a state. Already the great number of currencies that exist throughout the world imply additional costs for the international business people and for the investors, but also for the central banks of those states that are confronted with major monetary crisis.
2006	H32	CV: Bosworth, Barry P., and Susan M. Collins. 2006. "Economic Growth." In <i>The Economy of Puerto Rico: Restoring Growth</i> , ed. Susan M. Collins, Barry P. Bosworth and Miguel A. Soto-Class, 17-69. Washington, D.C.: Brookings Institution Press; San Juan, Puerto Rico: Center for the New Economy.
2006	K21 L40	CESifo European Economic Advisory Group. 2006. <i>Report on the European Economy 2006</i>, Munich: Ifo Institute for Economic Research. Fifth annual report of the European Economic Advisory Group at CESifo comments on the state and prospects of the European economy. Discusses the short-term macroeconomic outlook and policy options for the European economy. Reviews the current debate about global imbalances. Analyzes the growth performance of different European Union countries. Studies primary and secondary educational systems in the European Union. Considers merger control and competition policy in Europe.
2006	K40	CV: Randall, Laura. 2006. "Reinventing Mexico." In <i>Changing Structure of Mexico: Political, Social, and Economic Prospects</i> , ed. Laura Randall, 3-18. Second edition. Columbia University Seminar Series. Armonk, N.Y. and London: Sharpe.
2006	L40	THE SAME AS K21 CESifo European Economic Advisory Group. 2006. <i>Report on the European Economy 2006</i>, Munich: Ifo Institute for Economic Research.
2006	L71	CV: Larsen, Erling Roed. 2006. "Escaping the Resource Curse and the Dutch Disease? When and Why Norway Caught Up with and Forged Ahead of Its Neighbors." In <i>Natural Resources, Taxation, and Regulation: Unusual Perspectives on a Classic Topic</i> , ed. Laurence S. Moss, 133-68. Studies in Economic Reform and Social Justice. Malden, Mass. and Oxford: Blackwell.
2006	M16	CV: Presley, John R. 2006. "Economic Performance and Outlook." In <i>Doing Business with Saudi Arabia</i> , ed. Anthony Shoult, 29-45. Third edition. Global Market Briefings. London and Philadelphia: GMB.
2006	N11	Bonner, William, and Addison Wiggin. 2006. <i>Empire of Debt: The Rise of an Epic Financial Crisis</i>, Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley. Argues that America has become an empire, that empires eventually fall, and that the American empire will fall due to debt. Discusses lessons from history and the historical record of empires; how empires work; military adventurism as a characteristic of empires;

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		why the best U.S. presidents did the least; the "revolution" of 1913, when the United States got the tools needed to fund and direct its ambitious military and domestic programs; the Great Depression; the Vietnam War; Nixon and the end of dollar/gold convertibility; Reagan's legacy; America's great empire of debt; modern imperial finance; Americans' delusion that they can get richer without saving or earning more money and the coming correction; how Americans spend and consume while residents of more thrifty countries build more factories, import more technology, and improve their products; population aging in America; how Wall Street thrives on illusions; and why the investor should prepare for a write-down of U.S. debt at any moment.
2006	P40	SESRTCIC. 2006. "Annual Economic Report on the OIC Countries, 2005." <i>Journal of Economic Cooperation among Islamic Countries</i> , 27(3): 1-50. In the light of the recent major developments in the world economy, this report analyses the economic situation in the OIC countries during the five-year period 2000-2004. It examines the major economic indicators of those countries and compares them with those of the world averages and the averages of both developing and developed countries during the same period. Overall, the Report shows that the average economic performance of the OIC countries, as a group, remained below the level maintained by the developing countries which reflects more vulnerability to the adverse external shocks in the world economy. The Report also shows that the said performance is highly influenced by that of a few members such that only 10 major countries account for more than 60% of the total OIC output and exports. Such a situation becomes worse considering the high external debt burden and unsatisfactory levels of FDI in many OIC countries. Given this state of affairs, and noting the high pace of globalization and liberalization in the world economy, the OIC countries have become more vulnerable to the intense competition and unpredictable fluctuations in international trade, the instability in financial flows and changes in technology. In this connection, the Report suggests some broad indicative policy actions to which the attention of the member countries needs to be drawn in their efforts to attain a higher level of economic progress and integration.
2006	Q17	CV: Radhakrishna, R., S. K. Rao, S. Mahendra Dev, and K. Subbarao. 2006. "India in a Globalising World: Introduction and Overview." In <i>India in a Globalising World: Some Aspects of Macroeconomy, Agriculture and Poverty</i> , ed. R. Radhakrishna, S. K. Rao, S. Mahendra Dev and K. Subbarao, 53-78. New Delhi: Academic Foundation In collaboration with Centre for Economic and Social Studies, Hyderabad; distributed by Independent Publishers Group, Chicago.
2006	Q52	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2006. <i>OECD Economic Surveys: Czech Republic 2006</i> , Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Reviews the economic situation and policies of the Czech Republic. Presents basic statistics on the Czech Republic, covering land, people, government, production, foreign trade, and currency. Discusses policy challenges in sustaining catch-up; ensuring fiscal sustainability and assessing recent proposals for pension reform; motivating regional and municipal governments; improving the labor market--getting education right for long-term growth; and enhancing the business environment--policies to promote innovation.
2007		
2007	B22	Jha, Raghendra. 2007. <i>The Indian View of Economic Development: Resilience and the Quest for Growth</i> . Australian National University, Australia South Asia Research Centre, ASARC Working Papers.
2007	C11	Milani, Fabio. 2007. <i>Learning and Time-Varying Macroeconomic Volatility</i> . University of California-Irvine, Department of Economics, Working Papers: 070802. This paper presents a DSGE model in which agents' learning about the economy can endogenously generate time-varying macroeconomic volatility. Economic agents use simple models to form expectations and need to learn the relevant parameters. Their gain coefficient is endogenous and is adjusted according to past forecast errors. The model is estimated using likelihood-based Bayesian methods. The endogenous gain is jointly estimated with the structural parameters of the system. The estimation results show that private agents appear to have often switched to constant-gain learning, with a high constant gain, during most of the 1970s and until the early 1980s, while reverting to a decreasing gain later on. As a result, the model can generate a pattern of volatility, which is increasing in the 1970s and falling in the second half of the sample, with a decline that can roughly match the magnitude of the Great Moderation. The paper also documents how a failure to incorporate learning into the estimation may lead econometricians to spuriously find time-varying volatility in the exogenous shocks, even when these have constant variance by construction.
2007	C43	CV: Lindlbauer, Jurg D. 2007. "Evaluation and Development of Composite Leading Indicators Based on Harmonised Business and Consumer Surveys." In <i>Handbook of Survey-Based Business Cycle Analysis</i> , ed. Georg Goldrian, 143-50. Ifo Economic Policy series. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2007	C43 K12	Squalli, Jay, Kenneth Wilson, and Sarah Hugo. 2007. "An Examination of European Growth Competitiveness." <i>Economic and Business Review</i> , 9(2): 127-46. This paper argues that the arbitrary selection of weights by the World Economic Forum, (WEF) used in the calculation of the Growth Competitiveness Index (GCI) could lead to a distorted vision of the relative competitiveness of European countries. Using the weights generated by Structural Equation Modelling (SEM), the gap in competitiveness between European Union members becomes more distinct, whilst for many of the acceding and candidate European countries the competitiveness rating is found to have been previously underestimated by the WEF. This paper demonstrates the superiority and robustness of SEM for calculating weights which lead to more reliable policy and business recommendations.
2007	C43	Maravall, Agustin, and Ana del Rio. 2007. <i>Temporal aggregation, systematic sampling, and the Hodrick-Prescott filter</i> . Banco de Espana, Banco de Espana Working Papers: 0728. Maravall and del Rio (2001), analyzed the time aggregation properties of the Hodrick-Prescott (HP) filter, which decomposes a time series into trend and cycle, for the case of annual, quarterly, and monthly data, and showed that aggregation of the disaggregate component cannot be obtained as the exact result from direct application of an HP filter to the aggregate series. The present paper shows how, using several criteria, one can find HP decompositions for different levels of aggregation that provide similar results. We use as the main criterion for aggregation the preservation of the period associated with the frequency for which the filter gain is 1/2; this criterion is intuitive and easy to apply. It is shown that the Ravn and Uhlig (2002) empirical rule turns out to be a first-order approximation to our criterion, and that alternative--more complex--criteria yield similar results. Moreover, the values of the parameter lambda of the HP filter, that provide results that are approximately consistent under aggregation, are considerably robust with respect to the ARIMA model of the series. Aggregation is seen to work better for the case of temporal aggregation than for systematic sampling. Still a word of caution is made concerning the desirability of exact aggregation consistency. The paper concludes with a clarification having to do with the questionable spuriousness of the cycles obtained with HP filter.
2007	F55	CV: Morelli, Pierluigi, Pier Carlo Padoan, and Lisa Rodano. 2007. "The Lisbon Strategy to the New Economy: Some Economic and Institutional Aspects." In <i>The Political Economy of the European Constitution</i> , ed. Luigi Paganetto, 235-54. Aldershot, U.K. and Burlington, Vt.: Ashgate.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	H31	Farhi, Emmanuel. 2007. <i>Capital Taxation and Ownership when Markets are Incomplete</i>. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13390. This paper analyzes the theoretical and quantitative implications of optimal capital taxation in the neoclassical growth model with aggregate shocks and incomplete markets. The model features a representative-agent economy with proportional taxes on labor and capital. I first consider the case that the only asset the government can trade is a real risk-free bond. Taxes on capital are set one period in advance, reflecting inertia in tax codes and ruling out replication of the complete markets allocation. Because capital income varies with the state of the economy, capital taxation provides a state contingent source of revenues. I thus identify a novel potential role for capital taxation as a risk sharing instrument between the government and private agents. However, this benefit must be weighted again the distortionary cost of capital taxation. For a baseline case, the optimal policy features a zero tax on capital. Moreover, numerical simulations show that the baseline case provides an excellent benchmark. I next allow the government to hold a non trivial position in capital. Capital ownership provides the same benefit or risk sharing but without the cost of tax distortions. In a variety of quantitative exercises, I show that capital ownership allows the government to realize about 90% of the welfare gains from moving to complete markets. Large positions are typically required for optimality. But smaller positions achieve substantial benefits. In a business-cycle simulation, I show that a 15% short equity position achieves over 40% of the welfare gains from completing markets.
2007	K12	THE SAME AS C43 Squalli, Jay, Kenneth Wilson, and Sarah Hugo. 2007. "An Examination of European Growth Competitiveness." <i>Economic and Business Review</i>, 9(2): 127-46.
2007	L14	CV: Wong, John. 2007. "China's Major Economic Challenge: Sustaining High Growth Whilst Fixing Its Growth Problems." In <i>Interpreting China's Development</i> , ed. Wang Gungwu and John Wong, 83-96. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2007	L80	CV: Chua, Hak Bin. 2007. "Singapore Economy: The New and the Dual." In <i>Singapore Perspectives 2007: A New Singapore</i> , ed. Tan Tarn How, 7-23. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2007	Q10	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2007. <i>OECD Economic Surveys: European Union 2007, Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</i>. Reviews the economic situation and policies of the European Union. Provides a table on the basic statistics of the European Union, including information on the land and people, activity, public finance, and external trade in goods. Discusses key challenges; moving forward in the single market; building competitive financial markets; the regulatory framework at the community level; strengthening competition policy; reforming agricultural and trade support; making the most of regional cohesion policy; and removing obstacles to geographic labor mobility.
2008		
2008	J28	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2008. <i>OECD Employment Outlook: 2008, Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</i>. Provides an annual assessment of labor market developments and prospects in OECD member countries. Discusses being off to a good start--youth labor market transitions in OECD countries; declaring work or staying underground--informal employment in seven OECD countries; the price of prejudice--labor market discrimination on the grounds of gender and ethnicity; whether all jobs are good for your health--the impact of work status and working conditions on mental health; and whether multinationals promote better pay and working conditions.
2008	J65	Appelbaum, Eileen, Dean Baker, and John Schmitt. 2008. <i>Slow-Motion Recession: What Congress Can Do to Help</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. This report presents several proposals designed to address the nation's current economic slowdown. To blunt the effects of this downturn and provide immediate relief, the authors suggest a second stimulus package. Proposals for the package include an expanded tax credit for homes and businesses to make energy conserving renovations, subsidies for state and local governments to reduce fares on public transportation, matching grants to state and local governments to invest in energy conserving renovations, grants to state and local governments so that they will not be forced to raise taxes and/or layoff workers and cut services in the middle of a downturn, additional payments to low- and moderate-income households through programs such as Food Stamps, School Lunches and the Low Income Heating and Energy Assistance Program to make it easier for families to cope with rising food and energy prices, modernization of the unemployment insurance system and further extension of the benefit period. To promote continued, sustained growth, the paper suggests policies that will require restructuring the U.S. economy to protect homeowners, reel in financial markets, and to restore some balance to our work and family commitments.
2008	K20 L10	Rossi, Salvatore. 2008. "Lo stato dell'industria italiana e le sue prospettive. (The State of Italian Industry and Its Outlook. With English summary.)" <i>L'Industria, Nuova Serie</i>, 29(0): 81-97. The world economy has been going through two main changes over the last fifteen years: globalization and the ICT-based revolution. Italy has only partially responded to the new global scenario. The first results of a survey conducted by the Bank of Italy on the structural transformations of the Italian industry show that, over the last five-six years, Italian enterprises have introduced some innovating elements in the fields of technology, organization and localization, in order to face the changing competition environment worldwide. The scenario still looks uncertain. Italian structural policies ought to be updated and adapted to the new global context, through the liberalization of protected markets, adjustments in the financial structure and a revolution of juridical and administrative culture.
2008	M55	CV: Vespa, Remi D. 2008. "China--An Offshoring Leader?." In <i>Building a Future with BRICs: The Next Decade for Offshoring</i> , ed. Mark Kobayashi-Hillary, 163-76. Berlin and Heidelberg: Springer.
2008	O42	Bank of Spain. 2008. "The Spanish Economy." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i>, 0(0): 41-61.
2009		
2009	B50	CV: Dymski, Gary A. 2009. "Does Heterodox Economics Need a Unified Crisis Theory? From Profit-Squeeze to the Global Liquidity Melt-down." In <i>Heterodox Macroeconomics: Keynes, Marx and Globalization</i> , ed. Jonathan P. Goldstein and Michael G. Hillard, 66-84. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2009	D81	Demir, Firat. 2009. "Macroeconomic Uncertainty and Private Investment in Argentina, Mexico and Turkey." <i>Applied Economics Letters</i>, 16(4-6): 567-71. This article by using micro-level data analyses the impacts of macroeconomic uncertainty and country risk on real investment under financial liberalization. The results suggest that increasing macroeconomic volatility and country risk hurt fixed investment spending of real sector firms.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	F24	OECD Development Centre. 2009. <i>Latin American Economic Outlook 2010</i>, Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Explores the macroeconomic implications of the current economic crisis in Latin America and considers issues of investment and recent migration patterns in the context of the crisis. Presents a macroeconomic overview. Discusses flows of people, money, and ideas; people and money flows--how many and how much; migration, labor markets, and social protection; remittance flows and financial development; remittances and capital markets in Latin America; and managing Latin American migration--a case for public action.
2009	F65	CV: Lee, Kang-Kook. 2009. "From Capital Controls and Miraculous Growth to Financial Globalization and the Financial Crisis in Korea." In <i>Heterodox Macroeconomics: Keynes, Marx and Globalization</i> , ed. Jonathan P. Goldstein and Michael G. Hillard, 211-24. Routledge Advances in Heterodox Economics. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2009	G22	Brown, Kevin. 2009. "Quarterly Banking Profile: Third Quarter 2009: Insurance Fund Indicators." <i>FDIC Quarterly</i>, 3(4): 14-17. Estimated insured deposits (based on \$250,000 coverage) increased 10.2 percent in the third quarter of 2009. The Deposit Insurance Fund reserve ratio fell to -0.16 percent, and 50 FDIC-insured institutions failed during the quarter.
2009	H68 II1	Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2009. <i>Taming the Deficit: Saving Our Children from Themselves</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Many proponents of conservative fiscal policies talk of the budget deficit as being a matter of intergenerational equality. However, this paper shows the younger generations (and those yet to be born) will contribute more to the deficit than older generations. This analysis uses data from the CBO Long-Term Budget Outlook and the authors' calculations to show that the driving force behind the deficit is our broken health care system and that this should be the focus of the debate.
2009	J30	Baker, Dean, and John Schmitt. 2009. <i>The \$1 Trillion Wage Deficit</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. The strong rise in the U.S. stock market since the spring and the return to positive economic growth in the third quarter of this year have created a consensus among economists that the Great Recession is very likely over. Unfortunately, the end of the official recession will have little visible impact on U.S. labor markets until almost 2012. Within that time, this paper estimates that U.S. workers will have lost over \$1 trillion in wages and salaries, \$150 billion more than the 10-year costs of proposed health care reform legislation.
2009	J80 J88	Schmitt, John. 2009. <i>Inequality as Policy: The United States Since 1979</i>. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. Since the end of the 1970s, the United States has seen a dramatic increase in economic inequality. While the United States has long been among the most unequal of the world's rich economies, the economic and social upheaval that began in the 1970s was a striking departure from the movement toward greater equality that began in the Great Depression, continued through World War II, and was a central feature of the first 30 years of the postwar period. This is not due to chance circumstances but is the direct result of a set of policies designed first and foremost to increase inequality.
2009	P22	CV: Mayes, David G., and Martti Randveer. 2009. "The Path of Transition in Estonia." In <i>Microfoundations of Economic Success: Lessons from Estonia</i> , ed. David G. Mayes, 1-18. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010		
2010	A22	CV: Sanders, William V. 2010. "Some Major Campaign Issues of 2008: An Economic Perspective: A Student-Faculty Research Project." In <i>Proceedings of the Pennsylvania Economic Association 2009 Conference, June 4-6, 2009, West Chester University of Pennsylvania, West Chester, Pennsylvania</i> , ed. James J. Jozefowicz, 71-74. West Chester, Pa.: Pennsylvania Economic Association.
2010	D80	CV: Zonis, Marvin. 2010. "Political Risk in the World Economies." In <i>Risk Management: Foundations for a Changing Financial World</i> , ed. Walter V. Haslett Jr., 651-56. CFA Institute Investment Perspectives Series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2010	D80	CV: Zonis, Marvin. 2010. "Managing Geopolitical Risks." In <i>Risk Management: Foundations for a Changing Financial World</i> , ed. Walter V. Haslett Jr., 573-82. CFA Institute Investment Perspectives Series. Hoboken, N.J.: Wiley.
2010	E13	Graves, Philip E. 2010. <i>Appropriate Fiscal Policy over the Business Cycle: Proper Stimulus Policies Can Work</i>. CESifo Group Munich, CESifo Working Paper Series: 3160. Fiscal policy has become quite controversial in the post-Keynesian era, the debate over the Obama stimulus package being a contentious recent example. Some pundits go so far as to take the position that macroeconomic theory has failed to meaningfully progress in terms of providing useful recommendations for policy-makers, particularly in times of recession. Others take the laissez-faire view that policy reactions to the business cycle do not help in a rational expectations world and indeed do harm by increasing uncertainty. Still others, while not necessarily viewing themselves as in any sense "Keynesian," have a nagging feeling that sometimes doing nothing must be worse than doing something--but what to do? Sensible guidance is provided here on how governments should spend taxpayer dollars and on how that spending should change under varying economic conditions. The nature of public goods, namely whether they are complements, substitutes, or neutral to private goods, is seen to be critical to such decisions.
2010	F44	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2010. <i>OECD Economic Outlook 88</i>, Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Analyzes the current economic situation and examines the economic policies required to foster a sustained recovery in OECD member countries, covering the outlook to the end of 2012. Provides a general assessment of the macroeconomic situation. Discusses developments in individual OECD countries; developments in selected nonmember economies; and fiscal consolidation--requirements, timing, instruments, and institutional arrangements.
2010	F44	Sentance, Andrew. 2010. "Prospects for the British Economy after the Financial Storm." <i>Economic and Financial Modelling</i>, 17(4): 167-97. There are four main elements supporting the view that the UK economy is now moving out of recession and into the recovery phase of the cycle. (i) As a major trading nation, economic conditions in the UK are strongly influenced by the performance of other parts of the world economy. (ii) The improvement seen by a wide range of business surveys in the UK point to a positive growth picture. (iii) Indicators of consumer spending and confidence such as the CBI's Distributive Trades Survey have signalled a return to growth. (iv) The sharp increases in unemployment recorded in the UK in late 2008 and earlier in 2009 eased dramatically towards late 2009. Nevertheless, the author argues that a key issue for UK economic prospects is the pace of the global economic recovery.
2010	N30 N40 N70	CV: O'Keefe, Ted. 2010. "The Celtic Tiger Economy of Ireland: A New Perspective." In <i>Creating Entrepreneurs: Making Miracles Happen</i> , ed. Fred Kiesner, 195-216. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	Q22	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2010. <i>OECD Economic Surveys: Norway 2010</i> , Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Reviews the economic situation and policies of Norway. Includes a table on the basic statistics of Norway, including the land, people, production, government, foreign trade, and currency. Discusses emerging from the crisis; addressing the long-term challenges of fiscal policy; and sustainable development-climate change and fisheries policies.
2010	Q50	CV: Pradhan, Jalandhar. 2010. "Demographic Profile of Economic Resources and Environment in South Asia." In <i>Managing Cultural Diversity in Asia: A Research Companion</i> , ed. Jawad Syed and Mustafa F. Ozbilgin, 307-29. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2010	R53	OECD Development Centre. 2010. <i>Southeast Asian Economic Outlook 2010</i> , Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. Examines current efforts to rebalance growth for Southeast Asia and considers what form growth will take in the future. Discusses recent macroeconomic developments and near-term policy challenges; a medium-term growth and development outlook; regional integration--a sectoral approach; transport infrastructure development and ASEAN integration; transport infrastructure and integration in Indonesia; and financing transport infrastructure development.
2011		
2011	E02	Bank of Spain. 2011. "The External Environment of the Euro Area." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i> , 0(0): 20-25.
2011	E02 L50 L93 N75 O43	Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth ?</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883. In recent years, India has enjoyed one of the highest growth rates worldwide, weathering the global financial crisis better than many other countries. Prudent macroeconomic policies will be critical to prolonging the current expansion, given the risks associated with high inflation and volatile capital flows. A steadfast commitment to fiscal consolidation is needed to continue to reduce the large deficit that emerged in the aftermath of the slowdown and avoid crowding out private investment. Stepping up structural reforms will also be necessary if double-digit growth rates are to be achievable over the coming decade or so. Indeed, the operating environment for private business remains challenging. While infrastructure is improving in key sectors, partly thanks to greater private investment, bottlenecks endure and efforts to intensify competition and ensure continued strong investment are required. Labour market reforms are also required to promote job creation. Rapid economic development has boosted living standards and reduced poverty but poverty remains high. There is a need to strengthen social welfare systems and access to health and education to ensure widespread benefits from continued high growth. This Working Paper relates to the 2011 OECD Economic Survey of India (www.oecd.org/eco/surveys/india)
2011	E69 H53 H72 H74 H81 H83	Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen. 2011. <i>Fiscal Prospects and Reforms in India</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 911. Substantial fiscal consolidation was achieved under the aegis of the 2003 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. While deficits widened anew in 2008 and 2009, against the backdrop of the global financial and economic crisis, efforts to reduce them have resumed since. To ensure continued progress, as well as stronger government finances in the longer term, the medium-term fiscal framework needs to be improved, notably by embedding the annual budget in a detailed three-year rolling programme. Expenditure needs to be controlled better, in particular as regards subsidies, which the central government has indeed been trying to rein in, though with difficulty in the face of rising world oil prices. Expenditure also needs to become more effective, in particular in the areas of health care, education and social assistance. On the revenue side, tax reforms have been tabled, both for direct taxes and for the complex and inefficient system of indirect taxes. Corporate income tax rates are being cut, though the headline rate remains high. Lower taxation for large special economic zones deserves to be maintained for some time. For the personal income tax, which only a fairly small proportion of the population pays, thresholds are set to be raised considerably. A goods and services tax is to be introduced, which should help reduce the segmentation of the national market for goods and services. Customs duties have been reduced on average but remain high for some categories of imports, implying scope for further reduction over time.
2011	F51 F52 P29	CV: Chamberlin, Paul. 2011. "Features of a Peace Dividend for the Two Koreas." In <i>Towards a Northeast Asian Security Community: Implications for Korea's Growth and Economic Development</i> , ed. Bernhard Seliger and Werner Pascha, 73-98. The Political Economy of the Asia Pacific series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	F52	Luparelli Mathieu, Miguel S., and Andres Montero Gomez. 2011. "Inteligencia prospectiva de seguridad economica. (With English summary)." <i>Ekonomiaz</i> , 0(76): 38-63. World economic crisis has caused instability and insecurity in a way that Human Security was seriously challenged. Information failures as well as the incapacity to estimate an instable future has proved the needs for tools to estimate the future. Complexity within the international system makes unavoidable the existence of some unmeasurable uncertainty. Fortuitous events, or accidents, are one of the main future threats to world economic stability and security. The States are competing within the market against business companies for the benefits of strategic resources. Business intelligence and prospective (as a complementary discipline) are both necessary tools to compete in such a complex system.
2011	H53	THE SAME AS E69 Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen. 2011. <i>Fiscal Prospects and Reforms in India</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 911.
2011	H72	THE SAME AS E69 Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen
2011	H74	THE SAME AS E69 Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen
2011	H81	THE SAME AS E69 Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen
2011	H83	THE SAME AS E69 Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen
2011	I23 I25	Lim, Teck Ghee. 2011. "Malaysia Today: Lagging Economy and Ailing Higher Education System." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 10(1): 139-56. The Malaysian economy has lost economic dynamism since 2000. As education is inextricably linked with the generation of employment and the growth of income, we examine some of the major developments and outcomes in the country's higher education system and raise questions about its effectiveness in helping to generate economic growth. We find the general performance of the Malaysian higher education sector to be dismal, and we attribute this negative outcome to the use of the higher education sector by the Malaysian government as a major policy instrument to force socioeconomic restructuring along racial lines in the last 40 years.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	I23 I25	Abidin, Mahani Zainal. 2011. "Malaysia Today: Lagging Economy and Ailing Higher Education System: Comments." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 10(1): 160-63.
2011	I23 I25	2011. "Malaysia Today: Lagging Economy and Ailing Higher Education System: Summary of General Discussion." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 10(1): 164-65.
2011	I23 I25	Yan, Lin See. 2011. "Malaysia Today: Lagging Economy and Ailing Higher Education System: Comments." <i>Asian Economic Papers</i> , 10(1): 157-59.
2011	J63	CV: Masso, Jaan, and Kerly Krillo. 2011. "Mixed Adjustment Forms and Inequality Effects in Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania." In <i>Work Inequalities in the Crisis: Evidence from Europe</i> , ed. Daniel Vaughan-Whitehead, 38-102. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	L50	THE SAME AS E02 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth ?</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	L67	CV: Joshi, Radhika. 2011. "Bigger Hurdles: Brunei, Laos and Myanmar." In <i>Facets of Competitiveness: Narratives from ASEAN</i> , ed. Ashish Lall, 301-18. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2011	L74	Maza, Luis Angel, and Juan M. Penalosa. 2011. "The Residential Investment Adjustment in Spain: The Current Situation." <i>Banco de Espana Economic Bulletin</i> , 0(0): 93-104.
2011	L93	THE SAME AS E02 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth ?</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	N41	CV: Scott, Bruce R., and Sarah Potvin. 2011. "Creating Capitalism and Democracy in the United States, 1630-1830." In <i>Capitalism: Its Origins and Evolution as a System of Governance</i> . Bruce R. Scott, 227-75. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	N46	CV: Scott, Bruce R. 2011. "From Feudalism to Oligarchy in Latin America, 1500-1830." In <i>Capitalism: Its Origins and Evolution as a System of Governance</i> . Bruce R. Scott, 185-226. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	N75	THE SAME AS E02 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth ?</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	N77	CV: Lenten, Liam J. A. 2011. "Long-Run Trends and Factors in Attendance Patterns in Sport: Australian Football League, 1945-2009." In <i>Handbook on the Economics of Leisure</i> , ed. Samuel Cameron, 360-80. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2011	O43	THE SAME AS E02 Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. <i>Can India Achieve Double-digit growth ?</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883.
2011	P28	CV: Panova, Victoria. 2011. "Russia: Impact and Response." In <i>Global Financial Crisis: Global Impact and Solutions</i> , ed. Paolo Savona, John J. Kirton and Chiara Oldani, 109-16. Global Finance Series. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington: Ashgate.
2011	P29	CV: Chamberlin, Paul. 2011. "Features of a Peace Dividend for the Two Koreas." In <i>Towards a Northeast Asian Security Community: Implications for Korea's Growth and Economic Development</i> , ed. Bernhard Seliger and Werner Pascha, 73-98. The Political Economy of the Asia Pacific series. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2011	P32	Sokolov, V., and A. Sarygulov. 2011. "Contemporary Kirghizia: Development in Multiple Directions or Development with No Direction?" <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i> , 53(12): 5-19. The article presents the main stages and ongoing results in the Republic of Kyrgyzstan in 1990-2008. Basic directions of reforms in agriculture, industry, and the financial sector as well as the establishment of market-oriented democratic institutions are analyzed.
2011	Q53	CV: Becker, Uwe, and Kees van Kersbergen. 2011. "The Small Corporatist Political Economies as European Socio-economic Model?." In <i>The Changing Political Economies of Small West European Countries</i> , ed. Uwe Becker, 173-97. Changing Welfare States series. Amsterdam: Amsterdam University Press.
2011	Q55	CV: Tanaka, Naoki. 2011. "Crisis, Response, and Innovation in Japan." In <i>Global Financial Crisis: Global Impact and Solutions</i> , ed. Paolo Savona, John J. Kirton and Chiara Oldani, 29-36. Global Finance Series. Farnham, U.K. and Burlington: Ashgate.
2012		
2012	C51	CV: Tropeano, Domenica. 2012. "Income Distribution, Growth and Financialization: The Italian Case." In <i>Employment, Growth and Development: A Post-Keynesian Approach</i> , ed. Claude Gnos, Louis-Philippe Rochon and Domenica Tropeano, 78-95. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	C58	CV: Filardo, Andrew. 2012. "The Impact of the International Financial Crisis on Asia and the Pacific: Highlighting Monetary Policy Challenges from a Negative Asset Price Bubble Perspective." In <i>New Perspectives on Asset Price Bubbles: Theory, Evidence, and Policy</i> , ed. Douglas D. Evanoff, George G. Kaufman and A. G. Malliaris, 138-69. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	F60	CV: Mazumdar, Surajit. 2012. "Big Business and Economic Nationalism in India." In <i>Globalization and Economic Nationalism in Asia</i> , ed. Anthony P. D'Costa, 59-83. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2012	F60	CV: Tanku, Altin. 2012. "The Impact of China and Russia on Catching Up in South-Eastern Europe." In <i>European Integration in a Global Economy: CESEE and the Impact of China and Russia</i> , ed. Ewald Nowotny, Peter Mooslechner and Doris Ritzberger-Grunwald, 157-76. Published in association with the Oesterreichische Nationalbank. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	F62	Ragacs, Christian, and Klaus Vondra. 2012. "Austrian Economy Prevails in Bleak International Environment: Economic Outlook for Austria from 2012 to 2014 (June 2012)." <i>Monetary Policy and the Economy</i> , 0(0): 6-32.
2012	G23	CV: van der Ploeg, Frederick. 2012. "Managing Oil Windfalls in the CEMAC." In <i>Oil Wealth in Central Africa: Policies for Inclusive Growth</i> , ed. Bernardin Akitoby and Sharmini Coorey, 89-109. Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2012	H87 N94	Shelburne, Robert. 2012. <i>Restoring Stability to Europe</i> . UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2012_3. The eurozone is in political and economic crisis. This is due to the inadequate design of the institutional structure of the eurozone and to the current poor implementation of macroeconomic policy. In designing the eurozone, well established principles of economics were ignored and major decisions were based primarily upon political considerations. Thus it was only a matter of time before these defects would become apparent. In addressing the current crisis that has developed policy makers have misdiagnosed the causes of the crisis and implemented solutions that are largely counterproductive to solving it. This paper describes the underlying factors that led to the inadequate design and improper macroeconomic response and explains what will be necessary in order to create an institutional structure and macroeconomic policy framework that can restore economic stability and growth to the region.
2012	I12	CV: Ramesh, M. 2012. "Global Economic Crisis and Social Security in Southeast Asia." In <i>Poverty and Global Recession in Southeast Asia</i> , ed. Aris Ananta and Richard Barichello, 45-77. Singapore: Institute of Southeast Asian Studies.
2012	I22	CV: De Corte, Stefaan. 2012. "An Investment Strategy in EU: A Means to Compensate for the Lack of Fiscal Transfers." In <i>Schuman Report on Europe: State of the Union 2012</i> , ed. Thierry Chopin and Michel Foucher, 73-78. Translated by Rachel Ischoffen and Helen Levy. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	J16	CV: Skoko, Hazbo. 2012. "An Analysis of Entrepreneurship Characteristics in Saudi Arabia." In <i>The GCC Economies: Stepping Up to Future Challenges</i> , ed. Mohamed A. Ramady, 205-15. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2012	J16 M54	CV: Patterson, Brian. 2012. "Leadership in Adversity." In <i>New Thinking on Leadership: A Global Perspective</i> , ed. Hilarie Owen, 145-56. London and Philadelphia: Kogan Page; distributed by Ingram Publisher Services, La Vergne, Tenn..
2012	L22	CV: de Mel, Deshal, and Suwendrani Jayaratne. 2012. "Vertical Integration of Industries in South Asia." In <i>Regional Integration and Economic Development in South Asia</i> , ed. Sultan Hafeez Rahman, Sridhar Khatri and Hans-Peter Brunner, 45-99. A joint publication of the Asian Development Bank and Edward Elgar Publishing. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	L44	CV: Chester, Lynne. 2012. "The Australian Variant of Neoliberal Capitalism." In <i>Neoliberalism: Beyond the Free Market</i> , ed. Damien Cahill, Lindy Edwards and Frank Stilwell, 153-79. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	M54	THE SAME AS J16 CV: Patterson, Brian. 2012. "Leadership in Adversity."
2012	N20	CV: Aslam, Mohamed. 2012. "Exchange Rate Policy in Developing Countries: The East Asian Experience." In <i>Employment, Growth and Development: A Post-Keynesian Approach</i> , ed. Claude Gnos, Louis-Philippe Rochon and Domenica Tropeano, 139-67. New Directions in Modern Economics. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2012	N60	CV: Razin, Assaf, and Steven Rosefielde. 2012. "Global Financial Crisis." In <i>Two Asias: The Emerging Postcrisis Divide</i> , ed. Steven Rosefielde, Masaaki Kuboniwa and Satoshi Mizobata, 69-79. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2012	N94	THE SAME AS H87 Shelburne, Robert. 2012. <i>Restoring Stability to Europe</i> . UNECE, ECE Discussion Papers Series: 2012_3.
2012	O31	Gordon, Robert J. 2012. <i>Is U.S. Economic Growth Over? Faltering Innovation Confronts the Six Headwinds</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 18315. This paper raises basic questions about the process of economic growth. It questions the assumption, nearly universal since Solow's seminal contributions of the 1950s, that economic growth is a continuous process that will persist forever. There was virtually no growth before 1750, and thus there is no guarantee that growth will continue indefinitely. Rather, the paper suggests that the rapid progress made over the past 250 years could well turn out to be a unique episode in human history. The paper is only about the United States and views the future from 2007 while pretending that the financial crisis did not happen. Its point of departure is growth in per-capita real GDP in the frontier country since 1300, the U.K. until 1906 and the U.S. afterwards. Growth in this frontier gradually accelerated after 1750, reached a peak in the middle of the 20th century, and has been slowing down since. The paper is about "how much further could the frontier growth rate decline?" The analysis links periods of slow and rapid growth to the timing of the three industrial revolutions (IR's), that is, IR #1 (steam, railroads) from 1750 to 1830; IR #2 (electricity, internal combustion engine, running water, indoor toilets, communications, entertainment, chemicals, petroleum) from 1870 to 1900; and IR #3 (computers, the web, mobile phones) from 1960 to present. It provides evidence that IR #2 was more important than the others and was largely responsible for 80 years of relatively rapid productivity growth between 1890 and 1972. Once the spin-off inventions from IR #2 (airplanes, air conditioning, interstate highways) had run their course, productivity growth during 1972-96 was much slower than before. In contrast, IR #3 created only a short-lived growth revival between 1996 and 2004. Many of the original and spin-off inventions of IR #2 could happen only once--urbanization, transportation speed, the freedom of females from the drudgery of carrying tons of water per year, and the role of central heating and air conditioning in achieving a year-round constant temperature. Even if innovation were to continue into the future at the rate of the two decades before 2007, the U.S. faces six headwinds that are in the process of dragging long-term growth to half or less of the 1.9 percent annual rate experienced between 1860 and 2007. These include demography, education, inequality, globalization, energy/environment, and the overhang of consumer and government debt. A provocative "exercise in subtraction" suggests that future growth in consumption per capita for the bottom 99 percent of the income distribution could fall below 0.5 percent per year for an extended period of decades.
2012	R40	Akhalumeh, Paul. 2012. "Nigeria's Vision 20:2020: A Myth or a Reality?" <i>African Journal of Economic and Sustainable Development</i> , 1(2): 179-92. Nigeria aspires to be among the top 20 economies in the world come year 2020 - Vision 20:2020. This study examines the aspiration, encoded Vision 20:2020. The aim is to determine if the country has sufficient capacity to catapult its economy from its current 41st position to within 20 come year 2020. This study is relevant because it will show to policy makers how priorities should be set so as to be able to provide the basis for the take-off needed by the Nigerian economy. Data collection in this study was done using the secondary source. Data analysis is done using percentages. The study reveals that Nigerian economy is far too backward to aspire to be among the top 20 economies by year 2020; and that the Nigerian infrastructure is too deficient to be able to support the vision. It is therefore recommended that Nigeria should take urgent steps to upgrade its infrastructure to be able to take its pride of place, and that Nigeria should take concerted steps to build its institutions to be able to support sustainable development.
2013		
2013	A14	CV: Blanchflower, David G. 2013. "Where Were You?." In <i>Leadership and Cooperation in Academia: Reflecting on the Roles and Responsibilities of University Faculty and Management</i> , ed. Roger Sugden, Marcela Valania and James R. Wilson, 234-68. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	D57	Wang, J. Christina. 2013. <i>The cost of fiscal policy uncertainty: industry evidence of its impact on the labor market</i>. Federal Reserve Bank of Boston, Working Papers: 13-22. The anemic pace of the recovery of the U.S. economy from the Great Recession has frequently been blamed on heightened uncertainty, much of which concerns the nation's fiscal policy. Intuition suggests that increased policy uncertainty likely has different impacts on industries with different exposure to government actions. Such heterogeneity can help identify the effect of shocks due to policy uncertainty. This study uses industry data to explore whether policy uncertainty indeed affects the dynamics of employment during this recovery, and particularly whether it has a differential impact on employment across industries. This analysis focuses on heterogeneity across industries in terms of the fraction of their product demand that can ultimately be attributed to federal government expenditures. The estimation results reveal that policy uncertainty indeed retards employment growth more in industries that rely more heavily on federal government demand: the growth rate in the number of production employees in these industries appears to have been four-tenths of a percentage point lower during the quarters in recent years when policy uncertainty spiked. A similar impact is found for the growth of total employment, which also includes nonproduction employees. In addition, the evidence suggests that increased policy uncertainty renders firms more reluctant to adjust the number of employees in response to changes in output, a contributing factor to the sluggish recovery in employment. Moreover, this damping effect is stronger for industries with higher shares of output sold directly and indirectly to the federal government. By comparison, the adverse effect of heightened policy uncertainty on average weekly hours differs little across industries.
2013	E16	Suslov, N. I. 2013. "UN Project Future of the World Economy: What Did Not Come True? [2011]." <i>Problems of Economic Transition</i>, 56(1): 53-68. The article is devoted to an analysis of long-term forecasting based on input-output models. The base scenarios for world economic development constructed within the framework of the well-known United Nations forecasting project of the 1970s, Future of the World Economy, are discussed. Substantiation is given to the idea that the main reason why the forecast deviated from the actual development parameters for regions of the world is that institutional threats in countries of Africa and Latin America and in the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe were underestimated. Another reason is the failure to adequately take into account the effect of the energy crisis. The main conclusion is that experts involved in forecasting are able to foresee development possibilities better than threats.
2013	G31	Falk, Martin, Andrea Kunnert, and Gerhard Schwarz. 2013. "2013 Ausweitung der Investitionen in der Sachgütererzeugung--Bauunternehmen erwarten Stagnation: Ergebnisse des WIFO-Investitionstests vom Herbst 2013. (Investment Is Expected to Increase in Manufacturing in 2013: While Construction Firms Expect a Decrease: Results of the WIFO Autumn 2012 Investment Survey. With English summary.)" <i>WIFO-Monatsberichte</i>, 86(1): 81-88. According to the results of WIFO's Autumn 2012 Investment Survey, investment in manufacturing (in current prices) will increase by 13 percent in 2013. The largest rise is expected for producers of consumer goods, followed by investment goods. Manufacturers of intermediates expect a decrease in investment. Construction firms expect practically no change in investment as compared to the previous year.
2013	H12	CV: Tridico, Pasquale. 2013. "Financial Crisis, Labour Markets and Varieties of Capitalism: A Comparison between the European Social Model and the US Model." In <i>Financial Crisis, Labour Markets and Institutions</i>, ed. Sebastiano Fadda and Pasquale Tridico, 143-74. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	H12	CV: Bhongmakapat, Teerana. 2013. "Buddhist Crisis Prevention and Management." In <i>Prevention and Crisis Management: Lessons for Asia from the 2008 Crisis</i>, ed. Steven Rosefielde, Masaaki Kuboniwa and Satoshi Mizobata, 247-71. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2013	H12	CV: Sawyer, Malcolm. 2013. "The Problematic Nature of the Economic and Monetary Union." In <i>Financial Crisis, Labour Markets and Institutions</i>, ed. Sebastiano Fadda and Pasquale Tridico, 79-97. Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2013	H12	CV: Becker, Torbjorn. 2013. "Prevention and Counter-measures." In <i>Prevention and Crisis Management: Lessons for Asia from the 2008 Crisis</i>, ed. Steven Rosefielde, Masaaki Kuboniwa and Satoshi Mizobata, 109-53. Hackensack, N.J. and Singapore: World Scientific.
2013	H23	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2013. <i>OECD Economic Surveys: France 2013, Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</i>. Examines recent economic developments, policies, and prospects in France. Discusses the efficiency and equity of the tax and transfer system; and improving the economic situation of young people.
2013	H52	Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development. 2013. <i>OECD Economic Surveys: South Africa 2013, Paris and Washington, D.C.: Organisation for Economic Co-operation and Development</i>. Examines recent economic developments, policies, and prospects in South Africa. Discusses improving education quality in South Africa; and economic growth in South Africa--getting to the right shade of green.
2013	K41	CV: Lee, Jaemin. 2013. "The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia: Korea." In <i>The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia</i>, ed. Mark Williams, 47-87. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	L88	CV: Johannesson, Gunnar Thor, and Edward H. Huijbens. 2013. "Tourism Resolving Crisis? Exploring Tourism Development in Iceland in the Wake of Economic Recession." In <i>New Issues in Polar Tourism: Communities, Environments, Politics</i>, ed. Dieter K. Muller, Linda Lundmark and Raynald H. Lemelin, 133-47. New York and Heidelberg: Springer.
2013	N33	CV: Weder, Beatrice, and Rolf Weder. 2013. "Switzerland's Rise to a Wealthy Nation: Competition and Contestability as Key Success Factors." In <i>Development Success: Historical Accounts from More Advanced Countries</i>, ed. Augustin K. Fosu, 192-215. UNU-WIDER Studies in Development Economics. Oxford and New York: Oxford University Press.
2013	N45	CV: Byrd, William. 2013. "Lessons from History: Afghanistan and Elsewhere." In <i>Afghanistan in Transition: Looking beyond 2014</i>. Richard Hogg, Claudia Nassif, Camilo Gomez Osorio, William Byrd and Andrew Beath, 23-45. Directions in Development: Countries and Regions. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	N45	CV: Nehlsen, Katie. 2013. "Singapore: The Lion City: Appendix 2." In <i>Governpreneurship: Establishing a Thriving Entrepreneurial Spirit in Government</i>. Robert D. Hisrich and Amr Al-Dabbagh, 159-81. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2013	O25	CV: Mehta, Pradeep S. 2013. "The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia: India." In <i>The Political Economy of Competition Law in Asia</i>, ed. Mark Williams, 307-43. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2013	Q02	CV: Levin, Simon. 2013. ""Voluntary Pledges and Green Growth in the Post-Copenhagen Climate" and "World Economic Crises: Commodity Prices and Environmental Scarcity as Missing Links": Comment." In <i>Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics--Global 2011: Development Challenges in a Postcrisis World</i> , ed. Claudia Sepulveda, Ann Harrison and Justin Yifu Lin, 195-99. Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	Q02	CV: Lopez, Ramon. 2013. "World Economic Crises: Commodity Prices and Environmental Scarcity as Missing Links." In <i>Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics--Global 2011: Development Challenges in a Postcrisis World</i> , ed. Claudia Sepulveda, Ann Harrison and Justin Yifu Lin, 153-94. Annual World Bank Conference on Development Economics series. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.
2013	Q12	CV: Nassif, Claudia. 2013. "The Economic Impacts of Transition." In <i>Afghanistan in Transition: Looking beyond 2014</i> . Richard Hogg, Claudia Nassif, Camilo Gomez Osorio, William Byrd and Andrew Beath, 47-74. Directions in Development: Countries and Regions. Washington, D.C.: World Bank.

Table E66.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B12	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
B13	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B53	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General*
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C26	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C32	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C44	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C52	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
C57	Econometrics of Games
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C73	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation; Implementation; Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure and Pricing: General
D41	Market Structure and Pricing: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure and Pricing: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure and Pricing: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D61	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
D62	Externalities
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D82	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Institutional; Evolutionary
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E41	Demand for Money
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
F11	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H82	Governmental Property
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I19	Health: Other
I24	Education and Inequality
I29	Education: Other
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General
J41	Labor Contracts
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L61	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L73	Forest Products
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L82	Entertainment; Media
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L97	Utilities: General
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting: General
M11	Production Management
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N21	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N53	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
O00	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O44	Environment and Growth

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
P00	Economic Systems: General
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P50	Comparative Economic Systems: General
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R52	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E66: Balance of Links

304	Links in 2005
106	New links in 2006-2013
412	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2017.

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² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E66.E.

E69 Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other¹**Table E69.A** Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	2	2	0	1	10.00	2.90	Microeconomics
E	10	34	24	3.4	50.00	49.28	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	3	3	0	1	15.00	4.35	International Economics
G	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Economics
H	1	20	19	20	5.00	28.99	Public Economics
I	0	3	3	N	0.00	4.35	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	3	3	0	1	15.00	4.35	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic History
O	1	4	3	4	5.00	5.80	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Systems
Q	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	20	69	49	3.45	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E69.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics and Teaching
B	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
D1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Production and Organizations
D3	2	2	0	1	10.00	2.90	Distribution
D	2	2	0	1	10.00	2.90	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Aggregative Models
E2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	0	3	3	N	0.00	4.35	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	0	4	4	N	0.00	5.80	Money and Interest Rates
E5	2	2	0	1	10.00	2.90	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	8	25	17	3.13	40.00	36.23	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	10	34	24	3.4	50.00	49.28	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	1	1	0	1	5.00	1.45	General
F1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Trade
F2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	2	2	0	1	10.00	2.90	International Finance
F4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	3	3	0	1	15.00	4.35	International Economics

¹ © American Economic Association (EconLit), 1991—2017.

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DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
G	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	3	3	N	0.00	4.35	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	1	8	7	8	5.00	11.59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	0	3	3	N	0.00	4.35	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	4	4	N	0.00	5.80	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.90	Miscellaneous Issues
H	1	20	19	20	5.00	28.99	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.45	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	2	2	N	0.00	2.90	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	0	3	3	N	0.00	4.35	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Demographic Economics
J2	2	2	0	1	10.00	2.90	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	1	1	0	1	5.00	1.45	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	3	3	0	1	15.00	4.35	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Law and Economics
L	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Development
O2	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.45	Development Planning and Policy
O3	1	1	0	1	5.00	1.45	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.45	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	1	1	N	0.00	1.45	Economywide Country Studies
O	1	4	3	4	5.00	5.80	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Systems
Q	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	20	69	49	3.45	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E69.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
D31	1	1	0	1	5	1.45	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	1	1	0	1	5	1.45	Factor Income Distribution
E58	2	2	0	1	10	2.9	Central Banks and Their Policies
E69	8	16	8	2	40	23.19	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F02	1	1	0	1	5	1.45	International Economic Order
F33	2	2	0	1	10	2.9	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
H56	1	1	0	1	5	1.45	National Security and War
J29	2	2	0	1	10	2.9	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	1	1	0	1	5	1.45	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
O33	1	1	0	1	5	1.45	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
S	20	28	8	1.4	100	40.6	Sums and total rate of growth

Table E69.D List of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
E31	1	1.45	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	2	2.9	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E41	3	4.35	Demand for Money
E44	1	1.45	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E60	2	2.9	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E61	2	2.9	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	2	2.9	Fiscal Policy
E64	1	1.45	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E65	1	1.45	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66	1	1.45	General Outlook and Conditions
H20	3	4.35	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H50	3	4.35	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H51	1	1.45	National Government Expenditures and Health
H53	1	1.45	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	1	1.45	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	1	1.45	Social Security and Public Pensions
H60	3	4.35	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H70	1	1.45	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	1	1.45	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H72	1	1.45	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H74	1	1.45	State and Local Borrowing
H81	1	1.45	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H83	1	1.45	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
I18	1	1.45	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I32	1	1.45	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	1	1.45	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
O23	1	1.45	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O40	1	1.45	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O53	1	1.45	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
S	41	59.4	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v):

E41(3), H20(3), H50(3), H60(3), E32(2), E60(2), E61(2), E62(2), E31(1), E44(1), E64(1), E65(1), E66(1), H51(1), H53(1), H54(1), H55(1), H70(1), H71(1), H72(1), H74(1), H81(1), H83(1), I18(1), I32(1), I38(1), O23(1), O40(1), O53(1).

Table E69.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006—2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H20	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
H50	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
H60	2	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	3
E31	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E32	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	2
E41	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	3
E60	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
E61	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
E62	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2
E64	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
O40	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
E65	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E66	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H51	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
H54	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H55	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H70	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H71	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H72	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H74	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H81	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
H83	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I18	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I32	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
I38	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
O53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
E44	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	3	0	0	0	8	17	0	1	29

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2013).

Table E69.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006—2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	H20 H50 H60	Kremer, Jana, Claudia Rodrigues Braz, Teunis Brosens, Geert Langenus, Sandro Momigliano, and Mikko Spolander. 2006. <i>A disaggregated framework for the analysis of structural developments in public finances</i> . European Central Bank, Working Paper Series: 579. In this paper, we present a disaggregated framework for the analysis of past and projected structural developments in the most relevant revenue and expenditure categories and the fiscal balance. The framework, in particular, distinguishes between the effects of discretionary fiscal policy and of macroeconomic and other developments and is sufficiently standardised to be used in multi-country studies. Here, it is applied to Belgium, Finland, Germany, Italy, the Netherlands and Portugal over the period 1998 to 2004. During this period the structural primary balance ratio clearly worsened in all countries except Finland. In Belgium, Italy and the Netherlands, both revenue and expenditure contributed to the deterioration of the structural primary balance. In Germany the large deterioration in revenue was partially offset by the decline in the structural primary expenditure ratio, while the opposite was true for Portugal. The analysis highlights the various factors that contributed to these developments.
2010		
2010	E31 E32 E60 E61 E62 E64 O40	Nersisyan, Yeva, and L. Randall Wray. 2010. <i>Does Excessive Sovereign Debt Really Hurt Growth? A Critique of This Time Is Different, by Reinhart and Rogoff</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive. The worst global downturn since the Great Depression has caused ballooning budget deficits in most nations, as tax revenues collapse and governments bail out financial institutions and attempt countercyclical fiscal policy. With notable exceptions, most economists accept the desirability of expansion of deficits over the short term but fear possible long-term effects. There are a number of theoretical arguments that lead to the conclusion that higher government debt ratios might depress growth. There are other arguments related to more immediate effects of debt on inflation and national solvency. Research conducted by Carmen Reinhart and Kenneth Rogoff is frequently cited to demonstrate the negative impacts of public debt on economic growth and financial stability. In this paper we critically examine their work. We distinguish between a nation that operates with its own floating exchange rate and nonconvertible (sovereign) currency, and a nation that does not. We argue that Reinhart and Rogoff's results are not relevant to the case of the United States.
2010	E41	Fischer, Andreas M. 2010. <i>Immigration and large banknotes</i> . Swiss National Bank, Working Papers: 2010-17. Do immigrants have a higher demand for large denominated banknotes than natives? This micro study examines whether cash orders for CHF 1,000 notes, a banknote used for storage purposes, is concentrated in Swiss municipalities with a high foreign-to-native ratio. Controlling for a range of regional indicators across 251 Swiss municipalities, European immigrants in Switzerland are found to hoard less CHF 1,000 banknotes than natives. This result says that immigration reduces seigniorage (per person) as measured by currency orders. A 1% increase in the immigrant-to-native ratio is coincident with a reduction in currency orders by CHF 4,000. The dampening effect is attributed to specific traits linked to immigrants.
2010	E60	THE SAME AS E31 Nersisyan, Yeva, and L. Randall Wray. 2010. <i>Does Excessive Sovereign Debt Really Hurt Growth? A Critique of This Time Is Different, by Reinhart and Rogoff</i> . Levy Economics Institute, The Economics Working Paper Archive.
2010	E61	THE SAME AS E31 Nersisyan
2010	E62	THE SAME AS E31 Nersisyan
2010	E64	THE SAME AS E31 Nersisyan
2010	O40	THE SAME AS E31 Nersisyan
2011		

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2011	E65 E66 H51 H53 H54 H55 H70 H71 H72 H74 H81 H83 I18 I32 I38 O23 O53	Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen. 2011. <i>Fiscal Prospects and Reforms in India</i> . OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 911. Substantial fiscal consolidation was achieved under the aegis of the 2003 Fiscal Responsibility and Budget Management Act. While deficits widened anew in 2008 and 2009, against the backdrop of the global financial and economic crisis, efforts to reduce them have resumed since. To ensure continued progress, as well as stronger government finances in the longer term, the medium-term fiscal framework needs to be improved, notably by embedding the annual budget in a detailed three-year rolling programme. Expenditure needs to be controlled better, in particular as regards subsidies, which the central government has indeed been trying to rein in, though with difficulty in the face of rising world oil prices. Expenditure also needs to become more effective, in particular in the areas of health care, education and social assistance. On the revenue side, tax reforms have been tabled, both for direct taxes and for the complex and inefficient system of indirect taxes. Corporate income tax rates are being cut, though the headline rate remains high. Lower taxation for large special economic zones deserves to be maintained for some time. For the personal income tax, which only a fairly small proportion of the population pays, thresholds are set to be raised considerably. A goods and services tax is to be introduced, which should help reduce the segmentation of the national market for goods and services. Customs duties have been reduced on average but remain high for some categories of imports, implying scope for further reduction over time.
2013		
2013	E44	Takamura, Tamon. 2013. <i>A General Equilibrium Model with Banks and Default on Loans</i> . Bank of Canada, Working Papers. During the recent financial crisis in the U.S., banks reduced new business lending amidst concerns about borrowers' ability to repay. At the same time, firms facing higher borrowing costs alongside a worsening economic outlook reduced investment. To explain these aggregate business cycle patterns, I develop a model with households, banks and firms. I assume that a bank's ability to raise deposits is constrained by a limited commitment problem and that, furthermore, loans to firms involve default risk. In this environment, changes in loan rates affect the size of the business sector. I explore how banks influence the behavior of households and firms and find that both productivity and financial shocks lead to counter-cyclical default and interest rate spreads. I examine the implications of a government capital injection designed to mitigate the effect of negative productivity and financial shocks in the spirit of the Troubled Asset Relief Program (TARP). I find that the stabilizing effect of such policy interventions hinges on the source of the shock. In particular, a capital injection is less effective against aggregate productivity shocks because easing banks' lending stance only weakly stimulates firms' demand for loans when aggregate productivity falls. In contrast, a capital injection can counteract the adverse effect of financial shocks on the supply of loans. Finally, I measure aggregate productivity and financial shocks to evaluate the role of each in the business cycle. I find that the contribution of aggregate productivity shocks in aggregate output and investment is large until mid-2008. Financial shocks explain 65% of the fall in investment and 55% of the fall in output in the first quarter of 2009.

Table E59.G Codes of Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Codes of JEL Micro Categories
A	A00, A10, A11, A12, A13, A14, A19, A20, A21, A22, A23, A29, A30, A31, A32, A33, A39
B	B00, B10, B11, B12, B13, B14, B15, B16, B19, B20, B21, B22, B23, B24, B25, B26, B29, B30, B31, B32, B40, B41, B49, B50, B51, B52, B53, B54, B59
C	C00, C01, C02, C10, C11, C12, C13, C14, C15, C18, C19, C20, C21, C22, C23, C24, C25, C26, C29, C30, C31, C32, C33, C34, C35, C36, C38, C39, C40, C41, C42, C43, C44, C45, C46, C49, C50, C51, C52, C53, C54, C55, C57, C58, C59, C60, C61, C62, C63, C65, C67, C68, C69, C70, C71, C72, C73, C78, C79, C80, C81, C82, C83, C87, C88, C89, C90, C91, C92, C93, C99
D	D00, D01, D02, D03, D04, D10, D11, D12, D13, D14, D18, D19, D20, D21, D22, D23, D24, D29, D30, D39, D40, D41, D42, D43, D44, D45, D46, D47, D49, D50, D51, D52, D53, D57, D58, D59, D60, D61, D62, D63, D64, D69, D70, D71, D72, D73, D74, D78, D79, D80, D81, D82, D83, D84, D85, D86, D87, D89, D90, D91, D92, D99
E	E00, E01, E02, E03, E10, E11, E12, E13, E16, E17, E19, E20, E21, E22, E23, E24, E25, E26, E27, E29, E30, E37, E39, E40, E42, E43, E47, E49, E50, E51, E52, E59, E63
F	F00, F01, F10, F11, F12, F13, F14, F15, F16, F17, F18, F19, F20, F21, F22, F23, F24, F29, F30, F31, F32, F34, F35, F36, F37, F38, F39, F40, F41, F42, F43, F44, F47, F49, F50, F51, F52, F53, F54, F55, F59, F60, F61, F62, F63, F64, F65, F66, F68, F69
G	G00, G01, G02, G10, G11, G12, G13, G14, G15, G17, G18, G19, G20, G21, G22, G23, G24, G28, G29, G30, G31, G32, G33, G34, G35, G38, G39
H	H00, H10, H11, H12, H19, H21, H22, H23, H24, H25, H26, H27, H29, H30, H31, H32, H39, H40, H41, H42, H43, H44, H49, H52, H57, H59, H61, H62, H63, H68, H69, H73, H75, H76, H77, H79, H80, H82, H84, H87, H89
I	I00, I10, I11, I12, I13, I14, I15, I19, I20, I21, I22, I23, I24, I25, I28, I29, I30, I31, I39
J	J00, J01, J08, J10, J11, J12, J13, J14, J15, J16, J17, J18, J19, J20, J21, J22, J23, J24, J26, J28, J31, J32, J33, J38, J39, J40, J41, J42, J43, J44, J45, J46, J47, J48, J49, J50, J51, J52, J53, J54, J58, J59, J60, J61, J62, J63, J64, J65, J68, J69, J70, J71, J78, J79, J80, J81, J82, J83, J88, J89
K	K00, K10, K11, K12, K13, K14, K19, K20, K21, K22, K23, K29, K30, K31, K32, K33, K34, K35, K36, K37, K39, K40, K41, K42, K49
L	L00, L10, L11, L12, L13, L14, L15, L16, L17, L19, L20, L21, L22, L23, L24, L25, L26, L29, L30, L31, L32, L33, L38, L39, L40, L41, L42, L43, L44, L49, L50, L51, L52, L53, L59, L60, L61, L62, L63, L64, L65, L66, L67, L68, L69, L70, L71, L72, L73, L74, L78, L79, L80, L81, L82, L83, L84, L85, L86, L87, L88, L89, L90, L91, L92, L93, L94, L95, L96, L97, L98, L99

DE	Codes of JEL Micro Categories
M	M00, M10, M11, M12, M13, M14, M15, M16, M19, M20, M21, M29, M30, M31, M37, M38, M39, M40, M41, M42, M48, M49, M50, M51, M52, M53, M54, M55, M59
N	N00, N01, N10, N11, N12, N13, N14, N15, N16, N17, N20, N21, N22, N23, N24, N25, N26, N27, N30, N31, N32, N33, N34, N35, N36, N37, N40, N41, N42, N43, N44, N45, N46, N47, N50, N51, N52, N53, N54, N55, N56, N57, N60, N61, N62, N63, N64, N65, N66, N67
O	O00, O10, O11 , O12, O13, O14, O15, O16 , O17, O18, O19, O20, O21, O22, O24, O25, O29, O30, O31, O32, O34, O38, O39, O41, O42, O43, O44, O47, O49, O50, O51, O52, O54, O55, O56, O57
P	P00, P10, P11, P12, P13, P14, P16, P17, P19, P20, P21, P22, P23, P24, P25, P26, P27, P28, P29, P30, P31, P32, P33, P34, P35, P36, P37, P39, P40, P41, P42, P43, P44, P45, P46, P47, P48, P49, P50, P51, P52, P59
Q	Q00, Q01, Q02, Q10, Q11, Q12, Q13, Q14, Q15, Q16, Q17, Q18, Q19, Q20, Q21, Q22, Q23, Q24, Q25, Q26, Q27, Q28, Q29, Q30, Q31, Q32, Q33, Q34, Q37, Q38, Q39, Q40, Q41, Q42, Q43, Q47, Q48, Q49, Q50, Q51, Q52, Q53, Q54, Q55, Q56, Q57, Q58, Q59
R	R00, R10, R11, R12, R13, R14, R15, R19, R20, R21, R22, R23, R28, R29, R30, R31, R32, R33, R38, R39, R40, R41, R42, R48, R49, R50, R51, R52, R53, R58, R59
Y	Y10, Y20, Y30, Y40, Y50, Y60, Y70, Y80, Y90, Y91
Z	Z00, Z10, Z11, Z12, Z13, Z18, Z19

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

E69: Balance of Links

10	Links in 2005
29	New links in 2006-2013
783	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total

The date of final verification: November 22, 2017.

E69 — Contributors — Авторы

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The total volume of derivative works for E69 is equal to 0.6 AS.

Общий объем раздела E69 — 0,6 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

² AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40,000 characters (including the spaces between words), or 3,000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table E69.E.

This section presents a generalization of the information for all 45 micro categories that belong to the JEL macro category E (see appendix C).

Table A1 includes the following indicators:

DE — the JEL codes of micro categories.

N05 — the numbers of records in EconLit (one record reflects one publication) for the 1991–2005, which contain in the field DE the JEL code shown in column “DE”.

N13 — the same as N05 for the 1991–2013.

$D = N13 - N05$ — the increase of publications in 2006–2013.

$T = N13 / N05$ — the growth rate in relation to the level of 2005.

N05S — the indicator of N05 with the addition the numbers of intersections of the JEL code shown in column “DE” with the rest of 821 JEL classification codes for the 1991–2005.

N13S — the same as N05S for the 1991–2013.

Similarly $DS = N13S - N05S$;

$TS = N13S / N05S$.

$K05 = N05S / N05$ and $K13 = N13S / N13$ — the number of JEL codes per publication with the code in the DE line for 1991–2005, and for 1991–2013, respectively.

The numbers in the row “S” in the columns N05, N13, D, N05S, N13S, and DS show the sums of values of appropriate indicators for all codes in the column DE. The numbers in the row “S” in the columns T, TS, K05 and K13 show the respective average values.

The color turquoise labels the cells with the values that are more than 1,000. Values in excess of 10 thousand units are marked in bold. The color green marks the growth rates values that are above average values shown in the row “S”. We used the bold font for the values in columns K05 and K13 that exceed three.

The largest number of publications at the End of 2013 falls on the micro category E52 Monetary Policy. The category E32 Business Fluctuations, Cycles holds the second place. The category E31 Price Level, Inflation, Deflation holds the third place.

The largest rates of growth belong to the categories E02 Institutions and the Macroeconomy, E23 Production, and E44 Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy. There was a noticeable increase in the shares of these micro categories in 2006–2013.

Only two micro categories (E02 and E39) have more than four links with the other subject micro categories at the end of 2005. We see that 12 micro categories (E02, E16, E22, E23, E26, E27, E39, E44, E62, E63, E65, and E69) have more than four links at the end of 2013 (see indicators K05 and K13).

Данный раздел содержит сводную информацию по всем 45 микрокатегориям, принадлежащим JEL-макрокатегории E (см. приложение C).

Таблица A1 включает следующие показатели:

DE — JEL коды микрокатегорий.

N05 — число записей в EconLit (одна запись отражает одну публикацию) за 1991–2005 гг., которые содержат в поле DE JEL-код, указанный в столбце “DE”.

N13 — то же, что и N05 для 1991–2013 гг.

$D = N13 - N05$ — прирост публикаций в 2006–2013 гг.

$T = N13 / N05$ — темп роста числа публикаций по отношению к уровню 2005 года.

N05S — показатель N05 с добавлением числа пересечений JEL-кода, указанного в столбце “DE”, с остальными 821 кодами классификации JEL за 1991–2005 гг.

N13S — то же, что и N05S для 1991–2013 гг.

Аналогично $DS = N13S - N05S$;

$TS = N13S / N05S$.

$K05 = N05S / N05$ и $K13 = N13S / N13$ — число кодов JEL в расчете на одну публикацию с кодом в строке DE за 1991–2005 гг. и 1991–2013 гг., соответственно.

Числа в строке “S” в столбцах N05, N13, D, N05S, N13S и DS показывают суммы значений соответствующих показателей по всем кодам в столбце DE. Числа в строке “S” в столбцах T, TS, K05 и K13 показывают соответствующие средние значения.

Бирюзовый цвет помечает ячейки, значения в которых больше 1000. Среди них жирным шрифтом выделены значения, превышающие 10 тысяч единиц. Зеленый цвет указывает на темпы роста, которые выше средних значений в строке “S”.

Жирным шрифтом в столбцах K05 и K13 выделены значения, которые больше трех.

Наибольшее число публикаций в конце 2013 г. приходится на категорию E52 Монетарная политика. На втором месте находится категория E32 Колебания деловой активности; циклы. Категория E31 Уровень цен, инфляция, дефляция занимает третье место.

Наибольшие темпы роста принадлежат категориям E02 Институты и макроэкономика, E23 Макроэкономика: производство и E44 Финансовые рынки и макроэкономика. В течение 2006–2013 гг. произошло заметное увеличение удельного веса этих микрокатегорий.

Только две микрокатегории (E02 и E39) в конце 2005 г. имели четыре и более связей с другими предметными микрокатегориями. Мы видим, что на конец 2013 г. микрокатегорий с более чем четырьмя связями стало 12: E02, E16, E22, E23, E26, E27, E39, E44, E62, E63, E65 и E69 (см. показатели K05 и K13).

¹ © Lychagin, Mikhail V., Gagik M. Mkrtychyan, Victor I. Suslov, and Alexander O. Baranov, 2018.
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Table A1. The Change in the Number of Publications and Derived Indicators in 2006–2013 for Micro Categories of the Macro Category E

Таблица А1. Изменение числа публикаций и производных показателей в 2006–2013 гг. по микрообластям макрокатегории Е

DE	N05	N13	D	T	N05S	N13S	DS	TS	K05	K13
E00	618	1,134	516	1.83	1,648	3,227	1,579	1.96	2.67	2.85
E01	370	1,440	1,070	3.89	1,087	4,673	3,586	4.30	2.94	3.25
E02	1	438	437	438	7	2,138	2,131	305.4	7.00	4.88
E03	0	4	4		0	12	12			3.00
E10	2,359	2,701	342	1.14	6,435	7,680	1,245	1.19	2.73	2.84
E11	672	870	198	1.29	2,222	3,084	862	1.39	3.31	3.54
E12	2,274	4,506	2,232	1.98	6,973	17,188	10,215	2.46	3.07	3.81
E13	986	2,670	1,684	2.71	3,372	10,391	7,019	3.08	3.42	3.89
E16	0	95	95	0	0	404	404			4.25
E17	1,221	1,779	558	1.46	3,366	5,802	2,436	1.72	2.76	3.26
E19	46	52	6	1.13	130	156	26	1.20	2.83	3.00
E20	811	1,382	571	1.70	2,425	4,856	2,431	2.00	2.99	3.51
E21	3,813	7,657	3,844	2.01	11,663	27,612	15,949	2.37	3.06	3.61
E22	4,134	7,850	3,716	1.90	14,339	31,713	17,374	2.21	3.47	4.04
E23	1,769	12,872	11,103	7.28	6,256	59,529	53,273	9.52	3.54	4.62
E24	7,762	14,568	6,806	1.88	26,293	56,756	30,463	2.16	3.39	3.90
E25	754	1,518	764	2.01	2,528	5,994	3,466	2.37	3.35	3.95
E26	367	1,243	876	3.39	1,350	5,197	3,847	3.85	3.68	4.18
E27	369	1,307	938	3.54	1,276	5,475	4,199	4.29	3.46	4.19
E29	9	13	4	1.44	23	35	12	1.52	2.56	2.69
E30	759	1,369	610	1.80	2,168	4,473	2,305	2.06	2.86	3.27
E31	9,274	18,777	9,503	2.02	30,968	72,983	42,015	2.36	3.34	3.89
E32	8,244	21,046	12,802	2.55	24,877	73,985	49,108	2.97	3.02	3.52
E37	795	1,988	1,193	2.50	2,431	7,451	5,020	3.06	3.06	3.75
E39	13	23	10	1.77	61	100	39	1.64	4.69	4.35
E40	1,453	2,317	864	1.59	4,094	7,344	3,250	1.79	2.82	3.17
E41	1,804	2,614	810	1.45	4,619	7,866	3,247	1.70	2.56	3.01
E42	2,628	4,520	1,892	1.72	8,554	16,486	7,932	1.93	3.25	3.65
E43	4,563	10,333	5,770	2.26	14,404	40,156	25,752	2.79	3.16	3.89
E44	3,103	12,344	9,241	3.98	11,190	50,265	39,075	4.49	3.61	4.07
E47	207	524	317	2.53	633	2,013	1,380	3.18	3.06	3.84
E49	17	22	5	1.29	63	77	14	1.22	3.71	3.50
E50	1,258	1,939	681	1.54	3,694	6,602	2,908	1.79	2.94	3.40
E51	2,347	3,994	1,647	1.70	7,557	15,861	8,304	2.10	3.22	3.97
E52	9,987	21,821	11,834	2.18	34,533	83,614	49,081	2.42	3.46	3.83
E58	4,703	10,211	5,508	2.17	14,757	40,375	25,618	2.74	3.14	3.95
E59	15	27	12	1.80	36	74	38	2.06	2.40	2.74
E60	1,351	2,382	1,031	1.76	4,393	8,763	4,370	1.99	3.25	3.68
E61	1,004	1,778	774	1.77	3,279	6,758	3,479	2.06	3.27	3.80
E62	7,580	15,214	7,634	2.01	26,400	62,077	35,677	2.35	3.48	4.08
E63	2,064	3,641	1,577	1.76	7,443	15,616	8,173	2.10	3.61	4.29
E64	375	487	112	1.30	1,262	1,937	675	1.53	3.37	3.98
E65	1,163	2,224	1,061	1.91	3,968	9,299	5,331	2.34	3.41	4.18
E66	2,130	3,323	1,193	1.56	5,786	10,971	5,185	1.90	2.72	3.30
E69	8	16	8	2.00	20	69	49	3.45	2.50	4.31
S	95,180	207,033	111,853	2.18	308,583	797,137	488,554	2.58	3.24	3.85

Indicators N05, N13, N05S, and N13S in the Table A2 are identical to those given in Table A1.

The number in column DN05 indicates the share (in percent), which the micro category with code in column DE and the value, shown in the column N05, has in the sum, which is allocated in the cell in row S and in the column N05. We defined the numbers in column DN13 in a similar manner using the data shown in the column N13. Indicator DDN = DN13 – DN05 shows the change of micro categories shares by the end of 2013.

Indicators in columns DS05, DS13 and DDS are calculated in a similar manner to the values shown in the columns N05S and N13S.

The color turquoise labels the cells with the values that are more than 1,000 (like in the Table A1). The color green marks the cells for micro categories with the positive DDN and DDS.

В таблице A2 показатели N05, N13, N05S и N13S идентичны тем, которые приведены в таблице A1.

Число в столбце DN05 показывает долю (в процентах), которая приходится на микрокатегорию с кодом в столбце DE, исчисленную исходя из суммы, приведенной в строке S и столбце N05. Число в столбце DN13 определено аналогичным образом для данных, приведенных в столбце N13. Показатель DDN = DN13 – DN05 показывает изменение удельного веса микрокатегории к концу 2013 года. Показатели в столбцах DS05, DS13 и DDS исчислены аналогичным образом для значений, приведенных в столбцах N05S и N13S.

Как и в таблице A1 бирюзовым цветом помечены ячейки, числа в которых больше 1000. Зеленым цветом помечены ячейки для микрокатегорий с DDN и DDS больше нуля.

Table A2. The Structure of the Macro Category E by the End of 2005 and 2013

Таблица A2. Структура макрокатегории E на конец 2005 и 2013 годов

DE	N05	N13	DN05	DN13	DDN	N05S	N13S	DS05	DS13	DDS
E00	618	1,134	0.65	0.55	-0.10	1,648	3,227	0.53	0.40	-0.13
E01	370	1,440	0.39	0.70	0.31	1,087	4,673	0.35	0.59	0.23
E02	1	438	0.00	0.21	0.21	7	2,138	0.00	0.27	0.27
E03	0	4	0.00	0.00	0.00	0	12	0.00	0.00	0.00
E10	2,359	2,701	2.48	1.30	-1.17	6,435	7,680	2.09	0.96	-1.12
E11	672	870	0.71	0.42	-0.29	2,222	3,084	0.72	0.39	-0.33
E12	2,274	4,506	2.39	2.18	-0.21	6,973	17,188	2.26	2.16	-0.10
E13	986	2,670	1.04	1.29	0.25	3,372	10,391	1.09	1.30	0.21
E16	0	95	0.00	0.05	0.05	0	404	0.00	0.05	0.05
E17	1,221	1,779	1.28	0.86	-0.42	3,366	5,802	1.09	0.73	-0.36
E19	46	52	0.05	0.03	-0.02	130	156	0.04	0.02	-0.02
E20	811	1,382	0.85	0.67	-0.18	2,425	4,856	0.79	0.61	-0.18
E21	3,813	7,657	4.01	3.70	-0.31	11,663	27,612	3.78	3.46	-0.32
E22	4,134	7,850	4.34	3.79	-0.55	14,339	31,713	4.65	3.98	-0.67
E23	1,769	12,872	1.86	6.22	4.36	6,256	59,529	2.03	7.47	5.44
E24	7,762	14,568	8.16	7.04	-1.12	26,293	56,756	8.52	7.12	-1.40
E25	754	1,518	0.79	0.73	-0.06	2,528	5,994	0.82	0.75	-0.07
E26	367	1,243	0.39	0.60	0.21	1,350	5,197	0.44	0.65	0.21
E27	369	1,307	0.39	0.63	0.24	1,276	5,475	0.41	0.69	0.27
E29	9	13	0.01	0.01	0.00	23	35	0.01	0.00	0.00
E30	759	1,369	0.80	0.66	-0.14	2,168	4,473	0.70	0.56	-0.14
E31	9,274	18,777	9.74	9.07	-0.67	30,968	72,983	10.04	9.16	-0.88
E32	8,244	21,046	8.66	10.17	1.50	24,877	73,985	8.06	9.28	1.22
E37	795	1,988	0.84	0.96	0.12	2,431	7,451	0.79	0.93	0.15
E39	13	23	0.01	0.01	0.00	61	100	0.02	0.01	-0.01
E40	1,453	2,317	1.53	1.12	-0.41	4,094	7,344	1.33	0.92	-0.41
E41	1,804	2,614	1.90	1.26	-0.63	4,619	7,866	1.50	0.99	-0.51
E42	2,628	4,520	2.76	2.18	-0.58	8,554	16,486	2.77	2.07	-0.70
E43	4,563	10,333	4.79	4.99	0.20	14,404	40,156	4.67	5.04	0.37
E44	3,103	12,344	3.26	5.96	2.70	11,190	50,265	3.63	6.31	2.68
E47	207	524.00	0.22	0.25	0.04	633	2,013	0.21	0.25	0.05
E49	17	22	0.02	0.01	-0.01	63	77	0.02	0.01	-0.01
E50	1,258	1,939	1.32	0.94	-0.39	3,694	6,602	1.20	0.83	-0.37
E51	2,347	3,994	2.47	1.93	-0.54	7,557	15,861	2.45	1.99	-0.46
E52	9,987	21,821	10.49	10.54	0.05	34,533	83,614	11.19	10.49	-0.70

DE	N05	N13	DN05	DN13	DDN	N05S	N13S	DS05	DS13	DDS
E58	4,703	10,211	4.94	4.93	-0.01	14,757	40,375	4.78	5.07	0.28
E59	15	27	0.02	0.01	0.00	36	74	0.01	0.01	0.00
E60	1,351	2,382	1.42	1.15	-0.27	4,393	8,763	1.42	1.10	-0.32
E61	1,004	1,778	1.05	0.86	-0.20	3,279	6,758	1.06	0.85	-0.21
E62	7,580	15,214	7.96	7.35	-0.62	26,400	62,077	8.56	7.79	-0.77
E63	2,064	3,641	2.17	1.76	-0.41	7,443	15,616	2.41	1.96	-0.45
E64	375	487	0.39	0.24	-0.16	1,262	1,937	0.41	0.24	-0.17
E65	1,163	2,224	1.22	1.07	-0.15	3,968	9,299	1.29	1.17	-0.12
E66	2,130	3,323	2.24	1.61	-0.63	5,786	10,971	1.88	1.38	-0.50
E69	8	16	0.01	0.01	0.00	20	69	0.01	0.01	0.00
S	95,180	207,033	100	100	0.00	308,583	797,137	100	100	0.00

The following are the results of the ranking of micro categories in descending order of relevant indicators in the tables A1 and A2.

Далее приведены результаты ранжирования микрокатегорий в порядке убывания соответствующих показателей в таблицах А1 и А2.

N05: E52(9,987), E31(9,274), E32(8,244), E24(7,762), E62(7,580), E58(4,703), E43(4,563), E22(4,134), E21(3,813), E44(3,103), E42(2,628), E10(2,359), E51(2,347), E12(2,274), E66(2,130), E63(2,064), E41(1,804), E23(1,769), E40(1,453), E60(1,351), E50(1,258), E17(1,221), E65(1,163), E61(1,004), E13(986), E20(811), E37(795), E30(759), E25(754), E11(672), E00(618), E64(375), E01(370), E27(369), E26(367), E47(207), E19(46), E49(17), E59(15), E39(13), E29(9), E69(8), E02(1), E03(0), E16(0).

N13: E52(21,821), E32(21,046), E31(18,777), E62(15,214), E24(14,568), E23(12,872), E44(12,344), E43(10,333), E58(10,211), E22(7,850), E21(7,657), E42(4,520), E12(4,506), E51(3,994), E63(3,641), E66(3,323), E10(2,701), E13(2,670), E41(2,614), E60(2,382), E40(2,317), E65(2,224), E37(1,988), E50(1,939), E17(1,779), E61(1,778), E25(1,518), E01(1,440), E20(1,382), E30(1,369), E27(1,307), E26(1,243), E00(1,134), E11(870), E47(524), E64(487), E02(438), E16(95), E19(52), E59(27), E39(23), E49(22), E69(16), E29(13), E03(4).

D: E32(12,802), E52(11,834), E23(11,103), E31(9,503), E44(9,241), E62(7,634), E24(6,806), E43(5,770), E58(5,508), E21(3,844), E22(3,716), E12(2,232), E42(1,892), E13(1,684), E51(1,647), E63(1,577), E66(1,193), E37(1,193), E01(1,070), E65(1,061), E60(1,031), E27(938), E26(876), E40(864), E41(810), E61(774), E25(764), E50(681), E30(610), E20(571), E17(558), E00(516), E02(437), E10(342), E47(317), E11(198), E64(112), E16(95), E59(12), E39(10), E69(8), E19(6), E49(5), E29(4), E03(4).

T: E02(438), E23(7.28), E44(3.98), E01(3.89), E27(3.54), E26(3.39), E13(2.71), E32(2.55), E47(2.53), E37(2.50), E43(2.26), E52(2.18), E58(2.17), E31(2.02), E25(2.01), E21(2.01), E62(2.01), E69(2), E12(1.98), E65(1.91), E22(1.90), E24(1.88), E00(1.83), E30(1.80), E59(1.80), E61(1.77), E39(1.77), E63(1.76), E60(1.76), E42(1.72), E20(1.70), E51(1.70), E40(1.59), E66(1.56), E50(1.54), E17(1.46), E41(1.45), E29(1.44), E64(1.30), E11(1.29), E49(1.29), E10(1.14), E19(1.13), E16(0.00).

N05S: E52(34,533), E31(30,968), E62(26,400), E24(26,293), E32(24,877), E58(14,757), E43(14,404), E22(14,339), E21(11,663), E44(11,190), E42(8,554), E51(7,557), E63(7,443), E12(6,973), E10(6,435), E23(6,256), E66(5,786), E41(4,619), E60(4,393), E40(4,094), E65(3,968), E50(3,694), E13(3,372), E17(3,366), E61(3,279), E25(2,528), E37(2,431), E20(2,425), E11(2,222), E30(2,168), E00(1,648), E26(1,350), E27(1,276), E64(1,262), E01(1,087), E47(633), E19(130), E49(63), E39(61), E59(36), E29(23), E69(20), E02(7), E16(0), E03(0).

N13S: E52(83,614), E32(73,985), E31(72,983), E62(62,077), E23(59,529), E24(56,756), E44(50,265), E58(40,375), E43(40,156), E22(31,713), E21(27,612), E12(17,188), E42(16,486), E51(15,861), E63(15,616), E66(10,971), E13(10,391), E65(9,299), E60(8,763), E41(7,866), E10(7,680), E37(7,451), E40(7,344), E61(6,758), E50(6,602), E25(5,994), E17(5,802), E27(5,475), E26(5,197), E20(4,856), E01(4,673), E30(4,473), E00(3,227), E11(3,084), E02(2,138), E47(2,013), E64(1,937), E16(404), E19(156), E39(100), E49(77), E59(74), E69(69), E29(35), E03(12).

DS: E23(53,273), E32(49,108), E52(49,081), E31(42,015), E44(39,075), E62(35,677), E24(30,463), E43(25,752), E58(25,618), E22(17,374), E21(15,949), E12(10,215), E51(8,304), E63(8,173), E42(7,932), E13(7,019), E65(5,331), E66(5,185), E37(5,020), E60(4,370), E27(4,199), E26(3,847), E01(3,586), E61(3,479), E25(3,466), E40(3,250), E41(3,247), E50(2,908), E17(2,436), E20(2,431), E30(2,305), E02(2,131), E00(1,579), E47(1,380), E10(1,245), E11(862), E64(675), E16(404), E69(49), E39(39), E59(38), E19(26), E49(14), E29(12), E03(12).

TS: E02(305), E23(9.52), E44(4.49), E01(4.30), E27(4.29), E26(3.85), E69(3.45), E47(3.18), E13(3.08), E37(3.06), E32(2.97), E43(2.79), E58(2.74), E12(2.46), E52(2.42), E25(2.37), E21(2.37), E31(2.36), E62(2.35), E65(2.34), E22(2.21), E24(2.16), E51(2.10), E63(2.10), E30(2.06), E61(2.06), E59(2.06), E20(2.00), E60(1.99), E00(1.96), E42(1.93), E66(1.90), E40(1.79), E50(1.79), E17(1.72), E41(1.70), E39(1.64), E64(1.53), E29(1.52), E11(1.39), E49(1.22), E19(1.20), E10(1.19).

K05: E02(7.00), E39(4.69), E49(3.71), E26(3.68), E44(3.61), E63(3.61), E23(3.54), E62(3.48), E22(3.47), E27(3.46), E52(3.46), E13(3.42), E65(3.41), E24(3.39), E64(3.37), E25(3.35), E31(3.34), E11(3.31), E61(3.27), E42(3.25), E60(3.25), E51(3.22), E43(3.16), E58(3.14), E12(3.07), E21(3.06), E47(3.06), E37(3.06), E32(3.02), E20(2.99), E01(2.94), E50(2.94), E30(2.86), E19(2.83), E40(2.82), E17(2.76), E10(2.73), E66(2.72), E00(2.67), E41(2.56), E29(2.56), E69(2.50), E59(2.40).

K13: E02(4.88), E23(4.62), E39(4.35), E69(4.31), E63(4.29), E16(4.25), E27(4.19), E65(4.18), E26(4.18), E62(4.08), E44(4.07), E22(4.04), E64(3.98), E51(3.97), E58(3.95), E25(3.95), E24(3.90), E13(3.89), E31(3.89), E43(3.89), E47(3.84), E52(3.83), E12(3.81), E61(3.80), E37(3.75), E60(3.68), E42(3.65), E21(3.61), E11(3.54), E32(3.52), E20(3.51), E49(3.50), E50(3.40), E66(3.30), E30(3.27), E17(3.26), E01(3.25), E40(3.17), E41(3.01), E03(3.00), E19(3.00), E00(2.85), E10(2.84), E59(2.74), E29(2.69).

DN05: E52(10.49), E31(9.744), E32(8.661), E24(8.155), E62(7.964), E58(4.941), E43(4.794), E22(4.343), E21(4.006), E44(3.260), E42(2.761), E10(2.478), E51(2.466), E12(2.389), E66(2.238), E63(2.169), E41(1.895), E23(1.859), E40(1.527), E60(1.419), E50(1.322), E17(1.283), E65(1.222), E61(1.055), E13(1.036), E20(0.852), E37(0.835), E30(0.797), E25(0.792), E11(0.706), E00(0.649), E64(0.394), E01(0.389), E27(0.388), E26(0.386), E47(0.217), E19(0.048), E49(0.018), E59(0.016), E39(0.014), E29(0.009), E69(0.008), E02(0.001).

DN13: E52(10.54), E31(9.070), E32(10.166), E24(7.037), E62(7.349), E58(4.932), E43(4.991), E22(3.792), E21(3.698), E44(5.962), E42(2.183), E10(1.305), E51(1.929), E12(2.176), E66(1.605), E63(1.759), E41(1.263), E23(6.217), E40(1.119), E60(1.151), E50(0.937), E17(0.859), E65(1.074), E61(0.859), E13(1.290), E20(0.668), E37(0.960), E30(0.661), E25(0.733), E11(0.420), E00(0.548), E64(0.235), E01(0.696), E27(0.631), E26(0.600), E47(0.253), E19(0.025), E49(0.011), E59(0.013), E39(0.011), E29(0.006), E69(0.008), E02(0.212), E03(0.002), E16(0.046).

DS05: E52(11.19), E31(10.04), E62(8.555), E24(8.521), E32(8.062), E58(4.782), E43(4.668), E22(4.647), E21(3.780), E44(3.626), E42(2.772), E51(2.449), E63(2.412), E12(2.260), E10(2.085), E23(2.027), E66(1.875), E41(1.497), E60(1.424), E40(1.327), E65(1.286), E50(1.197), E13(1.093), E17(1.091), E61(1.063), E25(0.819), E37(0.788), E20(0.786), E11(0.720), E30(0.703), E00(0.534), E26(0.437), E27(0.414), E64(0.409), E01(0.352), E47(0.205), E19(0.042), E49(0.020), E39(0.020), E59(0.012), E29(0.007), E69(0.006), E02(0.002).

DS13: E52(10.489), E32(9.281), E31(9.156), E62(7.787), E23(7.468), E24(7.120), E44(6.306), E58(5.065), E43(5.038), E22(3.978), E21(3.464), E12(2.156), E42(2.068), E51(1.990), E63(1.959), E66(1.376), E13(1.304), E65(1.167), E60(1.099), E41(0.987), E10(0.963), E37(0.935), E40(0.921), E61(0.848), E50(0.828), E25(0.752), E17(0.728), E27(0.687), E26(0.652), E20(0.609), E01(0.586), E30(0.561), E00(0.405), E11(0.387), E02(0.268), E47(0.253), E64(0.243), E16(0.051), E19(0.020), E39(0.013), E49(0.010), E59(0.009), E69(0.009), E29(0.004), E03(0.002).

The Table A3 permits to compare the processes of emergence and evolution of new links in 2006–2013 for all micro categories that belong the general category F. The data was extracted from the tables of the types “E” and “Balance of Links”. Bellow the Table A3 we can see d the results of the ranking of micro categories in descending order of relevant indicators.

L05 — the sum of new links that the micro category with the code in the column DE created with the other JEL micro categories within 1991–2005.

NLS — the sum of new links that the micro category with the code in the column DE created with the other JEL micro categories within 2006–2013.

L13 = L05 + NLS — the sum of new links within 1991–2013.

TN = NLS / L05 — the increase rate of new links.

PL — the sum of potential new links at the end of 2013 because of 822 micro codes of JEL classification.

Таблица А3 позволяет сравнить, как происходило возникновение и развитие новых связей в 2006—2013 гг. для всех микрокатегорий, входящих в макрокатегорию F. Данные взяты из таблиц типа “E” и “Баланс связей”. После таблицы приведены результаты ранжирования микрокатегорий в порядке убывания значений соответствующих показателей.

L05 — сумма новых связей, которые микрокатегория с кодом в столбце DE создала с другими JEL-микрокатегориями в 1991–2005 гг.

NLS — сумма новых связей, которые микрокатегория с кодом в столбце DE создала с другими JEL-микрокатегориями в 2006–2013 гг.

L13 = L05 + NLS — сумма новых связей за 1991–2013 гг.

TN = NLS / L05 — темп прироста новых связей.

PL — сумма потенциальных новых связей на конец 2013 г. на основе 822 микрокодов классификации JEL.

Table A3. Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006–2013 in All Micro Categories of the Macro Category E**Таблица А3.** Возникновение и развитие новых связей в 2006–2013 гг. во всех микрокатегориях категории E

DE	L05	NLS	L13	TN	PL	DZ	DN	NFL05	NPNL	NPNF	NFL13	N1L05	N1PNF	N1L13
E00	212	85	297	0.40	525	0.36	0.64	281	150	112	393	1.33	1.32	1.32
E01	180	197	377	1.09	445	0.46	0.54	309	503	234	543	1.72	1.19	1.44
E02	7	308	315	44	507	0.38	0.62	7	1,589	453	460	1.00	1.47	1.46
E03	0	6	6		816	0.01	0.99	0	22	12	12		2.00	2.00
E10	386	31	417	0.08	405	0.51	0.49	757	57	36	793	1.96	1.16	1.90
E11	193	43	236	0.22	586	0.29	0.71	291	71	50	341	1.51	1.16	1.44
E12	280	125	405	0.45	417	0.49	0.51	700	498	152	852	2.50	1.22	2.10
E13	244	157	401	0.64	421	0.49	0.51	446	495	190	636	1.83	1.21	1.59
E16	0	111	111		711	0.14	0.86	0	267	148	148		1.33	1.33
E17	217	63	280	0.29	542	0.34	0.66	435	140	78	513	2.00	1.24	1.83
E19	57	8	65	0.14	757	0.08	0.92	81	10	8	89	1.42	1.00	1.37
E20	277	122	399	0.44	423	0.49	0.51	395	264	163	558	1.43	1.34	1.40
E21	395	138	533	0.35	289	0.65	0.35	811	466	197	1,008	2.05	1.43	1.89
E22	457	121	578	0.26	244	0.70	0.30	927	398	157	1,084	2.03	1.30	1.88
E23	327	262	589	0.80	230	0.72	0.28	456	2,582	786	1242	1.39	3.00	2.11
E24	478	132	610	0.28	212	0.74	0.26	1,438	459	182	1,620	3.01	1.38	2.66
E25	225	111	336	0.49	486	0.41	0.59	310	302	141	451	1.38	1.27	1.34
E26	178	172	350	0.97	472	0.43	0.57	248	419	202	450	1.39	1.17	1.29
E27	157	111	268	0.71	554	0.33	0.67	215	288	135	350	1.37	1.22	1.31
E29	14	5	19	0.36	803	0.02	0.98	15	8	8	23	1.07	1.60	1.21
E30	238	94	332	0.39	490	0.40	0.60	347	209	116	463	1.46	1.23	1.39
E31	457	142	599	0.31	223	0.73	0.27	1,353	461	166	1,519	2.96	1.17	2.54
E32	513	152	665	0.30	157	0.81	0.19	1,288	932	210	1,498	2.51	1.38	2.25
E37	150	90	240	0.60	582	0.29	0.71	272	239	111	383	1.81	1.23	1.60
E39	30	20	50	0.67	772	0.06	0.94	37	27	24	61	1.23	1.20	1.22
E40	270	104	374	0.39	448	0.45	0.55	451	200	124	575	1.67	1.19	1.54
E41	227	76	303	0.33	519	0.37	0.63	476	127	88	564	2.10	1.16	1.86
E42	298	145	443	0.49	379	0.54	0.46	509	405	173	682	1.71	1.19	1.54
E43	295	157	452	0.53	370	0.55	0.45	681	600	196	877	2.31	1.25	1.94
E44	293	222	515	0.76	307	0.63	0.37	517	949	266	783	1.76	1.20	1.52
E47	80	36	116	0.45	706	0.14	0.86	103	137	47	150	1.29	1.31	1.29
E49	33	3	36	0.09	786	0.04	0.96	41	9	9	50	1.24	3.00	1.39
E50	234	74	308	0.32	514	0.37	0.63	409	188	100	509	1.75	1.35	1.65
E51	278	115	393	0.41	429	0.48	0.52	585	349	140	725	2.10	1.22	1.84
E52	417	123	540	0.29	282	0.66	0.34	1,008	345	142	1,150	2.42	1.15	2.13
E58	314	148	462	0.47	360	0.56	0.44	806	455	193	999	2.57	1.30	2.16
E59	11	14	25	1.27	797	0.03	0.97	18	18	17	35	1.64	1.21	1.40
E60	346	116	462	0.34	360	0.56	0.44	618	375	169	787	1.79	1.46	1.70
E61	282	116	398	0.41	424	0.48	0.52	479	379	152	631	1.70	1.31	1.59
E62	457	143	600	0.31	222	0.73	0.27	1,208	650	179	1,387	2.64	1.25	2.31
E63	298	139	437	0.47	385	0.53	0.47	643	830	182	825	2.16	1.31	1.89
E64	202	41	243	0.20	579	0.30	0.70	341	108	71	412	1.69	1.73	1.70
E65	275	124	399	0.45	423	0.49	0.51	566	462	166	732	2.06	1.34	1.83
E66	304	103	407	0.34	412	0.50	0.50	549	391	129	678	1.81	1.25	1.67
E69	10	29	39	2.90	783	0.05	0.95	13	41	34	47	1.30	1.17	1.21
S	10,204	4,552	14,756	0.45	20,584	0.42	0.58	20,850	17,221	6,302	27,152	2.04	1.38	1.84

DZ = L13/822, DN = PL/822 — the shares of created and potential new links at the end of 2013.

NFL05 — the sum of first publications with new links (the sum of values within 1991–2005).

DZ = L13/822, DN = PL/822 — доли созданных и потенциальных новых связей на конец 2013 г.

NFL05 — число первых публикаций с новыми связями, образованными в 1991–2005 гг.

NPNL — the total number of publications with new links that the micro category with the code in the column DE created with the other JEL micro categories within 2006—2013.

NPNF — the sum of first publications with new links within 2006—2013 ($NPNF < NPNL$).

NFL13 = **NFL05** + **NPNF** — the sum of first publications with new links within 1991—2013.

N1L05 = **NPL05/L05** — the number of first publications with new links created within 1991—2005, per new link created within 1991—2005.

N1PNF = **NPNF** / **NLS** — the number of first publications with new links created within 2006—2013, per new link created within 2006—2013.

N1L13 = **NFL13** / **L13** — the number of first publications with new links created within 2006—2013, per new link created within 2006—2013.

The numbers in the row “S” show the sums for all codes in columns L05, NLS, L13, NFL05, NPNL, NPNF, and NFL13. We give the respective average values in the other columns in the row “S”.

The color turquoise labels the cells with the values that are more than 1,000 (like in the Table A1).

The color green marks the cells for micro categories that values exceed the average value in the row “S”.

NPNL — общее число публикаций с новыми связями, которые микрокатегория с кодом в столбце DE создала с другими JEL-микрокатегориями в 2006—2013 гг.

NPNF — сумма первых публикаций с новыми связями в 2006—2013 гг. ($NPNF < NPNL$).

NFL13 = **NFL05** + **NPNF** — сумма первых публикаций с новыми связями в 1991—2013 гг.

N1L05 = **NPL05/L05** — число первых публикаций с новыми связями, образованными в 1991—2005 гг. в расчете на одну новую связь в 1991—2005 гг.

N1PNF = **NPNF** / **NLS** — число первых публикаций с новыми связями, образованными в 2006—2013 гг. в расчете на одну новую связь 2006—2013 гг.

N1L13 = **NFL13** / **L13** — число первых публикаций с новыми связями, образованными в 1991—2013 гг. в расчете на одну новую связь 1991—2013 гг.

В строке “S” по столбцам L05, NLS, L13, NFL05, NPNL, NPNF, NFL13 приведены суммы по всем микрокатегориям. Соответствующие средние значения даны в других столбцах в строке “S”.

Бирюзовым цветом помечены ячейки, числа в которых больше 1000 (как и в таблице A1). Зеленым цветом выделены ячейки, значения в которых превышают средние значения, указанные в строке “S”.

L05: E32(513), E24(478), E22(457), E31(457), E62(457), E52(417), E21(395), E10(386), E60(346), E23(327), E58(314), E66(304), E42(298), E63(298), E43(295), E44(293), E61(282), E12(280), E51(278), E20(277), E65(275), E40(270), E13(244), E30(238), E50(234), E41(227), E25(225), E17(217), E00(212), E64(202), E11(193), E01(180), E26(178), E27(157), E37(150), E47(80), E19(57), E49(33), E39(30), E29(14), E59(11), E69(10), E02(7), E03(0), E16(0).

NLS: E02(308), E23(262), E44(222), E01(197), E26(172), E43(157), E13(157), E32(152), E58(148), E42(145), E62(143), E31(142), E63(139), E21(138), E24(132), E12(125), E65(124), E52(123), E20(122), E22(121), E60(116), E61(116), E51(115), E25(111), E27(111), E16(111), E40(104), E66(103), E30(94), E37(90), E00(85), E41(76), E50(74), E17(63), E11(43), E64(41), E47(36), E10(31), E69(29), E39(20), E59(14), E19(8), E03(6), E29(5), E49(3).

L13: E32(665), E24(610), E62(600), E31(599), E23(589), E22(578), E52(540), E21(533), E44(515), E58(462), E60(462), E43(452), E42(443), E63(437), E10(417), E66(407), E12(405), E13(401), E65(399), E20(399), E61(398), E51(393), E01(377), E40(374), E26(350), E25(336), E30(332), E02(315), E50(308), E41(303), E00(297), E17(280), E27(268), E64(243), E37(240), E11(236), E47(116), E16(111), E19(65), E39(50), E69(39), E49(36), E59(25), E29(19), E03(6).

TN: E02(44.00), E69(2.90), E59(1.27), E01(1.09), E26(0.97), E23(0.80), E44(0.76), E27(0.71), E39(0.67), E13(0.64), E37(0.60), E43(0.53), E25(0.49), E42(0.49), E58(0.47), E63(0.47), E65(0.45), E47(0.45), E12(0.45), E20(0.44), E51(0.41), E61(0.41), E00(0.40), E30(0.39), E40(0.39), E29(0.36), E21(0.35), E66(0.34), E60(0.34), E41(0.33), E50(0.32), E62(0.31), E31(0.31), E32(0.30), E52(0.29), E17(0.29), E24(0.28), E22(0.26), E11(0.22), E64(0.20), E19(0.14), E49(0.09), E10(0.08).

PL: E03(816), E29(803), E59(797), E49(786), E69(783), E39(772), E19(757), E16(711), E47(706), E11(586), E37(582), E64(579), E27(554), E17(542), E00(525), E41(519), E50(514), E02(507), E30(490), E25(486), E26(472), E40(448), E01(445), E51(429), E61(424), E65(423), E20(423), E13(421), E12(417), E66(412), E10(405), E63(385), E42(379), E43(370), E58(360), E60(360), E44(307), E21(289), E52(282), E22(244), E23(230), E31(223), E62(222), E24(212), E32(157).

DZ: E32(0.809), E24(0.742), E62(0.730), E31(0.729), E23(0.717), E22(0.703), E52(0.657), E21(0.648), E44(0.627), E58(0.562), E60(0.562), E43(0.550), E42(0.539), E63(0.532), E10(0.507), E66(0.495), E12(0.493), E13(0.488), E65(0.485), E20(0.485), E61(0.484), E51(0.478), E01(0.459), E40(0.455), E26(0.426), E25(0.409), E30(0.404), E02(0.383), E50(0.375), E41(0.369), E00(0.361), E17(0.341), E27(0.326), E64(0.296), E37(0.292), E11(0.287), E47(0.141), E16(0.135), E19(0.079), E39(0.061), E69(0.047), E49(0.044), E59(0.030), E29(0.023), E03(0.007).

DN: E03(0.993), E29(0.977), E59(0.970), E49(0.956), E69(0.953), E39(0.939), E19(0.921), E16(0.865), E47(0.859), E11(0.713), E37(0.708), E64(0.704), E27(0.674), E17(0.659), E00(0.639), E41(0.631), E50(0.625), E02(0.617),

E30(0.596), E25(0.591), E26(0.574), E40(0.545), E01(0.541), E51(0.522), E61(0.516), E65(0.515), E20(0.515), E13(0.512), E12(0.507), E66(0.505), E10(0.493), E63(0.468), E42(0.461), E43(0.450), E58(0.438), E60(0.438), E44(0.373), E21(0.352), E52(0.343), E22(0.297), E23(0.283), E31(0.271), E62(0.270), E24(0.258), E32(0.191).

NFL05: E24(1,438), E31(1,353), E32(1,288), E62(1,208), E52(1,008), E22(927), E21(811), E58(806), E10(757), E12(700), E43(681), E63(643), E60(618), E51(585), E65(566), E66(549), E44(517), E42(509), E61(479), E41(476), E23(456), E40(451), E13(446), E17(435), E50(409), E20(395), E30(347), E64(341), E25(310), E01(309), E11(291), E00(281), E37(272), E26(248), E27(215), E47(103), E19(81), E49(41), E39(37), E59(18), E29(15), E69(13), E02(7), E03(0), E16(0).

NPNL: E23(2,582), E02(1,589), E44(949), E32(932), E63(830), E62(650), E43(600), E01(503), E12(498), E13(495), E21(466), E65(462), E31(461), E24(459), E58(455), E26(419), E42(405), E22(398), E66(391), E61(379), E60(375), E51(349), E52(345), E25(302), E27(288), E16(267), E20(264), E37(239), E30(209), E40(200), E50(188), E00(150), E17(140), E47(137), E41(127), E64(108), E11(71), E10(57), E69(41), E39(27), E03(22), E59(18), E19(10), E49(9), E29(8).

NPNF: E23(786), E02(453), E44(266), E01(234), E32(210), E26(202), E21(197), E43(196), E58(193), E13(190), E63(182), E24(182), E62(179), E42(173), E60(169), E65(166), E31(166), E20(163), E22(157), E12(152), E61(152), E16(148), E52(142), E25(141), E51(140), E27(135), E66(129), E40(124), E30(116), E00(112), E37(111), E50(100), E41(88), E17(78), E64(71), E11(50), E47(47), E10(36), E69(34), E39(24), E59(17), E03(12), E49(9), E19(8), E29(8).

NFL13: E24(1,620), E31(1,519), E32(1,498), E62(1,387), E23(1,242), E52(1,150), E22(1,084), E21(1,008), E58(999), E43(877), E12(852), E63(825), E10(793), E60(787), E44(783), E65(732), E51(725), E42(682), E66(678), E13(636), E61(631), E40(575), E41(564), E20(558), E01(543), E17(513), E50(509), E30(463), E02(460), E25(451), E26(450), E64(412), E00(393), E37(383), E27(350), E11(341), E47(150), E16(148), E19(89), E39(61), E49(50), E69(47), E59(35), E29(23), E03(12).

N1L05: E24(3.008), E31(2.961), E62(2.643), E58(2.567), E32(2.511), E12(2.500), E52(2.417), E43(2.308), E63(2.158), E51(2.104), E41(2.097), E65(2.058), E21(2.053), E22(2.028), E17(2.005), E10(1.961), E13(1.828), E37(1.813), E66(1.806), E60(1.786), E44(1.765), E50(1.748), E01(1.717), E42(1.708), E61(1.699), E64(1.688), E40(1.670), E59(1.636), E11(1.508), E30(1.458), E20(1.426), E19(1.421), E23(1.394), E26(1.393), E25(1.378), E27(1.369), E00(1.325), E69(1.300), E47(1.288), E49(1.242), E39(1.233), E29(1.071), E02(1.000).

N1PNF: E23(3.0), E49(3.0), E03(2.0), E64(1.732), E29(1.600), E02(1.471), E60(1.457), E21(1.428), E32(1.382), E24(1.379), E50(1.351), E65(1.339), E20(1.336), E16(1.333), E00(1.318), E61(1.310), E63(1.309), E47(1.306), E58(1.304), E22(1.298), E25(1.270), E66(1.252), E62(1.252), E43(1.248), E17(1.238), E30(1.234), E37(1.233), E51(1.217), E27(1.216), E12(1.216), E59(1.214), E13(1.210), E39(1.200), E44(1.198), E42(1.193), E40(1.192), E01(1.188), E26(1.174), E69(1.172), E31(1.169), E11(1.163), E10(1.161), E41(1.158), E52(1.154), E19(1.0).

N1L13: E24(2.656), E31(2.536), E62(2.312), E32(2.253), E58(2.162), E52(2.130), E23(2.109), E12(2.104), E03(2.000), E43(1.940), E10(1.902), E21(1.891), E63(1.888), E22(1.875), E41(1.861), E51(1.845), E65(1.835), E17(1.832), E60(1.703), E64(1.695), E66(1.666), E50(1.653), E37(1.596), E13(1.586), E61(1.585), E42(1.540), E40(1.537), E44(1.520), E02(1.460), E11(1.445), E01(1.440), E59(1.400), E20(1.398), E30(1.395), E49(1.389), E19(1.369), E25(1.342), E16(1.333), E00(1.323), E27(1.306), E47(1.293), E26(1.286), E39(1.220), E29(1.211), E69(1.205).

At the end of current section we give the list of publication that created in 2006–2013 six and more new links with the micro categories that belong to the macro category F, as well as with the other micro categories (see the list of codes in the round brackets).

В завершение данного раздела приведем перечень публикаций, которые в 2006–2013 гг. образовали шесть и более новых связей как с микрокатегориями, входящими в макрокатегорию F, так и с другими микрокатегориями (см. коды в круглых скобках).

6 links — 6 связей:

Baker, Dean. 2009. *The Housing Crash Recession and the Case for a Third Stimulus*. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. (E27, E30, E50, H20, O51, R20).

Cheung, Calista. 2013. *Policies to support sustainable long-term growth in New Zealand*. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 1076. (E27, F10, F62, J18, Q38, Q51).

Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. *Can India Achieve Double-digit growth?* OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883. (E02, E21, L50, L93, L98, N75, O43).

- Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen. 2011. *Fiscal Prospects and Reforms in India*. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 911. (E65, E69, H71, H72, H74, H81).
- Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. *Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15362. (E47, E60, G18, R15, R28, R38).
- Khandani, Amir E., Andrew W. Lo, and Robert C. Merton. 2009. Systemic Risk and the Refinancing Ratchet Effect. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15362. (E37, G01, G18, R21, R28, R38).
- McKibbin, Warwick, Adele Morris, and Peter Wilcoxon. 2008. *EXPECTING THE UNEXPECTED: MACROECONOMIC VOLATILITY AND CLIMATE POLICY*. Australian National University, Centre for Applied Macroeconomic Analysis, CAMA Working Papers. (E37, F51, Q34, Q54, Q55, Q58).
- Munro, John. 2007. *The Usury Doctrine and Urban Public Finances in Late-Medieval Flanders: Annuities, Excise Taxes, and Income Transfers from the Poor to the Rich*. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. (E25, H20, H31, H71, J81, N93).
- Sukati, Mphumuzi Angelbert. 2011. "The Analysis of the Possible Economic Effects of HIV/AIDS Using the SAM and CGE Models." *Asian-African Journal of Economics and Econometrics*, 11(1): 1-13. (D58, E16, E20, E32, I12, O11).
- Traore, Jean Abel. 2013. "Revisiting the Determinants of Informal Sector in Burkina Faso." *Economic Research Guardian*, 3(2): 111-45. (E16, J16, J23, J31, J46, O17).
- Wray, L. Randall. 2011. "Keynes after 75 Years: Rethinking Money as a Public Monopoly". Levy Economics Institute, The, Economics Working Paper Archive. (B52, E42, H10, H30, H40, H44).
- Young, Andrew T., and Daniel Levy. 2010. *Explicit Evidence on an Implicit Contract*. Department of Economics, West Virginia University, Working Papers: 10-07. (A14, E12, L14, L66, M30, N80).

7 links — 7 связей:

- Baker, Dean, and David Rosnick. 2009. *Taming the Deficit: Saving Our Children from Themselves*. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. (E60, E64, H62, H63, H68, I10, I18).
- Baker, Dean. 2009. *Job Sharing: Tax Credits to Prevent Layoffs and Stimulate Employment*. Center for Economic and Policy Research (CEPR), CEPR Reports and Issue Briefs. (E20, E60, E64, I10, I18, J20, J22).
- Bartelsman, Eric J., John C. Haltiwanger, and Stefano Scarpetta. 2009. *Cross-Country Differences in Productivity: The Role of Allocation and Selection*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15490. (E02, L11, L16, L20, L25, O40, O57).
- Herd, Richard, Sam Hill, and Vincent Koen. 2011. *Fiscal Prospects and Reforms in India*. OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 911. (E66, E69, H53, H72, H74, H81, H83).
- Munro, John. 2007. *The Usury Doctrine and Urban Public Finances in Late-Medieval Flanders: Annuities, Excise Taxes, and Income Transfers from the Poor to the Rich*. University of Toronto, Department of Economics, Working Papers. (E42, H31, J10, J31, J45, J81, N93).
- Nunez, Gaspar, and Clemente Polo. 2009. "Una Matriz de Contabilidad Social de Mexico y un analisis estructural de la economia mexicana. (With English summary)." *Estudios Sociales*, 17(0): 9-52. (D31, E16, E23, H51, H52, O15, O23).
- Richardson, Gary, and Patrick Van Horn. 2011. *When the Music Stopped: Transatlantic Contagion During the Financial Crisis of 1931*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 17437. (E02, N10, N12, N14, N20, N22, N24).
- Schouwstra, Marije, and Michael Ellman. 2006. *A New Explanatory Model for Policy Analysis and Evaluation*. Tinbergen Institute, Tinbergen Institute Discussion Papers: 06-063/2. (E61, F37, F53, G38, H43, H83, O22).
- Underhill, Geoffrey R. D. 2010. *Theory and the Market after the Crisis: the Endogeneity of Financial Governance*. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 8164. (A10, B25, B52, D02, D21, D23, E02).

8 links — 8 связей:

- Malmendier, Ulrike, Geoffrey Tate, and Jonathan Yan. 2007. *Corporate Financial Policies With Overconfident Managers*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 13570. (D23, D53, D90, E26, G30, G31, G32, H40).
- Xu, Cheng-Gang. 2010. *The Institutional Foundations of China's Reforms and Development*. C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 7654. (D02, D86, E02, G30, H70, O10, O53, P36).

9 links — 9 связей:

- Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. *Entrepreneurship in Qatar*. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. (E00, E00, F14, F16, F23, K33, L26, L83, Q40).
- Shachmurove, Yochanan. 2009. *Entrepreneurship in Oman*. Penn Institute for Economic Research, Department of Economics, University of Pennsylvania, PIER Working Paper Archive. (E00, E00, F14, F16, F23, K33, L26, L83, Q40).

10 links — 10 связей:

Alston, Lee J., and Andres A. Gallo. 2009. *Electoral Fraud, the Rise of Peron and Demise of Checks and Balances in Argentina*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15209. (E02, H11, K00, K11, N16, N26, N46, O11, O54, P48).

Erlandsen, Espen, Jens Lundsgaard, and Felix Hufner. 2006. *The Danish housing market: less subsidy and more flexibility*. OECD Economics Department, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 513. (D12, D14, D61, E21, E22, E39, E51, H59, R20, R31).

11 links — 11 связей:

Caselli, Francesco, and Guy Michaels. 2009. *Do Oil Windfalls Improve Living Standards? Evidence from Brazil*. National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 15550. (E02, E62, H11, H40, H71, H72, H75, H76, O11, O32, Q32).

12 links — 12 связей:

Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. *Can India Achieve Double-digit growth ?* OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883. (E02, E21, E22, E27, E66, J24, J68, L50, L93, L96, L98, N75).

Herd, Richard, Paul Conway, Sam Hill, Vincent Koen, and Thomas Chalaux. 2011. *Can India Achieve Double-digit growth ?* OECD Publishing, OECD Economics Department Working Papers: 883. (E02, E27, I31, L50, L93, L96, L98, N15, N75, O43).

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Appendix B1. Atlas Tables Guide¹

About JEL subject classification

JEL subject classification at the end of 2013 included 20 General Categories (<https://www.aea-web.org/econlit/jelCodes.php>). Each general category had the name and the code labeled by one English letter. The general category “E” had the name “Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics”. This volume has the number “5”, which is appended to the JEL category “E”.

For our convenience, we use the term “macro” instead of “general” when we consider 20 general categories of JEL classification.

Each scientific classification is the method for division (demarcation, separation, sharing) the whole subject area of a certain science (in our case this science is economics) into a set of parts (regions, fields, etc.). From this standpoint, we consider JEL category “E” as macro field of economics or economic research.

We use the codes and the names of JEL macro categories in the tables with label “A”.

JEL classification shares macro category “E” into seven *meso* categories with corresponding names and the codes, which include the letter of macro category and one Arabic numeral. There were 127 meso categories at the end of 2013.

We use the codes and the names of JEL meso categories in the tables with label “B”.

JEL classification shares the most of meso categories into a few (from one to ten) *micro* categories with corresponding names and the codes, which include the code of meso category and one Arabic numeral for denotation of micro category. You can see the codes and the names of the 7 meso and 45 micro categories for the macro category “E” in the following table.

Codes and Names of JEL Categories
E0 General for Macro Category E
E00 General
E01 Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth • Environmental Accounts
E02 Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03 Behavioral Macroeconomics
E1 General Aggregative Models
E10 General
E11 Marxian • Sraffian • Institutional • Evolutionary
E12 Keynes • Keynesian • Post-Keynesian
E13 Neoclassical
E16 Social Accounting Matrix
E17 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E19 Other
E2 Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E20 General
E21 Consumption • Saving • Wealth
E22 Capital • Investment • Capacity
E23 Production
E24 Employment • Unemployment • Wages • Intergenerational Income Distribution • Aggregate Human Capital
E25 Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26 Informal Economy • Underground Economy
E27 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29 Other
E3 Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E30 General
E31 Price Level • Inflation • Deflation

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© American Economic Association — EconLit data, 1991–2017.

Codes and Names of JEL Categories
E32 Business Fluctuations • Cycles
E37 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39 Other
E4 Money and Interest Rates
E40 General
E41 Demand for Money
E42 Monetary Systems • Standards • Regimes • Government and the Monetary System • Payment Systems
E43 Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44 Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E49 Other
E5 Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E50 General
E51 Money Supply • Credit • Money Multipliers
E52 Monetary Policy
E58 Central Banks and Their Policies
E59 Other
E6 Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E60 General
E61 Policy Objectives • Policy Designs and Consistency • Policy Coordination
E62 Fiscal Policy
E63 Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy • Stabilization • Treasury Policy
E64 Incomes Policy • Price Policy
E65 Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
E66 General Outlook and Conditions
E69 Other

The current JEL subject classification appeared in 1991. At the beginning, it included 627 micro categories. The number of micro fields reached 757 to the end of 2005. There were 822 micro categories at the end of 2013.

Each publication in the electronic bibliography EconLit has a set of special fields in order to describe the important features of publication. The field DE (“Description”) contains information about JEL micro subject categories, which covers publication.

There are two types of the content in the DE field:

With a single JEL micro code.

With a few codes.

Let us consider for illustration the EconLit records with code E10.

Here is an example with a single code, E10:

TI: Essays in Macroeconomics

AU: Hornstein, Andreas

SO: Ph.D. University of Minnesota 1991

PY: 1991

DE General Aggregative Models: General E10

There were 130 records with the code E10 at the end of 1991. Some records have a few subject codes in the field DE (see examples):

Two codes

TI: Dynamic (S,s) Economies

AU: Caballero, Ricardo J.; Engel, Eduardo M. R. A.

SO: National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 3734, 1991, pp.

AV: <http://www.nber.org/papers/w3734.pdf>

DT: Working Paper

PY: 1991

DE: General Aggregative Models: General E10; Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data) E20

Three codes

TI: The Scientific Illusion in Empirical Macroeconomics: Comment
 AU: Gottfries, Nils
 AF: Institute for International Econ Studies, Stockholm
 SO: New approaches to empirical macroeconomics, 1991, pp. 21-26
 PB: Oxford and Cambridge: Blackwell
 DT: Collective Volume Article
 PY: 1991
 ED: Hylleberg, Svend; Paldam, Martin, eds.
**DE: General Aggregative Models: General E10;
 Economic Methodology B41;
 Econometric Modeling: General C50**

Four codes

TI: Treatment of Deep-Discounted and Index-Linked Bonds in the National Accounts
 AU: Newson, Brian; Brodersen, Soren
 AF: EUROSTAT; Danmarks Statistik
 SO: The IMF's statistical systems in context of revision of the United Nations' A System of National Accounts, 1991, pp. 483-504
 PB: Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund
 IB: 1-55775-159-5
 DT: Collective Volume Article
 PY: 1991
 ED: Galbis, Vicente, ed.
**DE: General Aggregative Models: General E10;
 Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access C82;
 General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data) G10;
 Accounting and Auditing: General M40**

Theoretically, micro category E10 had possibility to form 626 links with other micro categories that were in JEL classification in 1991. But de facto there were the following 59 links: C82(23), C50(14), B41(8), E17(8), C32(7), E32(7), Q20(7), Q30(6), C11(3), D31(3), E20(3), E24(3), M40(3), A20(2), B20(2), C22(2), C52(2), C80(2), E12(2), E30(2), E37(2), F10(2), F31(2), H60(2), L80(2), C10(1), D13(1), D40(1), D50(1), D90(1), E13(1), E22(1), E23(1), E40(1), E66(1), F14(1), F20(1), F32(1), F33(1), F34(1), G10(1), G12(1), G15(1), G30(1), H00(1), H10(1), H30(1), H61(1), H63(1), O10(1), O41(1), O47(1), O49(1), O50(1), O57(1), P24(1), P33(1), P52(1), R20(1).

The numbers in round brackets point to the number of EconLit records which have the code E10 and the corresponding second code in DE field. It is possible to use these numbers as a **measure of link intensity (strength)**. We see that the most intensive (strong) link was between E10 and C82 (23 units). The second place holds the link between E10 and C50 (14 units).

We shall denote the mentioned 59 links as *existing links* at the end of 1991. If you add a link E10 code itself, then we have 60 links. The remaining 566 (626 – 60) are *potential new links* with the code E10 at the end of 1991.

The search with EconLit shows 144 new publication with the code E10 in 1992. One part of these records has a single code E10 in DE field. The second part contains the same links that were observed in 1991. The third part includes 73 **new links** with the codes from the list “Potential new links”: B12, B14, B22, B30, B40, C43, C51, C53, C62, C83, C92, D00, D10, D20, D51, D57, D60, D62, D63, D70, D80, D84, D91, E19, E31, E41, E47, E51, E52, E61, E62, F01, F36, H26, H56, I21, I31, I32, J10, J16, J22, J23, J24, J50, J60, L11, L13, L30, L60, L72, L90, M41, N11, N12, N14, N15, N17, O11, O14, O15, O19, O23, O32, O40, P10, P21, Q10, Q23, Q24, Q28, R10, R11, and R12.

We use the described procedures for each micro category.

Table with the “C” label reflects the existing links with their intensities for the 1991–2005 period and the changes of these links during the period of 2006–2013.

Table with the “D” label contains the list of new links that appeared during the 2006–2013 period. We present the emergence and development of these new links in the table with the “E” label.

The table with “F” label provides examples of the first publications for the discovered new links.

The table with “G” label gives the list of potential new links at the end of 2013.

The table with “B” label shows the aggregative picture based on tables with the “C” and “D” labels for all micro categories for two periods, 1991–2005 and 1991–2013 respectfully, according to meso and macro categories. The table with the “A” label presents links according to macro categories.

Tables “C”

Tables with “C” labels are the Cores or the Centers of all other types of tables. We shall use micro category F00 for illustration. Here you can see fragments of table E10.C.

Table E10.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.07	General Economics: General
A11	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
E10	2,359	2,701	342	1.14	36.66	35.17	General Aggregative Models: General
Z13	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.04	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	6,435	7,623	1,188	1.18	100	99.3	Sums and total rate of growth

In this table:

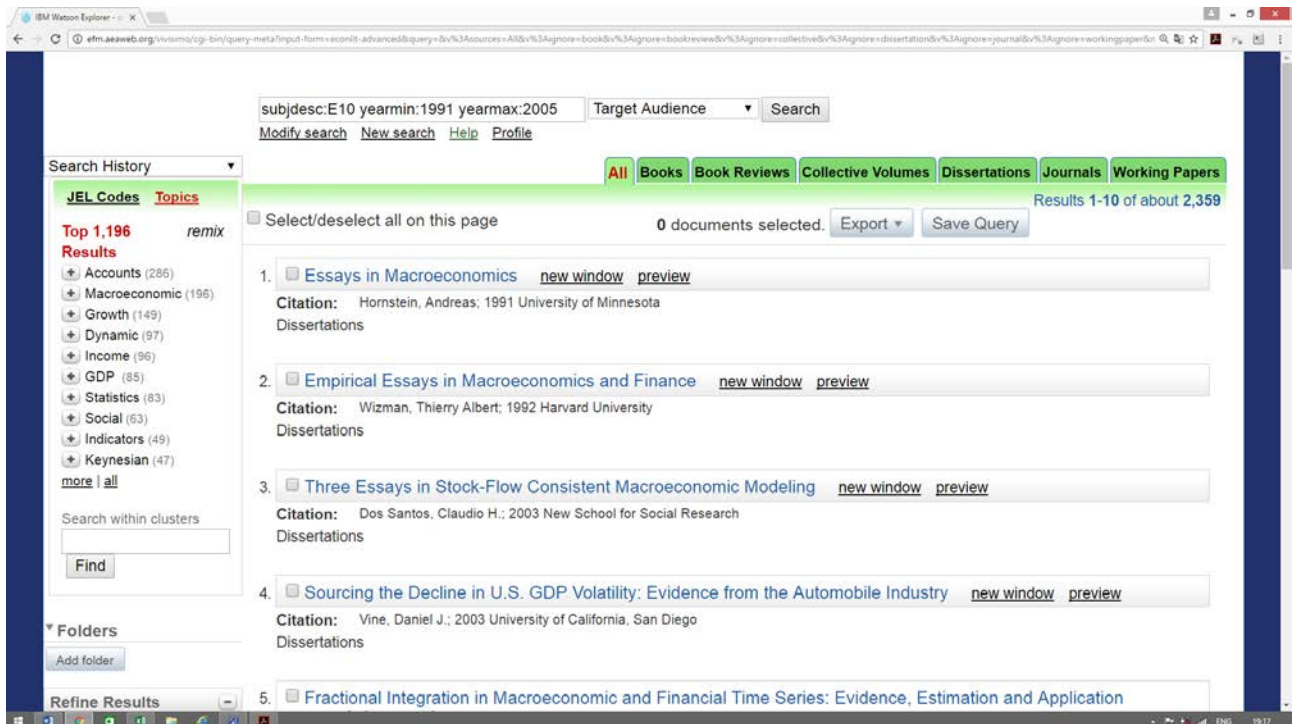
DE — the JEL codes of micro categories, which had the links with the code E10 during the period of 1991–2005.

N05 — the nonzero numbers of records in EconLit for the 1991–2005 for each code shown in the column DE. These numbers show the intensity of links between the basic code X under consideration (in this case X = E10) and the code in the column DE. The cell in row E10 will indicate the number of records that have a single code E10 in DE field. In this example, the number in this cell is “2,359”.

Validation of these results for the row E10 and columns N05 can be done by setting in the search window EconLit the expression:

subjdesc: E10 yearmin: 1991 yearmax: 2005

The following screenshot confirms that the number is “2,359”.

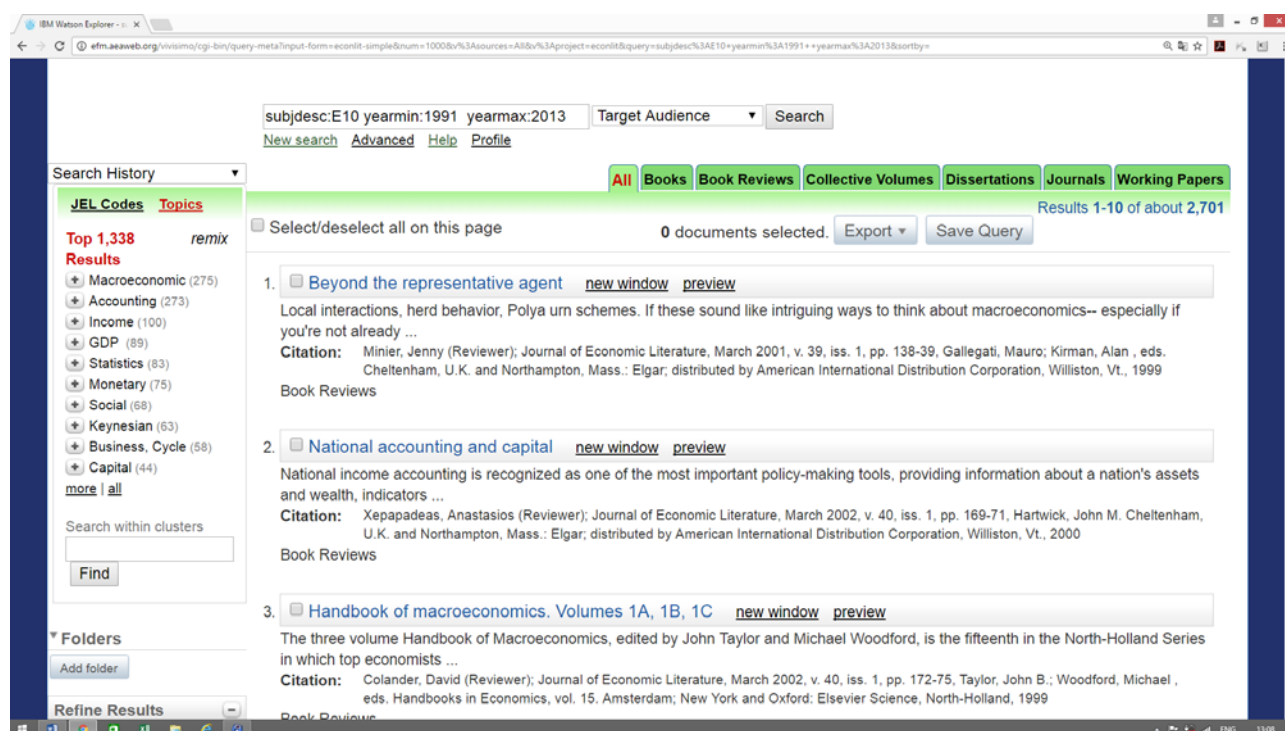


N13 — the number of records in EconLit for the period of 1991—2013.

Validation of results for the row E10 and column N13 can be done by setting in the search window EconLit the expression:

subjdesc: E10 yearmin: 1991 yearmax: 2013

The following resulting screenshot shows that the number is “2,701”.



$D = N13 - N05 = 2,701 - 2,359 = 342$ — the increase of publications in 2006–2013.

The last line in Table E10.C, in cell N05, shows the total number of EconLit records for E10 and the links (or intersections), which E10 had with other 821 JEL codes at the end of 2005. We can see the same result in the tables E10.A and E10.B.

As long as Table E10.C reflects only the links that existed in 2005, then the sum for N13 (7,623) does not include the publications for the new links in 2006–2013. Because of this fact it is necessary to consider together the sum of numbers in the column N13 in table E10.C with the sum in the column D in table E10.D (equal to 57) in order to receive the resulting sums for column N13 in the tables E10.A and E10.B (equal to 7,680): $7,623 + 57 = 7,680$.

According to the formula: $T = N13/N05$ the numbers in the column “T” show the growth rate in relation to the level of 2005. For the row with code E10 in the table E10.C: $T = 2,701/2,359 = 1.14$. For the resulting row S in the table E10.C: $T = 7,623/6,435 = 1.18$.

The number in column DN05 indicates the share (in percent), that the micro category with code in column DE and the intensity of link, shown in the column N05, has in the sum, which is allocated in the cell in row S and in the column N05 in the table with the label “C”.

If we take the row with the code E10 in the table E10.C then:

$$\frac{2,359}{6,435} \times 100 = 36.66$$

(Row E10 & column N05) (Row S & column N05) (Row E10 & column DN05)

The number in column DN13 indicate the share (in percent), which the micro category with the code in the column DE and intensity of link, shown in the column N13, has in the sum, stated in the row S and column N13 (but in the table with the “B” label in order to take into account together existing and new links).

Let us use example of the line with code E10:

$$\frac{2,701}{7,680} \times 100 = 35.17$$

(Row E10 & column N13) (Row S & column N13 in the table E10.B) (Row E10 & column DN13)

Because of new links in 2006–2013, the sum in the row S and in the column DN13 in the table E10.C is equal to 99.3 %. If we add 0.7 %, shown in the row S and in the column DN13 in the table E10.D, then we get the sum 100 %. It is necessary to pay attention to the difference between calculation of all shares and sums with MS Excel without any rounding, as well as the presentation of the same shares and sums in the Atlas tables with two digits after the decimal point.

We use the light yellow color in order to mark values in column T in the cases when the rate of growth for the code in row X exceeds the total rate of growth for all links shown in row S in the tables with labels “A” and “B”. We use light green color when the value in the column DN13 exceeds the value in column DN05.

The micro categories in the table with label “C” in the column DE are listed in alphabetical order of JEL subject codes. For the other variant of comparison, we have placed four ranked lists for numbers in columns N05, N13, D and T in decreasing order of the numerical values for the respective indicators.

Tables “D”

Table E10.D List of New Links in 2006–2013

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B24	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B53	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C01	3	0.04	Econometrics
C02	1	0.01	Mathematical Methods
C12	7	0.09	Hypothesis Testing: General
...
Z12	1	0.01	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	57	0.7	Sums

Tables with the label “D” contain the list of new links, which the basic micro category X (in this example, E10) has established with other micro categories during 2006–2013. New codes are listed in the column DE in alphabetical order with the values of corresponding publications at the intersections in the column D.

The number in column DN13 indicates the share (in percent) that the micro category with the code in the column DE and intensity of link shown in column D, has in the sum, which allocated in the row S and the column N13 in the table with label “B”. Following this table are the new link codes ranked in descending order of D. Validation of results for the rows C01, C12, and the column D can be done by setting in the search window EconLit the expression:

subjdesc: E10 subjdesc: C01 yearmax: 2013

subjdesc: E10 subjdesc: C12 yearmax: 2013

The following two screenshots confirm the validation of the results.

The screenshot displays the EconLit search results page. The search criteria are 'subjdesc: E10 subjdesc: C01 yearmax: 2013'. The results are sorted by relevance, showing three items:

- Klein et l'emergence de la modelisation macroeconomique. (Lawrence Klein and the Emergence of Macroeconomic Modelling, ...)** This article revisits the genesis of modern macroeconomics by describing the transition from Keynes's General Theory to the Klein-Goldberger model, ...
Citation: De Vroey, Michel; Malgrange, Pierre; Economie et Statistique, 2012, v. 0, iss. 451-453, pp. 21-30
Journal Articles
- Whither the Microeconomic Foundations of Macroeconomic Theory?** The debate on the future of macroeconomic theory is in full swing. Uneasiness about mainstream macroeconomics, and more in particular the ubiquitous DSGE, ...
Citation: Meeusen, Wim; Brussels Economic Review/Cahiers Economiques de Bruxelles, Spring 2011, v. 54, iss. 1, pp. 51-80
Journal Articles
- Macroeconomics and Volatility: Data, Models, and Estimation** One basic feature of aggregate data is the presence of time-varying variance in real and nominal variables. Periods of high volatility are followed by ...
Citation: Fernandez-Villaverde, Jesus; Rubio-Ramirez, Juan, 2010 pp. , National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 16618
Working Papers

Tables “B”

Table E10.B Links according to Meso Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	20	25	5	1.25	0.31	0.33	General Economics
A2	15	32	17	2.13	0.23	0.42	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	35	57	22	1.63	0.54	0.74	General Economics and Teaching

Table E10.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.07	General Economics: General
A11	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	5	8	3	1.6	0.08	0.1	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A1	20	25	5				Sums

Cells from intersection of row A1 and columns NP05 and NP13 from the table E10.B contain the sums of the values of micro fields in the table E10.C included in meso field A1:

$$A1 (NP05) = A10(NP05) + A11(NP05) + A12(NP05) + A13(NP05) = 4 + 6 + 5 + 5 = 20.$$

$$A1 (NP13) = A10(NP13) + A11(NP13) + A12(NP13) + A13(NP13) = 5 + 7 + 8 + 5 = 25.$$

Indicators D, T, DN05, and DN13 in the tables “B” have the same meaning as in the tables “C” for micro categories. In the row “A” from the fragment of the table E10.B shown sum of values for meso categories A0, A1, A2, A3 and for columns NP05, NP13, and D. The value of T in all cases is derived with the formula NP13 / NP05 for the appropriate row. We use the letter “N” in order to mark the cases when the value of the denominator in a cell is zero (as for the lines A0 and A3).

Tables “A”

Table E10.A Links according to Macro Categories

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	35	57	22	1.63	0.54	0.74	General Economics and Teaching
B	152	194	42	1.28	2.36	2.53	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	569	706	137	1.24	8.84	9.19	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	275	336	61	1.22	4.27	4.38	Microeconomics
E	3,390	4,071	681	1.2	52.68	53.01	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	212	240	28	1.13	3.29	3.13	International Economics
G	76	121	45	1.59	1.18	1.58	Financial Economics
H	108	134	26	1.24	1.68	1.74	Public Economics
I	39	42	3	1.08	0.61	0.55	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	108	143	35	1.32	1.68	1.86	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	7	8	1	1.14	0.11	0.10	Law and Economics
L	121	140	19	1.16	1.88	1.82	Industrial Organization
M	22	24	2	1.09	0.34	0.31	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	167	182	15	1.09	2.60	2.37	Economic History
O	661	759	98	1.15	10.27	9.88	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	186	193	7	1.04	2.89	2.51	Economic Systems
Q	263	274	11	1.04	4.09	3.57	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	41	50	9	1.22	0.64	0.65	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.07	Other Special Topics
S	6,435	7,680	1,245	1.19	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Tables with the “A” label have a general purpose. From the view of 20 macro categories of JEL classification, the table shows existing connections a micro area X (in this example, E10) at the end of 2005 (NP05), and changes in these relationships due to the emergence of new links (growth D, NP13 = NP05 + D).

Tables “E”

Table E10.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006–2013

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C12	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	7
C78	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C02	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P37	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	2	2	4	5	1	14

Y10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	3	6	2	2	10	3	2	3	31

Tables labeled “E” show the origin and evolution of new relationships between analyzed micro category X (in this example, E10) and other micro categories. The first crossing occurred in a year (the fragment presented it is 2006) provisionally called “seeds”, and table cells, which show the number of publications in these intersections, painted yellow. This “seed” can “sleep” until the end of the period under review (up to 2013). This is what happened with the “seeds” of lines C78, L40, F22, L22, L23, L25, L26, C02, and P27.

However, some “seeds” can provide “green shoots”. For the “seed” in the C12, there are three “shoot” in 2009, 2010, and 2012. For the “seed” in the G01, we see the “shoots” in each year beginning 2010.

The row NL (J) shows the numbers of new links in the years J = 2006, ..., 2013. The sums of new intersections for every row, and for the period 2006–2013 are in the column “S”.

Tables “F”

Table E10.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006–2013

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	E65	van der Ploeg, Frederick. 2006. <i>Challenges and Opportunities for Resource Rich Economies</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5688. The political economy of resource rich countries is surveyed. The empirical evidence suggests that countries with a large share of primary exports in GNP have bad growth records and high inequality, especially if the quality of institutions and the rule of law are bad. The economic argument that a resource bonanza induces appreciation of the real exchange rate and a decline of non-resource export sectors may have some relevance. More important, a resource boom reinforces rent grabbing, especially if institutions are bad, and keeps in place bad policies. Optimal resource management may make use of the Hotelling rule and the Hartwick rule. However, a recent World Bank study suggests that resource rich economies squander their natural resource wealth and more often have negative genuine saving rates. Still, countries such as Botswana, Canada, Australia and Norway suggest it is possible to escape the resource curse. Some practical suggestions for a better management of natural resources are offered.
	...	
2007		
	...	
2007	L22 L23 L25 L26	Chatterjee, Satyajit, and Esteban Rossi-Hansberg. 2007. <i>Spin-offs and the Market for Ideas</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13198. We propose a theory of firm dynamics in which workers have ideas for new projects that can be sold in a market to existing firms or implemented in new firms: spin-offs. Workers have private information about the quality of their ideas. Because of an adverse selection problem, workers can sell their ideas to existing firms only at a price that is not contingent on their information. We show that the option to spin off in the future is valuable so only workers with very good ideas decide to spin off and set up a new firm. Since entrepreneurs of existing firms pay a price for the ideas sold in the market that implies zero expected profits for them, firms' project selection is independent of their size, which, under some assumptions, leads to scale-independent growth. The entry and growth process of firms in this economy leads to an invariant distribution that resembles the one in the US economy.

Tables labeled “F” contain information related to the first intersections (“seeds”) analyzed in basic micro field with the code X (in this example code is E10) according to the “E” type table. To design table “F” for better perception of information about publications on new crossings the following techniques have been used:

1. The data for each year is organized in such a pattern that the cell related to the year is highlighted in yellow. Then comes the white cell, and finally the blue strip across the entire width of the cell with the title and abstract.

2. Codes of new intersections are shown in the column DE in alphabetical order. If it turns out that the publication has two or more new code intersections, then all the codes are provided alphabetically in the same cell in the column DE and highlighted in yellow.

3. It may be a case that new codes of other publications are wedged in the gap between two new codes of the publication. In this case, the title and the abstract of the paper and the reverse link to the previously shown code such as THE SAME AS C20 appears, with an indication of the author, title and source of the publication with the earlier code are presented. At the same time, to save space, part of the source may be omitted.

4. Information about the publication in the column “Title and Abstract” are as following. At the beginning, we present bibliographic information, which is exported from EconLit data in the format AEA-Author-Date. This data will be copied to the clipboard and then, maintaining the original combination of standard and italic fonts, they are inserted in the appropriate cell of the “F” type table. If there is a publication of the abstract,

then by using the Complete Record tool it is copied from the EconLit records field AB, and then added to the cell form “F” after the publication of bibliographic information. Abstract is added only once, at the first mention of the publication for the new intersection.

5. In order to better distinguish the types of publications in “F” Tables, different types of font color, and color label have been used.

As seen from the fragment of the micro field E65 in 2006 bibliographic information about preprints (Working Paper) is highlighted in a light **green color**.

We use **turquoise color** to mark the information about articles in scientific journals:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	B53	Fillieule, Renaud. 2007. "A Formal Model in Hayekian Macroeconomics: The Proportional Goods-in-Process Structure of Production." <i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i>, 10(3): 193-208. The core concept of Austrian macroeconomics is the structure of production, which makes it possible to analyze the intertemporal dimension of an economic system and to understand aspects of equilibrium, growth, and trade cycle that are neglected by usual-Keynesian and Neoclassical-macroeconomic models. This concept and a very convenient graphical illustration have been introduced by Hayek (1935, 1941), and then developed mainly by Rothbard (1962), Skousen (1990), Reisman (1996) and Garrison (2001). Reisman has offered one of the most detailed expositions and most thoroughgoing utilizations of the concept of structure of production so far (1996, chaps. 15-17). ...

Information about books is highlighted in yellow, and the cells with the year and the JEL code are highlighted light brown.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	C02	Flaschel, Peter, and Michael Landesmann, eds. 2008. <i>Mathematical Economics and the Dynamics of Capitalism: Goodwin's Legacy Continued</i>, Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Fourteen papers explore the macroeconomic, structural, and microeconomic contributions of Richard Goodwin to the field of economics. Papers discuss coexistence of multiple business cycles in Goodwin's 1951 model; an encompassing theory of macroeconomic growth and fluctuation; Kaleckian investment and employment cycles in postwar industrialized economies; a Goodwin cycle with changing regimes of industrial relations; varieties of capitalism--the flexicurity model; Goodwin cycles and the U.S. economy, 1948-2004; the classical growth cycle after fifteen years of new observations; debt-equity cycles in the twentieth century--empirical evidence and a dynamic Keynesian model; monetary policy rules in small open economies--a Keynesian perspective; semistructural Keynes-Goodwin modeling--elaboration and calibration of a baseline theoretical framework; decomposition methods for analyzing intraregional and interregional income distribution; computational explorations of vertically coupled markets; microfounded animal spirits and Goodwinian income distribution dynamics; and Goodwin's structural economic dynamics in the context of globalization.

Yellow **CV**: marks articles in collective volumes:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2009	G01	CV: Fontana, Giuseppe, and Mark Setterfield. 2009. "A Simple (and Teachable) Macroeconomic Model with Endogenous Money." In <i>Macroeconomic Theory and Macroeconomic Pedagogy</i> , ed. Giuseppe Fontana and Mark Setterfield, 144-68. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.

Diss: shaded yellow mark PhD dissertations. Sand color paints the cells with the year and the JEL code:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	D53	Diss: Hoelle, Matthew. 2010. Bankruptcy and Transaction Costs in General Financial Models. PhD diss. University of Pennsylvania. General financial models have become workhorse models in the fields of macroeconomics and finance. These models have been developed and extensively studied by general equilibrium theorists. ...

6. When completing the “F” type table, it has often been the case that the combination of the content and the new codes have several preprints (Working Paper) of the author(s). The titles and abstracts of all papers were the same. The only difference was the source of publication. In this case the information presented only once in the “F” table. From the set of sources, the most significant (first NBER) was chosen.

Tables “G”

The table set for the micro category E10 is completed by table E10.G, which alphabetically lists the codes for micro categories that at the end of 2013 did not have the intersection with the code E10. This is a set of potential new links with the code E10. The table “E10: Balance of Links” gives the total number of potential new links at the end of 2013.

Table E10.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
	...
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
	...

E10: Balance of Links

386	Links in 2005
31	New links in 2006-2013
405	Potential links at the end of 2013
822	Total — Всего микрообластей

Notice regarding the validity and accuracy

At the end of each section, the date of the final verification is noted. There is a constant replenishment from EconLit, and there is a gap between the publication date and the download of this work in EconLit. There may be a gap of five years. Therefore, in this situation when the date of verification in EconLit, new publications will be issued in 2006–2013, or even earlier. This fact of the appearance of such a publication requires revisions to all tables of the section being analyzed, as well as the others containing the codes of new EconLit records.

The accuracy of the information provided in this volume and other volumes of the sub-series “Atlas of new research based on EconLit (2006–2013)”, will inevitably be limited by the existing restriction of the maximum size of 1000 units in terms of the cluster of records. Despite a number of techniques that are used by project participants to reduce the impact of this limitation, we are still not fully confident that all the journal articles with some micro category codes will be considered, in cases where there were more than 1,000 in particular years.

Sometimes there are cases when a work has the year of publication before 1991 and has the JEL code, which was introduced in 1991 or later. Such works are excluded from consideration and from the “seed” group. Usually, intersections that have arisen in 1991–2013 are fixed according to the year that was given in the PY field of the record, even in situations where the code shown in the field of DE had not yet been officially put into JEL releases. However, in the cases of significant discrepancies we give notes and additional information.

Mikhail V. Lychagin, Anton M. Lychagin, and Irina K. Muhina

Приложение В2. Путеводитель по таблицам Атласа¹

О предметной классификации JEL

Предметная классификация JEL (<https://www.aeaweb.org/econlit/jelCodes.php>) на конец 2013 года содержала 20 общих категорий. Каждая общая категория имела наименование и код, обозначенный одной большой латинской буквой. Категория “Е” называется “Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика” (Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics). Этой категории посвящен настоящий том, который имеет номер “5”.

Для нас будет удобно использовать термин “макро” вместо “общий” при рассмотрении 20 указанных общих категорий классификации JEL.

Каждая научная классификация является методом для разделения (размежевания, демаркации, деления) всей предметной области определенной науки (в нашем случае экономической) на совокупность частей (регионов, полей, и т.п.). С этой точки зрения JEL-категорию “Е” можно рассматривать как макрообласть экономической науки или экономических исследований.

Мы используем коды и наименования макрокатегорий JEL в таблицах с пометой («ярлыком», «этикеткой») “А”.

Классификация JEL разбивает макрокатегорию Е на семь мезокатегорий с соответствующими наименованиями и с кодами (дескрипторами — DE), которые содержат букву макрокатегории и одну арабскую цифру (например, E1). На конец 2013 года насчитывалось 127 мезокатегорий.

Мы используем наименования и коды мезокатегорий JEL в таблицах с пометой “В”.

Классификация JEL делит большинство мезокатегорий на несколько (от одной до 10) микрокатегорий с соответствующими наименованиями и кодами, которые содержат код мезокатегории и одну арабскую цифру для обозначения микрокатегории. Коды и наименования 7 мезо- и 45 микрокатегорий для макрокатегории Е выглядят следующим образом:

Код и наименование категории JEL
E0 Общее для макрокатегории Е
E00 Общее
E01 Измерение и данные национального дохода и счетов производства и богатства • Счета окружающей среды
E02 Институты и макроэкономика
E03 Поведенческая макроэкономика
E1 Общие агрегированные модели
E10 Общее
E11 Марксистские • Сраффианские • Институциональные • Эволюционные (модели)
E12 Кейнс • Кейнсианство • Посткейнсианство
E13 Неоклассические модели
E16 Матрица социального учета
E17 Прогнозирование и имитация: модели и их применение
E19 Прочее
E2 Потребление, сбережения, производство, инвестиции, рынки труда и неформальная экономика
E20 Общее
E21 Потребление • Сбережения • Богатство
E22 Капитал • Инвестиции • Мощности
E23 Макроэкономика: производство
E24 Занятость • Безработица • Заработная плата • Распределение дохода между поколениями • Агрегированный человеческий капитал
E25 Агрегированные факторы распределения доходов
E26 Неформальная экономика • Нелегальная экономика

¹ © М.В. Лычагин, А.М. Лычагин, И.К. Мухина, 2017.

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Код и наименование категории JEL
E27 Прогнозирование и имитационное моделирование: модели и их применение
E29 Прочее
E3 Цены, колебания и циклы деловой активности
E30 Общее
E31 Уровень цен • Инфляция • Дефляция
E32 Колебания деловой активности • Циклы
E37 Прогнозирование и имитационное моделирование: модели и их применение
E39 Прочее
E4 Деньги и процентные ставки
E40 Общее
E41 Спрос на деньги
E42 Денежные системы • Стандарты • Режимы • Правительство и монетарная система • Платежные системы
E43 Процентные ставки: определение, временная структура и воздействие
E44 Финансовые рынки и макроэкономика
E47 Прогнозирование и имитационное моделирование: модели и их применение
E49 Прочее
E5 Монетарная политика, деятельность центрального банка и предложение денег и кредита
E50 Общее
E51 Предложение денег • Кредит • Денежные мультипликаторы
E52 Монетарная политика
E58 Центральные банки и их политика
E59 Прочее
E6 Макроэкономическая политика, макроэкономические аспекты общественных финансов и общая перспектива
E60 Общее
E61 Цели политики • Разработка и последовательность политики • Координация политики
E62 Фискальная политика
E63 Сравнительный или совместный анализ фискальной и монетарной политик • Стабилизация • Политика казначейства
E64 Политика доходов • Ценовая политика
E65 Исследования специфических эпизодов политики
E66 Общая перспектива и условия
E69 Прочее

Существующая предметная классификация JEL появилась в 1991 году. В начале в ней было 627 микрокатегорий. К 2005 году число микрокатегорий выросло до 757. На конец 2013 года насчитывалось 822 микрокатегории.

Каждая публикация, включенная в электронную библиографию EconLit, имеет совокупность специальных полей для описания (отражения) наиболее важных характеристик работы. Поле DE (“Description” — описание) содержит набор предметных микрокатегорий (областей), охватываемых данной публикацией.

Существует два типа заполнения поля DE:

1. Наличие единственного предметного микрокода классификации JEL.
2. Наличие кодов нескольких предметных микрокатегорий.

Проиллюстрируем записи EconLit с кодом E10.

Приведем пример с единственным кодом E10:

TI: Essays in Macroeconomics

AU: Hornstein, Andreas

SO: Ph.D. University of Minnesota 1991

PY: 1991

DE General Aggregative Models: General E10

В конце 1991 года в EconLit имелось 130 записей с кодом E10. Часть записей содержала несколько кодов в поле DE (см. примеры).

Два кода

TI: Dynamic (S,s) Economies
 AU: Caballero, Ricardo J.; Engel, Eduardo M. R. A.
 SO: National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 3734, 1991, pp.
 AV: <http://www.nber.org/papers/w3734.pdf>
 DT: Working Paper
 PY: 1991
DE: General Aggregative Models: General E10; Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data) E20

Три кода

TI: The Scientific Illusion in Empirical Macroeconomics: Comment
 AU: Gottfries, Nils
 AF: Institute for International Econ Studies, Stockholm
 SO: New approaches to empirical macroeconomics, 1991, pp. 21-26
 PB: Oxford and Cambridge: Blackwell
 DT: Collective Volume Article
 PY: 1991
 ED: Hylleberg, Svend; Paldam, Martin, eds.
DE: General Aggregative Models: General E10; Economic Methodology B41; Econometric Modeling: General C50

Четыре кода

TI: Treatment of Deep-Discounted and Index-Linked Bonds in the National Accounts
 AU: Newson, Brian; Brodersen, Soren
 AF: EUROSTAT; Danmarks Statistik
 SO: The IMF's statistical systems in context of revision of the United Nations' A System of National Accounts, 1991, pp. 483-504
 PB: Washington, D.C.: International Monetary Fund
 IB: 1-55775-159-5
 DT: Collective Volume Article
 PY: 1991
 ED: Galbis, Vicente, ed.
DE: General Aggregative Models: General E10; Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access C82; General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data) G10; Accounting and Auditing: General M40

Теоретически микрокатегория E10 могла образовать сочетания (связи) с 626 другими микрокатегориями, которые входили в классификацию JEL в 1991 году. Но фактически имелись связи со следующими 5 микрокатегориями: C82(23), C50(14), B41(8), E17(8), C32(7), E32(7), Q20(7), Q30(6), C11(3), D31(3), E20(3), E24(3), M40(3), A20(2), B20(2), C22(2), C52(2), C80(2), E12(2), E30(2), E37(2), F10(2), F31(2), H60(2), L80(2), C10(1), D13(1), D40(1), D50(1), D90(1), E13(1), E22(1), E23(1), E40(1), E66(1), F14(1), F20(1), F32(1), F33(1), F34(1), G10(1), G12(1), G15(1), G30(1), H00(1), H10(1), H30(1), H61(1), H63(1), O10(1), O41(1), O47(1), O49(1), O50(1), O57(1), P24(1), P33(1), P52(1), R20(1).

Числа в круглых скобках указывают на число записей в EconLit, которые в поле DE имели код E10 и соответствующий второй код. Представляется возможным использовать эти числа в качестве **меры (оценки) интенсивности (силы) связи**. Мы видим, что наиболее сильной была связь между E10 и C82 (23 работы). На втором месте находится связь E10 с кодом C50 (14 публикаций).

Будем называть указанные 59 связей, которые были зафиксированы на конец 1991 года, *существующими связями*. К существующим связям можно отнести связь кода E10 с самим собой. Итого на

конец 1991 года использовано 60 кодов. Оставшийся резерв: 566 кодов (626 – 60). Входящие в этот резерв коды могут образовать потенциально новые связи с кодом E10.

Поиск в EconLit показывает наличие 144 новых публикаций с кодом E10 в 1992 году. Первая часть этих записей имеет в поле DE только один код E10. Вторая часть работ будет иметь сочетания нескольких кодов, которые наблюдались в 1991 году. Третья часть включает 73 **новые связи** со следующими кодами, которые в 1991 году входили в список “Потенциальных новых связей”: B12, B14, B22, B30, B40, C43, C51, C53, C62, C83, C92, D00, D10, D20, D51, D57, D60, D62, D63, D70, D80, D84, D91, E19, E31, E41, E47, E51, E52, E61, E62, F01, F36, H26, H56, I21, I31, I32, J10, J16, J22, J23, J24, J50, J60, L11, L13, L30, L60, L72, L90, M41, N11, N12, N14, N15, N17, O11, O14, O15, O19, O23, O32, O40, P10, P21, Q10, Q23, Q24, Q28, R10, R11 и R12.

Описанные процедуры мы используем для каждой микрокатегории.

Таблицы с пометой “С” отражают существующие связи и их интенсивности для периода 1991–2005 гг. и изменения этих связей в течение 2006–2013 годов.

Таблицы с пометой “D” содержат перечни новых связей, которые появились в период 2006–2013 годов. Появление и развитие этих новых связей по годам можно проследить при помощи таблиц с пометами “E”. Таблицы с пометой “F” содержат примеры первых публикаций для выявленных новых связей. Таблицы с пометой “G” дают списки потенциально новых связей на конец 2013 года.

Таблицы с пометой “B” показывают агрегированную картину, которая базируется на таблицах с пометами “С” и “D” и учитывает все микрокатегории для периодов 1991–2005 и 1991–2013 годов в разрезе мезо- и макрокатегорий.

Таблицы с пометой “A” представляют связи согласно макрокатегориям.

Таблицы “С”

Таблицы с пометами “С” являются центральными (отправными) для таблиц других видов. Будем использовать для иллюстрации микрокатегорию E10.

Далее приведены фрагменты таблицы E10.C. В этой таблице и других таблицах использован англоязычный вариант представления чисел: десятичная часть числа отделяется точкой, а затем каждые три разряда в целой части разделяются запятыми.

DE — коды микрокатегорий JEL, которые имели связи с кодом E10 в течение 1991–2005 гг.

N05 — ненулевое число записей в EconLit за 1991–2005 гг. для каждого кода, приведенного в столбце DE. Если строка в колонке DE имеет тот же код X, который совпадает с кодом рассматриваемой базовой микрокатегории и который стоит в индексе таблицы (в нашем случае X = E10), тогда число в ячейке таблицы будет указывать на число записей в EconLit, которые в поле DE содержали только код X. В нашем примере это число “2,359”.

Table E10.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories — Связи в 2005 г. согласно микрокатегориям

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.07	General Economics: General
A11	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
E10	2,359	2,701	342	1.14	36.66	35.17	General Aggregative Models: General
Z13	2	3	1	1.5	0.03	0.04	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
S	6,435	7,623	1,188	1.18	100	99.3	Sums and total rate of growth

Правильность результата для строки E10 и столбца N05 может быть проверена путем помещения в поисковое окно EconLit следующего выражения:

subjdesc: E10 yearmin: 1991 yearmax: 2005

Идущий далее принт-скрин показывает, что искомое число именно “2,359”.

Search results for **subjdesc:E10 yearmin:1991 yearmax:2005**. Results 1-10 of about 2,359.

- Essays in Macroeconomics** [new window](#) [preview](#)
Citation: Hornstein, Andreas; 1991 University of Minnesota
Dissertations
- Empirical Essays in Macroeconomics and Finance** [new window](#) [preview](#)
Citation: Wizman, Thierry Albert; 1992 Harvard University
Dissertations
- Three Essays in Stock-Flow Consistent Macroeconomic Modeling** [new window](#) [preview](#)
Citation: Dos Santos, Claudio H.; 2003 New School for Social Research
Dissertations
- Sourcing the Decline in U.S. GDP Volatility: Evidence from the Automobile Industry** [new window](#) [preview](#)
Citation: Vine, Daniel J.; 2003 University of California, San Diego
Dissertations
- Fractional Integration in Macroeconomic and Financial Time Series: Evidence, Estimation and Application**

N13 — число записей в EconLit для периода 1991–2013 годов.

Правильность результата для строки E10 и столбца N13 может быть проверена путем помещения в поисковое окно EconLit выражения:

subjdesc: E10 yearmin: 1991 yearmax: 2013

Следующий принт-скрин показывает, что искомое число именно “2,701”.

Search results for **subjdesc:E10 yearmin:1991 yearmax:2013**. Results 1-10 of about 2,701.

- Beyond the representative agent** [new window](#) [preview](#)
Local interactions, herd behavior, Polya urn schemes. If these sound like intriguing ways to think about macroeconomics-- especially if you're not already ...
Citation: Minier, Jenny (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, March 2001, v. 39, iss. 1, pp. 138-39, Gallegati, Mauro; Kirman, Alan, eds. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar; distributed by American International Distribution Corporation, Williston, Vt., 1999
Book Reviews
- National accounting and capital** [new window](#) [preview](#)
National income accounting is recognized as one of the most important policy-making tools, providing information about a nation's assets and wealth, indicators ...
Citation: Xepapadeas, Anastasios (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, March 2002, v. 40, iss. 1, pp. 169-71, Hartwick, John M. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar; distributed by American International Distribution Corporation, Williston, Vt., 2000
Book Reviews
- Handbook of macroeconomics. Volumes 1A, 1B, 1C** [new window](#) [preview](#)
The three volume Handbook of Macroeconomics, edited by John Taylor and Michael Woodford, is the fifteenth in the North-Holland Series in which top economists ...
Citation: Colander, David (Reviewer); Journal of Economic Literature, March 2002, v. 40, iss. 1, pp. 172-75, Taylor, John B.; Woodford, Michael, eds. Handbooks in Economics, vol. 15. Amsterdam; New York and Oxford: Elsevier Science, North-Holland, 1999
Book Reviews

$D = N13 - N05 = 2,701 - 2,359 = 342$ — прирост публикаций в 2006–2013 гг.

Число, которое стоит в последней строке таблицы E10.C в ячейке столбца N05, показывает общее число записей в EconLit для кода E10 и связей (пересечений), которые область E10 имела с остальными (их 821) кодами JEL в конце 2005 года. Число в итоговой строке столбца N13 показывает аналогичную сумму для 1991–2013 гг. Поскольку таблица E10.C отражает только связи, которые существовали в

2005 году, то итоговая сумма для столбца N13 (7,623) не включает публикации, соответствующие новым связям, появившимся в 2006–2013 гг.

По этой причине необходимо анализировать сумму для N13 в таблице E10.C совместно с итоговой суммой публикаций в таблице E10.D (она равна 57) для того, чтобы получить результирующие суммы для N13 в таблицах E10.A и E10.B (они равны 7,680): $7,623 + 57 = 7,680$.

Числа в колонке “Т” показывают темп роста по к уровню 2005 года по формуле: $T = N13/N05$.

Для строки с кодом E10 имеем: $T = 2,701/2,359 = 1.14$.

Для итоговой строки S: $T = 7,623/6,435 = 1.18$.

В столбце DN05 приведены доли (в процентах), которые микрокатегории с кодом, приведенном в колонке DE и интенсивностью связей, приведенных в столбце N05, имеют в сумме, приведенной в строке S и в столбце N05 таблицы с пометой “С”.

Для строки с кодом E10:

$$2,359 \quad / \quad 6,435 \times 100 \quad = \quad 36.66.$$

(Строка E10 & столбец N05) (Строка S & столбец N05 в таблице E10.B) (Строка E10 & столбец DN05)

В столбце DN13 приведены доли (в процентах), которые микрокатегории с кодом, приведенном в колонке DE, и интенсивностью связей, приведенных в столбце “N05”, имеют в сумме, показанной в строке S (но в таблице с пометой “B” для того, чтобы учесть как существующие, так и новые связи). Рассмотрим снова строку с кодом E10:

$$2,701 \quad / \quad 7,680 \times 100 \quad = \quad 35.17.$$

(Строка E10 & столбец N13) (Строка S & столбец N13 в таблице E10.B) (Строка E10 & столбец DN13)

Вследствие наличия новых связей в 2006–2013 гг. сумма в строке S и столбце DN13 в таблице E10.C равна 99.3 %. Если мы добавим 0.7 %, показанные в строке S и столбце DN13 в таблице E10.D, то получим сумму 100 %.

Необходимо обратить внимание на различие, возникающее между подсчетом всех долей и сумм в пакете MS Excel, которое проводится без округления, и представление тех же долей и сумм в таблицах Атласа, когда оставлено только две цифры после десятичной точки. В строке S и столбцах DN05 и DN13 показаны точные значения, которые могут отличаться от значений, полученных при суммировании округленных значений долей в указанных столбцах.

Мы используем светло-желтый цвет для выделения значений в столбце T в случаях, когда темп роста в строке с кодом X превышает средний темп роста для всех связей, показанный в строке S в таблицах с пометами “A” и “B”. Светло-зеленый цвет используется для выделения случаев, когда для кода X значение в столбце DN13 больше соответствующего значения, показанного в столбце DN05. В таблицах с пометой “С” микрокатегории в столбце DE перечислены в алфавитном порядке следования предметных кодов JEL. Для новых связей в таблице типа “D” дан ранжированный список для показателя D в порядке убывания числовых значений.

Таблицы “D”

Table E10.D List of New Links in 2006–2013 — Перечень новых связей в 2006–2013 гг.

DE	D	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
B24	1	0.01	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B53	1	0.01	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C01	3	0.04	Econometrics
C02	1	0.01	Mathematical Methods
C12	7	0.09	Hypothesis Testing: General
...			
Z12	1	0.01	Cultural Economics: Religion
S	57	0.7	Sums

Таблицы с пометой “D” содержат список новых связей, которые базовая микрокатегория X (в нашем примере это E10) образовала с другими микрообластями в 2006–2013 годах.

Новые коды приведены в столбце D в алфавитном порядке со значениями интенсивности соответствующих связей в столбце D.

В добавление к этому перечню после таблицы приведен список кодов микрообластей в порядке уменьшения значений интенсивности связей.

Числа в столбце DN13 — это процентные доли, которые микрообласти с кодами, приведенными в столбце DE, имеют в сумме, указанной в строке S и столбце N13 таблицы с пометой “B”.

Правильность результатов для строк с кодами C01, C12 и столбца D может быть проверена, если в поисковое окно EconLit подставить выражения:

subjdesc: E10 subjdesc: C01 yearmax: 2013

subjdesc: E10 subjdesc: C12 yearmax: 2013

Далее приведены принт-скрины для подтверждения.

Search query: subjdesc:E10 subjdesc:C01 yearmax:2013 Target Audience Search

Search History: JEL Codes Topics

Not enough text to cluster

Folders: Add folder

Refine Results: Author (De Vroey, Michel; Malgrange, Pierre (1); Fernandez-Villaverde, Jesus; Rubio-Ramirez, Juan (1); Meeusen, Wim (1)), Source (Brussels Economic Review/Cahiers Economiques de Bruxelles (1); Economie et Statistique)

Results 1-3 of about 3

- Klein et l'emergence de la modelisation macroeconomique. (Lawrence Klein and the Emergence of Macroeconomic Modelling.** [new window](#) [preview](#)
This article revisits the genesis of modern macroeconomics by describing the transition from Keynes's General Theory to the Klein-Goldberger model, ...
Citation: De Vroey, Michel; Malgrange, Pierre; Economie et Statistique, 2012, v. 0, iss. 451-453, pp. 21-30
Journal Articles
- Whither the Microeconomic Foundations of Macroeconomic Theory?** [new window](#) [preview](#)
The debate on the future of macroeconomic theory is in full swing. Uneasiness about mainstream macroeconomics, and more in particular the ubiquitous DSGE ...
Citation: Meeusen, Wim; Brussels Economic Review/Cahiers Economiques de Bruxelles, Spring 2011, v. 54, iss. 1, pp. 51-80
Journal Articles
- Macroeconomics and Volatility: Data, Models, and Estimation** [new window](#) [preview](#)
One basic feature of aggregate data is the presence of time-varying variance in real and nominal variables. Periods of high volatility are followed by ...
Citation: Fernandez-Villaverde, Jesus; Rubio-Ramirez, Juan, 2010 pp. , National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 16618
Working Papers

Search query: subjdesc:E10 subjdesc:C12 yearmax:2013 Target Audience Search

Search History: JEL Codes Topics

Top 7 Results: Methods (4); Rigidity, Model Of T... (2); Other Topics (1)

Search within clusters: Find

Folders: Add folder

Refine Results: Author (Le, Vo Phuong Mai; Minford, Patrick; Wickens, Michael R. (3); Le, Vo Phuong Mai; Meenagh, David; Minford, Patrick)

Results 1-7 of about 7

- Challenges and Opportunities for Resource Rich Economies** [new window](#) [preview](#)
The political economy of resource rich countries is surveyed. The empirical evidence suggests that countries with a large share of primary exports in ...
Citation: van der Ploeg, Frederick, 2006 pp. , C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5688
Working Papers
- Testing DSGE models by Indirect inference and other methods: some Monte Carlo experiments** [new window](#) [preview](#)
Using Monte Carlo experiments, we examine the performance of Indirect Inference tests of DSGE models, usually versions of the Smets-Wouters New Keynesian ...
Citation: Le, Vo Phuong Mai; Meenagh, David; Minford, Patrick; Wickens, Michael R., 2012 pp. , C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9056
Working Papers
- Testing macroeconomic models by indirect inference on unfiltered data** [new window](#) [preview](#)
We extend the method of indirect inference testing to data that is not filtered and so may be non-stationary. We apply the method to an open economy real ...
Citation: Meenagh, David; Minford, Patrick; Wickens, Michael R., 2012 pp. , C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 9058
Working Papers

Таблицы “В”

Table E10.B Links according to Meso Categories — Связи согласно мезокатегориям

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	20	25	5	1.25	0.31	0.33	General Economics
A2	15	32	17	2.13	0.23	0.42	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	35	57	22	1.63	0.54	0.74	General Economics and Teaching

Table E10.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories — Связи согласно микрокатегориям

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Micro Category
A10	4	5	1	1.25	0.06	0.07	General Economics: General
A11	6	7	1	1.17	0.09	0.09	Role of Economics; Role of Economists
A12	5	8	3	1.6	0.08	0.1	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	5	5	0	1	0.08	0.07	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A1	20	25	5				Sums

Ячейки строки A1 и столбцов NP05 и NP13 таблицы E10.B содержат суммы значений микрообластей в таблице E10.C, входящих в мезообласть A1:

$$A1(NP05) = A10(NP05) + A11(NP05) + A12(NP05) + A13(NP05) = 4 + 6 + 5 + 5 = 20.$$

$$A1(NP13) = A10(NP13) + A11(NP13) + A12(NP13) + A13(NP13) = 5 + 7 + 8 + 5 = 25.$$

Показатели D, T, DN05 и DN13 в таблицах с пометами “В” имеют тот же смысл, что и соответствующие показатели в таблицах с пометами “С” для микрокатегорий. В строке “А” в приведенном фрагменте таблицы E10.B приведены суммы значений по мезокатегориям A0, A1, A2, A3 для столбцов NP05, NP13 и D. Значение T всех случаях определяется по формуле NP13/NP05 для соответствующей строки. В тех случаях, когда значение знаменателя дроби равно нулю (как для строк A0 и A3), в ячейку ставится буква “N”.

Таблицы “А”

Table E10.A Links according to Macro Categories — Связи согласно макрокатегориям

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	35	57	22	1.63	0.54	0.74	General Economics and Teaching
B	152	194	42	1.28	2.36	2.53	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	569	706	137	1.24	8.84	9.19	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	275	336	61	1.22	4.27	4.38	Microeconomics
E	3,390	4,071	681	1.2	52.68	53.01	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	212	240	28	1.13	3.29	3.13	International Economics
G	76	121	45	1.59	1.18	1.58	Financial Economics
H	108	134	26	1.24	1.68	1.74	Public Economics
I	39	42	3	1.08	0.61	0.55	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	108	143	35	1.32	1.68	1.86	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	7	8	1	1.14	0.11	0.10	Law and Economics
L	121	140	19	1.16	1.88	1.82	Industrial Organization
M	22	24	2	1.09	0.34	0.31	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting

DE	N05	N13	D	T	DN05	DN13	Name of JEL Macro Category
N	167	182	15	1.09	2.60	2.37	Economic History
O	661	759	98	1.15	10.27	9.88	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	186	193	7	1.04	2.89	2.51	Economic Systems
Q	263	274	11	1.04	4.09	3.57	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	41	50	9	1.22	0.64	0.65	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.01	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	3	5	2	1.67	0.05	0.07	Other Special Topics
S	6,435	7,680	1,245	1.19	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Таблицы с пометой “А” имеют обобщающий характер. В этой таблице в разрезе 20 макрокатегорий классификации JEL показаны как существующие связи микрообласти X (в нашем примере это E10) на конец 2005 года (NP05), так и изменение этих связей за счет появления новых (прирост D, NP13 = NP05 + D).

Показатели D, T, DN05 и DN13 в таблицах с пометами “В” имеют тот же смысл, что и соответствующие показатели в таблицах с пометами “С” для микрокатегорий.

Таблицы “Е”

Таблицы с пометой “Е” показывают возникновение и эволюцию новых связей анализируемой микрообласти X (в нашем примере это E10) с другими микрообластями. Первые возникшие пересечения в некотором году (в приведенном фрагменте представлен фрагмент для 2006 года) условно называются “семенами”. Ячейки таблицы, в которых показано число публикаций на данных пересечениях, окрашены в желтый цвет. Это “семя” может “спать” до конца рассматриваемого периода (до 2013 года). Так произошло с “семенами” на строках с кодами C78, L40, F22, L22, L23, L25, L26, C02 и P27.

Но “семена” могут дать “зеленые ростки” или “зеленые побеги”. Для “семени” в строке C12 мы видим три “побега” в 2009, 2010 и 2012 годах. “Семя” в строке G01 стало давать “побеги” с 2010 года.

Число новых пересечений для каждого года указано в строке NL(J), J = 2006, ..., 2013.

Table E10.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006–2013 — Появление и развитие новых связей в 2006–2013 гг.

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	S
C12	1	0	0	3	1	0	2	0	7
C78	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L40	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
B53	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
F22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L23	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L25	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L26	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
C02	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
P37	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
G01	0	0	0	2	2	4	5	1	14

Y10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	3	6	2	2	10	3	2	3	31

Таблицы “F”

Table E10.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006–2013 —

Примеры публикаций согласно новым связям в 2006–2013 гг.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	E65	van der Ploeg, Frederick. 2006. <i>Challenges and Opportunities for Resource Rich Economies</i> . C.E.P.R. Discussion Papers, CEPR Discussion Papers: 5688. The political economy of resource rich countries is surveyed. The empirical evidence suggests that countries with a large share of primary exports in GNP have bad growth records and high inequality, especially if the quality of institutions and the rule of law are bad. The economic argument that a resource bonanza induces appreciation of the real exchange rate and a decline of non-resource export sectors may have some relevance. More important, a resource boom reinforces rent grabbing, especially if institutions are bad, and keeps in place bad policies. Optimal resource management may make use of the Hotelling rule and the Hartwick rule. However, a recent World Bank study suggests that resource rich economies squander their natural resource wealth and more often have negative genuine saving rates. Still, countries such as Botswana, Canada, Australia and Norway suggest it is possible to escape the resource curse. Some practical suggestions for a better management of natural resources are offered.
	...	
2007		
	...	
2007	L22 L23 L25 L26	Chatterjee, Satyajit, and Esteban Rossi-Hansberg. 2007. <i>Spin-offs and the Market for Ideas</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc. NBER Working Papers: 13198. We propose a theory of firm dynamics in which workers have ideas for new projects that can be sold in a market to existing firms or implemented in new firms: spin-offs. Workers have private information about the quality of their ideas. Because of an adverse selection problem, workers can sell their ideas to existing firms only at a price that is not contingent on their information. We show that the option to spin off in the future is valuable so only workers with very good ideas decide to spin off and set up a new firm. Since entrepreneurs of existing firms pay a price for the ideas sold in the market that implies zero expected profits for them, firms' project selection is independent of their size, which, under some assumptions, leads to scale-independent growth. The entry and growth process of firms in this economy leads to an invariant distribution that resembles the one in the US economy.

Таблицы с пометой “F” содержат информацию о первых пересечениях (“семенах”) анализируемой (базовой) микрообласти с кодом X (в нашем примере это E10) согласно информации таблиц с пометами “E”.

Для более удобного восприятия информации о публикациях на новых пересечениях при конструировании таблиц с пометой “F” использованы следующие приемы:

1. Данные для каждого года выделены закраской желтым цветом ячейки с номером года. Затем идет белая ячейка в графе DE, а после нее голубая полоса во всю ширину ячейки с заголовком Title and Abstract (название и реферат).

2. Коды новых пересечений приводятся в графе DE в алфавитном порядке. Если оказывается, что публикация имеет два или больше кодов новых пересечений, то все коды даются в столбце DE в одной ячейке алфавитном порядке и закрашиваются желтым.

3. Может оказаться, что в промежуток между двумя новыми кодами описываемой публикации вклиниваются новые коды других публикаций. В этом случае дается обратная ссылка на ранее приведенный код в виде THE SAME AS C20 с указанием автора, названия работы и источника публикации. Для журнальных статей приводятся все библиографические сведения, для других видов публикаций (в частности, статей в сборниках научных трудов) часть сведений об источнике может быть опущена.

Из приведенных в п. 1—3 правил могут быть исключения в двух случаях. Во-первых, работа может иметь много последовательных кодов пересечений, и, соответственно, много обратных ссылок типа THE SAME AS В этом случае для получения более подробных сведений о работе читателю придется неоднократно осуществлять обратные пролистывания. Во-вторых, между первым и последующими пересечениями кодов в таблицах типа F может оказаться более одной страницы текста, что опять потребует дополнительной работы по пролистыванию. При этом публикация может не иметь реферата (обычно это наблюдается для статей из сборников трудов). В этих случаях мы сознательно пошли на некоторое дублирование текста для того, чтобы пользователь Атласа не запутался во взаимосвязях прямых и обратных ссылок и не утомился от пролистывания страниц.

4. Сведения о публикации в столбце “Title and Abstract” приводятся следующим образом. Сначала из EconLit экспортируются данные в формате AEA-Author-Date Format.

Эти данные копируются в буфер обмена и потом вставляются в нужную ячейку таблицы типа “F” с сохранением исходного сочетания прямого шрифта и курсива. Если присутствует реферат пуб-

ликации, то при помощи функции экспорта данных Complete Record он копируется из области АВ записи EconLit в буфер обмена и потом добавляется в ячейку формы “F” после библиографических сведений о публикации. Реферат добавляется только один раз при первом упоминании публикации.

5. Для лучшего различения типов публикаций в таблицах с пометой “F” кроме видов шрифта используются различные цвета и цветовые метки. Как видно из приведенного фрагмента для микрообласти D51 и 2006 года, библиографические сведения о препринтах (**Working Papers** или **Discussion Papers**) окрашиваются в светло-зеленый цвет.

Сведения о статьях в научных журналах закрашены **бирюзовым**:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2007	B53	Fillieule, Renaud. 2007. "A Formal Model in Hayekian Macroeconomics: The Proportional Goods-in-Process Structure of Production." <i>Quarterly Journal of Austrian Economics</i> , 10(3): 193-208. The core concept of Austrian macroeconomics is the structure of production, which makes it possible to analyze the intertemporal dimension of an economic system and to understand aspects of equilibrium, growth, and trade cycle that are neglected by usual-Keynesian and Neoclassical-macroeconomic models. This concept and a very convenient graphical illustration have been introduced by Hayek (1935, 1941), and then developed mainly by Rothbard (1962), Skousen (1990), Reisman (1996) and Garrison (2001). Reisman has offered one of the most detailed expositions and most thoroughgoing utilizations of the concept of structure of production so far (1996, chaps. 15-17). ...

Сведения о книгах закрашены желтым, а ячейки с годом и кодом имеют светло-коричневый цвет.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2008	C02	Flaschel, Peter, and Michael Landesmann, eds. 2008. <i>Mathematical Economics and the Dynamics of Capitalism: Goodwin's Legacy Continued</i> , Routledge Frontiers of Political Economy. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge. Fourteen papers explore the macroeconomic, structural, and microeconomic contributions of Richard Goodwin to the field of economics. Papers discuss coexistence of multiple business cycles in Goodwin's 1951 model; an encompassing theory of macroeconomic growth and fluctuation; Kaleckian investment and employment cycles in postwar industrialized economies; a Goodwin cycle with changing regimes of industrial relations; varieties of capitalism--the flexicurity model; Goodwin cycles and the U.S. economy, 1948-2004; the classical growth cycle after fifteen years of new observations; debt-equity cycles in the twentieth century--empirical evidence and a dynamic Keynesian model; monetary policy rules in small open economies--a Keynesian perspective; semistructural Keynes-Goodwin modeling--elaboration and calibration of a baseline theoretical framework; decomposition methods for analyzing intraregional and interregional income distribution; computational explorations of vertically coupled markets; microfounded animal spirits and Goodwinian income distribution dynamics; and Goodwin's structural economic dynamics in the context of globalization.

Статьи в сборниках научных трудов имеют помету **CV**; закрашенную **желтым**:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006	G01	CV ; Fontana, Giuseppe, and Mark Setterfield. 2009. "A Simple (and Teachable) Macroeconomic Model with Endogenous Money." In <i>Macroeconomic Theory and Macroeconomic Pedagogy</i> , ed. Giuseppe Fontana and Mark Setterfield, 144-68. New York: St. Martin's Press, Palgrave Macmillan.

Диссертации имеют помету **Diss**; закрашенную **желтым**. Ячейки с годом и кодом у данного вида работ имеют песочный цвет:

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2010	D53	Diss ; Hoelle, Matthew. 2010. <i>Bankruptcy and Transaction Costs in General Financial Models</i> . PhD diss. University of Pennsylvania. General financial models have become workhorse models in the fields of macroeconomics and finance. These models have been developed and extensively studied by general equilibrium theorists. ...

6. При заполнении таблиц с пометами “F” часто оказывалось, что сочетание анализируемого и нового кодов имеют несколько препринтов (Working Paper) одного авторов (авторов) с одинаковыми названиями и рефератами, но разными источниками. В этом случае в таблице типа “F” сведения о работе приводятся только один раз. Из набора источников выбирался наиболее значимый (в первую очередь NBER).

Таблицы “G”

Набор таблиц для микрообласти E10 завершает таблица типа “G”, в которой в алфавитном порядке кодов перечислены микрокатегории, которые на конец 2013 года не имели пересечений с микрообластью E10. Это набор потенциально новых связей с E10.

Их число на конец указано в таблице “E10: Balance of Links” — “Баланс связей”. Желтым цветом помечены микрокатегории, с которыми возникли пересечения в 2014–2015 гг.

Table E10.G Potential New Links at the End of 2013 — Потенциальные новые связи на конец 2013 г.

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A19	General Economics: Other
	...
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Modeling with Large Data Sets
	...

E10: Balance of Links — Баланс связей

386	Links in 2005 — Число связей между микрообластями на конец 2005 г.
31	New links in 2006-2013 — Новые связи, возникшие в период 2006—2013 гг
405	Potential links at the end of 2013 — Потенциально новые связи на конец 2013 г.
822	Total — Всего микрообластей

Уведомление относительно достоверности и точности

В конце каждого раздела указана дата окончательной верификации (the date of final verification). Происходит постоянное пополнение EconLit и имеется разрыв между датой публикации и работы и отражением этой работы в EconLit (иногда этот разрыв может составить пять лет). Поэтому вполне ожидаема ситуация, когда после даты верификации в EconLit будет зафиксирована публикация, изданная в период 2006–2013 гг. (или даже ранее). И появление такой публикации потребует внесения уточнений во все таблицы как анализируемого раздела, так и других, содержащих коды вновь появившейся записи EconLit.

На точность информации неизбежно будет оказывать существующее ограничение на максимальный размер кластера извлекаемых записей в 1000 единиц. Несмотря на ряд приемов, которые использовали участники Проекта для уменьшения влияния этого ограничения, у нас все равно нет полной уверенности в том, что действительно учтены все журнальные статьи с кодами микрообластей, в которых в некоторые годы было более 1000 таких статей.

Иногда встречались случаи, когда работа, изданная до 1991 года, имела код классификации, введенной в 1991 году. Такие работы исключались из рассмотрения и не включались в группу “семян”. Пересечения, возникшие в 1991–2013 гг., в большинстве случаев фиксировались по году, приведенному в поле PY записи, даже в ситуациях, когда код, указанный в поле DE, не был еще официально введен в выпусках JEL. Но в случае значимых расхождений давались пометки и дополнительная информация.

М. В. Лычагин, А. М. Лычагин, И. К. Мухина

Appendix C. JEL Classification System / EconLit Subject Descriptors
 Приложение С. Классификация JEL / Предметные дескрипторы EconLit ¹

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
A General Economics and Teaching	А Экономическая наука в целом и обучение
A0 General for Macro Category A	А0 Общее для макрокатегории А
A00 General	A00 Общее
A1 General Economics	А1 Экономическая наука в целом
A10 General	A10 Общее
A11 Role of Economics • Role of Economists • Market for Economists	A11 Роль экономической науки • Роль экономистов • Рынок для экономистов
A12 Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines	A12 Отношение экономической науки к другим дисциплинам
A13 Relation of Economics to Social Values	A13 Отношение экономической науки к социальным ценностям
A14 Sociology of Economics	A14 Социология экономической науки
A19 Other	A19 Прочее
A2 Economic Education and Teaching of Economics	А2 Экономическое образование и обучение экономике
A20 General	A20 Общее
A21 Pre-college	A21 Обучение до колледжа (школьное экономическое образование)
A22 Undergraduate	A22 Первый уровень обучения в вузе (бакалавриат)
A23 Graduate	A23 Второй уровень обучения в вузе (магистратура)
A29 Other	A29 Прочее
A3 Collective Works	А3 Коллективные труды
A30 General	A30 Общее
A31 Collected Writings of Individuals	A31 Собрания сочинений отдельных лиц
A32 Collective Volumes	A32 Сборники трудов
A33 Handbooks	A33 Справочники
A39 Other	A39 Прочее
B History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches	В История экономической мысли, методология и неортодоксальные подходы
B0 General for Macro Category B	В0 Общее для макрокатегории В
B00 General	B00 Общее
B1 History of Economic Thought through 1925	В1 История экономической мысли до 1925 г.
B10 General	B10 Общее
B11 Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)	B11 Доклассический период (древность, средние века, меркантилисты, физиократы)
B12 Classical (includes Adam Smith)	B12 Классический период (включая Адама Смита)
B13 Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)	B13 Неоклассический период до 1925 г. (австрийцы, маршаллианцы, вальрасианцы, Стокгольмская школа)
B14 Socialist • Marxist	B14 Социалисты • Марксисты
B15 Historical • Institutional • Evolutionary	B15 Исторический; институциональный; эволюционный (подходы)
B16 Quantitative and Mathematical	B16 Количественный и математический (подходы)
B19 Other	B19 Прочее
B2 History of Economic Thought since 1925	В2 История экономической мысли с 1925 г.
B20 General	B20 Общее
B21 Microeconomics	B21 Микроэкономика
B22 Macroeconomics	B22 Макроэкономика
B23 Econometrics • Quantitative and Mathematical Studies	B23 Эконометрия • Количественные и математические исследования
B24 Socialist • Marxist • Sraffian	B24 Социалисты • Марксисты • Сраффианцы
B25 Historical • Institutional • Evolutionary • Austrian	B25 Исторический; институциональный; эволюционный; австрийский (подходы)
B26 Financial Economics	B26 Финансовая экономика
B29 Other	B29 Прочее

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Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
B3 History of Thought: Individuals	В3 История мысли: отдельные авторы
B30 General	В30 Общее
B31 Individuals	В31 Отдельные авторы
B32 Obituaries	В32 Некрологи
B4 Economic Methodology	В4 Экономическая методология
B40 General	В40 Общее
B41 Economic Methodology	В41 Экономическая методология
B49 Other	В49 Прочее
B5 Current Heterodox Approaches	В5 Современные неортодоксальные подходы
B50 General	В50 Общее
B51 Socialist • Marxian • Sraffian	В51 Социалисты • Марксисты • Сраффианцы
B52 Institutional • Evolutionary	В52 Институциональный • Эволюционный (подходы)
B53 Austrian	В53 Австрийская школа
B54 Feminist Economics	В54 Феминистская экономика
B59 Other	В59 Прочее
C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods	С Математические и количественные методы
C0 General for Macro Category C	С0 Общее для макрокатегории С
C00 General	С00 Общее
C01 Econometrics	С01 Эконометрика
C02 Mathematical Methods	С02 Математические методы
C1 Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology	С1 Эконометрические и статистические методы и методология
C10 General	С10 Общее
C11 Bayesian Analysis: General	С11 Байесовский анализ: общее
C12 Hypothesis Testing: General	С12 Проверка гипотез: общее
C13 Estimation: General	С13 Оценка: общее
C14 Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General	С14 Полупараметрические и непараметрические методы: общее
C15 Statistical Simulation Methods: General	С15 Методы статистического имитационного моделирования: общее
C18 Methodological Issues: General	С18 Методологические проблемы: общее
C19 Other	С19 Прочее
C2 Single Equation Models • Single Variables	С2 Модели с одним уравнением регрессии • Парные регрессии
C20 General	С20 Общее
C21 Cross-Sectional Models • Spatial Models • Treatment Effect Models • Quantile Regressions	С21 Модели объектных рядов • Пространственные модели • Модели эффектов воздействия • Квантильные регрессии
C22 Time-Series Models • Dynamic Quantile Regressions • Dynamic Treatment Effect Models • Diffusion Processes	С22 Модели временных рядов • Динамические квантильные регрессии • Динамические модели эффектов воздействия • Диффузионные процессы
C23 Panel Data Models • Spatio-temporal Models	С23 Модели панельных данных • Пространственно-временные модели
C24 Truncated and Censored Models • Switching Regression Models	С24 Усеченные и цензурированные регрессии • Регрессионные модели с переключением
C25 Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models • Discrete Regressors • Proportions	С25 Модели с дискретной объясняемой переменной и модели качественного выбора • Дискретные регрессоры • Пропорции
C26 Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation	С26 Оценка при помощи инструментальных переменных (IV)
C29 Other	С29 Прочее
C3 Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables	С3 Системы уравнений регрессии • Множественные регрессии
C30 General	С30 Общее
C31 Cross-Sectional Models • Spatial Models • Treatment Effect Models • Quantile Regressions • Social Interaction Models	С31 Модели объектных рядов • Пространственные модели • Модели эффектов воздействия • Квантильные регрессии • Модели социального взаимодействия
C32 Time-Series Models • Dynamic Quantile Regressions • Dynamic Treatment Effect Models • Diffusion Processes	С32 Модели временных рядов • Динамические квантильные регрессии • Динамические модели эффектов воздействия • Диффузионные процессы
C33 Panel Data Models • Spatio-temporal Models	С33 Модели панельных данных • Пространственно-временные модели

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
C34 Truncated and Censored Models • Switching Regression Models	C34 Усеченные и цензурированные регрессии • Регрессионные модели с переключением
C35 Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models • Discrete Regressors • Proportions	C35 Модели с дискретной объясняемой переменной и модели качественного выбора • Дискретные регрессоры • Пропорции
C36 Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation	C36 Оценка при помощи инструментальных переменных (IV)
C38 Classification Methods • Cluster Analysis • Principal Components • Factor Models	C38 Методы классификации • Кластерный анализ • Главные компоненты • Факторные модели
C39 Other	C39 Прочее
C4 Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics	C4 Эконометрические и статистические методы: специальные темы
C40 General	C40 Общее
C41 Duration Analysis • Optimal Timing Strategies	C41 Анализ длительности • Оптимальные временные стратегии
C42 Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.	C42 Область существовала до 2008 г. См. C83.
C43 Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators	C43 Индексы и агрегирование; ведущие индикаторы
C44 Operations Research • Statistical Decision Theory	C44 Исследование операций • Статистическая теория принятия решений
C45 Neural Networks and Related Topics	C45 Нейронные сети и смежные темы
C46 Specific Distributions • Specific Statistics	C46 Конкретные распределения • Конкретные статистики
C49 Other	C49 Прочее
C5 Econometric Modeling	C5 Эконометрическое моделирование
C50 General	C50 Общее
C51 Model Construction and Estimation	C51 Конструирование моделей и их оценка
C52 Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection	C52 Построение моделей, их тестирование и отбор
C53 Forecasting and Prediction Methods • Simulation Methods	C53 Методы прогнозирования • Методы имитации
C54 Quantitative Policy Modeling	C54 Количественное моделирование политики
C55 Modeling with Large Data Sets	C55 Моделирование с большими массивами данных
C57 Econometrics of Games	C57 Эконометрика игр
C58 Financial Econometrics	C58 Финансовая эконометрика
C59 Other	C59 Прочее
C6 Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling	C6 Математические методы • Модели программирования • Математическое и имитационное моделирование
C60 General	C60 Общее
C61 Optimization Techniques • Programming Models • Dynamic Analysis	C61 Методы оптимизации • Модели программирования • Динамический анализ
C62 Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium	C62 Существование и устойчивость условий равновесия
C63 Computational Techniques • Simulation Modeling	C63 Вычислительные методы; • Имитационное моделирование
C65 Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools	C65 Различные математические инструменты
C67 Input–Output Models	C67 Модели “Затраты–Выпуск”
C68 Computable General Equilibrium Models	C68 Вычислимые модели общего равновесия
C69 Other	C69 Прочее
C7 Game Theory and Bargaining Theory	C7 Теория игр и теория контрактов
C70 General	C70 Общее
C71 Cooperative Games	C71 Кооперативные игры
C72 Noncooperative Games	C72 Некооперативные игры
C73 Stochastic and Dynamic Games • Evolutionary Games • Repeated Games	C73 Стохастические и динамические игры • Эволюционные игры • Повторяющиеся игры
C78 Bargaining Theory • Matching Theory	C78 Теория контрактов • Теория согласования
C79 Other	C79 Прочее
C8 Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs	C8 Сбор данных и методология оценки данных • Программы для ЭВМ
C80 General	C80 Общее
C81 Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data • Data Access	C81 Методология сбора, оценки и организации микроэкономических данных • Доступ к данным
C82 Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data • Data Access	C82 Методология сбора, оценки и организации макроэкономических данных • Доступ к данным

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
C83 Survey Methods • Sampling Methods	C83 Методы анкетирования • Методы формирования выборки
C87 Econometric Software	C87 Эконометрическое программное обеспечение
C88 Other Computer Software	C88 Другое программное обеспечение
C89 Other	C89 Прочее
C9 Design of Experiments	C9 Планирование экспериментов
C90 General	C90 Общее
C91 Laboratory, Individual Behavior	C91 Лабораторный эксперимент, индивидуальное поведение
C92 Laboratory, Group Behavior	C92 Лабораторный эксперимент, поведение группы
C93 Field Experiments	C92 “Полевые” эксперименты
C99 Other	C99 Прочее
D Microeconomics	D Микроэкономика
D0 General for Macro Category D	D0 Общее для макрокатегории D
D00 General	D00 Общее
D01 Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles	D01 Микроэкономическое поведение: фундаментальные принципы
D02 Institutions: Design, Formation, and Operations	D02 Институты: проектирование, формирование и операции
D03 Behavioral Microeconomics • Underlying Principles	D03 Поведенческая экономика: фундаментальные принципы
D04 Microeconomic Policy: Formulation • Implementation • Evaluation	D04 Микроэкономическая политика: Формулирование • Осуществление • Оценка
D1 Household Behavior and Family Economics	D1 Поведение домашних хозяйств и семейная экономика
D10 General	D10 Общее
D11 Consumer Economics: Theory	D11 Экономика потребителя: теория
D12 Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis	D12 Экономика потребителя: эмпирический анализ
D13 Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation	D13 Производство в домашнем хозяйстве и внутрихозяйственное размещение (ресурсов)
D14 Household Saving • Personal Finance	D14 Сбережения домашнего хозяйства • Личные финансы
D18 Consumer Protection	D18 Защита потребителя
D19 Other	D19 Прочее
D2 Production and Organizations	D2 Производство и организации
D20 General	D20 Общее
D21 Firm Behavior: Theory	D21 Поведение фирмы: теория
D22 Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis	D22 Поведение фирмы: эмпирический анализ
D23 Organizational Behavior • Transaction Costs • Property Rights	D23 Организационное поведение • Транзакционные издержки • Права собственности
D24 Production • Cost • Capital • Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity • Capacity	D24 Производство • Издержки • Капитал, общая и мультифакторная производительность • Мощности
D29 Other	D29 Прочее
D3 Distribution	D3 Распределение
D30 General	D30 Общее
D31 Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions	D31 Личный доход, богатство и их распределение
D33 Factor Income Distribution	D33 Факторы распределения доходов
D39 Other	D39 Прочее
D4 Market Structure and Pricing	D4 Рыночная структура и ценообразование
D40 General	D40 Общее
D41 Perfect Competition	D41 Совершенная конкуренция
D42 Monopoly	D42 Монополия
D43 Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection	D43 Олигополия и другие формы несовершенства рынка
D44 Auctions	D44 Аукционы
D45 Rationing • Licensing	D45 Нормирование • Лицензирование
D46 Value Theory	D46 Теория стоимости
D47 Market Design	D47 Дизайн рынка
D49 Other	D49 Прочее

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
D5 General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium	D5 Общее равновесие и его нарушение
D50 General	D50 Общее
D51 Exchange and Production Economies	D51 Экономии обмена и производства
D52 Incomplete Markets	D52 Несовершенные рынки
D53 Financial Markets	D53 Финансовые рынки
D57 Input–Output Tables and Analysis	D57 Таблицы «Затраты–выпуск» и анализ
D58 Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models	D58 Вычисляемые и другие прикладные модели общего равновесия
D59 Other	D59 Прочее
D6 Welfare Economics	D6 Экономика благосостояния
D60 General	D60 Общее
D61 Allocative Efficiency • Cost–Benefit Analysis	D61 Распределенная эффективность • Анализ «Затраты–выгода»
D62 Externalities	D62 Экстерналии
D63 Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement	D63 Равенство, справедливость, неравенство и другие нормативные критерии и измерения
D64 Altruism • Philanthropy	D64 Альтруизм • Филантропия
D69 Other	D69 Прочее
D7 Analysis of Collective Decision-Making	D7 Анализ коллективного принятия решений
D70 General	D70 Общее
D71 Social Choice • Clubs • Committees • Associations	D71 Социальный выбор • Клубы • Комитеты • Ассоциации
D72 Political Processes: Rent-Seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior	D72 Политические процессы: поиски ренты, лоббирование, выборы, законодательные органы и поведение при голосовании
D73 Bureaucracy • Administrative Processes in Public Organizations • Corruption	D73 Бюрократия • Административные процессы в общественных организациях • Коррупция
D74 Conflict • Conflict Resolution • Alliances	D74 Конфликт • Разрешение конфликта • Альянсы
D78 Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation	D78 Позитивный анализ формирования и осуществления политики
D79 Other	D79 Прочее
D8 Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty	D8 Информация, знания и неопределенность
D80 General	D80 Общее
D81 Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty	D81 Критерии для принятия решения в условиях риска и неопределенности
D82 Asymmetric and Private Information • Mechanism Design	D82 Асимметричная и частная информация; дизайн механизмов
D83 Search • Learning • Information and Knowledge • Communication • Belief	D83 Поиск • Обучение • Информация и знания • Коммуникация • Вера
D84 Expectations • Speculations	D84 Ожидания • Предположения
D85 Network Formation and Analysis: Theory	D85 Формирование сетей и анализ: теория
D86 Economics of Contract: Theory	D86 Контрактная экономика: теория
D87 Neuroeconomics	D87 Нейроэкономика
D89 Other	D89 Прочее
D9 Intertemporal Choice	D9 Межвременной выбор
D90 General	D90 Общее
D91 Intertemporal Household Choice • Life Cycle Models and Saving	D91 Межвременной выбор домашнего хозяйства • Модели жизненного цикла и сбережений
D92 Intertemporal Firm Choice, Investment, Capacity, and Financing	D92 Межвременной выбор фирмы: инвестиции, мощность и финансирование
D99 Other	D99 Прочее
E Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics	E Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика
E0 General for Macro Category E	E0 Общее для макрокатегории E
E00 General	E00 Общее
E01 Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth • Environmental Accounts	E01 Измерение и данные национального дохода и счетов производства и богатства • Счета окружающей среды
E02 Institutions and the Macroeconomy	E02 Институты и макроэкономика
E03 Behavioral Macroeconomics	E03 Поведенческая макроэкономика
E1 General Aggregative Models	E1 Общие агрегированные модели

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
E10 General	E10 Общее
E11 Marxian • Sraffian • Institutional • Evolutionary	E11 Марксистские • Сраффианские • Институциональные • Эволюционные (модели)
E12 Keynes • Keynesian • Post-Keynesian	E12 Кейнс • Кейнсианство • Посткейнсианство
E13 Neoclassical	E13 Неоклассические модели
E16 Social Accounting Matrix	E16 Матрица социального учета
E17 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	E17 Прогнозирование и имитация: модели и их применение
E19 Other	E19 Прочее
E2 Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy	E2 Потребление, сбережения, производство, инвестиции, рынки труда и неформальная экономика
E20 General	E20 Общее
E21 Consumption • Saving • Wealth	E21 Потребление • Сбережения • Богатство
E22 Capital • Investment • Capacity	E22 Капитал • Инвестиции • Мощности
E23 Production	E23 Макроэкономика: производство
E24 Employment • Unemployment • Wages • Intergenerational Income Distribution • Aggregate Human Capital	E24 Занятость • Безработица • Заработная плата • Распределение дохода между поколениями • Агрегированный человеческий капитал
E25 Aggregate Factor Income Distribution	E25 Агрегированные факторы распределения доходов
E26 Informal Economy • Underground Economy	E26 Неформальная экономика • Нелегальная экономика
E27 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	E27 Прогнозирование и имитационное моделирование: модели и их применение
E29 Other	E29 Прочее
E3 Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles	E3 Цены, колебания и циклы деловой активности
E30 General	E30 Общее
E31 Price Level • Inflation • Deflation	E31 Уровень цен • Инфляция • Дефляция
E32 Business Fluctuations • Cycles	E32 Колебания деловой активности • Циклы
E37 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	E37 Прогнозирование и имитационное моделирование: модели и их применение
E39 Other	E39 Прочее
E4 Money and Interest Rates	E4 Деньги и процентные ставки
E40 General	E40 Общее
E41 Demand for Money	E41 Спрос на деньги
E42 Monetary Systems • Standards • Regimes • Government and the Monetary System • Payment Systems	E42 Денежные системы • Стандарты • Режимы • Правительство и монетарная система • Платежные системы
E43 Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects	E43 Процентные ставки: определение, временная структура и воздействие
E44 Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy	E44 Финансовые рынки и макроэкономика
E47 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	E47 Прогнозирование и имитационное моделирование: модели и их применение
E49 Other	E49 Прочее
E5 Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit	E5 Монетарная политика, деятельность центрального банка и предложение денег и кредита
E50 General	E50 Общее
E51 Money Supply • Credit • Money Multipliers	E51 Предложение денег • Кредит • Денежные мультипликаторы
E52 Monetary Policy	E52 Монетарная политика
E58 Central Banks and Their Policies	E58 Центральные банки и их политика
E59 Other	E59 Прочее
E6 Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook	E6 Макроэкономическая политика, макроэкономические аспекты общественных финансов и общая перспектива
E60 General	E60 Общее
E61 Policy Objectives • Policy Designs and Consistency • Policy Coordination	E61 Цели политики • Разработка и последовательность политики • Координация политики
E62 Fiscal Policy	E62 Фискальная политика
E63 Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy • Stabilization • Treasury Policy	E63 Сравнительный или совместный анализ фискальной и монетарной политик • Стабилизация • Политика казначейства
E64 Incomes Policy • Price Policy	E64 Политика доходов • Ценовая политика
E65 Studies of Particular Policy Episodes	E65 Исследования специфических эпизодов политики

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
E66 General Outlook and Conditions	E66 Общая перспектива и условия
E69 Other	E69 Прочее
F International Economics	F Международная экономика
F0 General for Macro Category F	F0 Общее для макрокатегории F
F00 General	F00 Общее
F01 Global Outlook	F01 Глобальная перспектива
F02 International Economic Order	F02 Международный экономический порядок
F1 Trade	F1 Торговля
F10 General	F10 Общее
F11 Neoclassical Models of Trade	F11 Неоклассические модели торговли
F12 Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies • Fragmentation	F12 Модели торговли с несовершенной конкуренцией и эффект масштаба • Фрагментация
F13 Trade Policy • International Trade Organizations	F13 Торговая политика • Международные торговые организации
F14 Empirical Studies of Trade	F14 Эмпирические исследования торговли
F15 Economic Integration	F15 Экономическая интеграция
F16 Trade and Labor Market Interactions	F16 Взаимодействие торговли и рынка труда
F17 Trade Forecasting and Simulation	F17 Торговля: прогнозирование и имитационное моделирование
F18 Trade and Environment	F18 Торговля и окружающая среда
F19 Other	F19 Прочее
F2 International Factor Movements and International Business	F2 Перемещение факторов между странами и международный бизнес
F20 General	F20 Общее
F21 International Investment • Long-Term Capital Movements	F21 Международные инвестиции • Долгосрочное движение капитала
F22 International Migration	F22 Международная миграция
F23 Multinational Firms • International Business	F23 Многонациональные фирмы • Международный бизнес
F24 Remittances	F24 Денежные переводы
F29 Other	F29 Прочее
F3 International Finance	F3 Международные финансы
F30 General	F30 Общее
F31 Foreign Exchange	F31 Обмен валют
F32 Current Account Adjustment • Short-Term Capital Movements	F32 Международные расчеты • Краткосрочное движение капитала
F33 International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions	F33 Международные монетарные соглашения и институты
F34 International Lending and Debt Problems	F34 Международные займы и проблемы задолженности
F35 Foreign Aid	F35 Иностранная помощь
F36 Financial Aspects of Economic Integration	F36 Финансовые аспекты экономической интеграции
F37 International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	F37 Прогнозирование и имитация международных финансов: модели и их применение
F38 International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax • Capital Controls	F38 Международная финансовая политика: налоги на финансовые транзакции • Контроль капитала
F39 Other	F39 Прочее
F4 Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance	F4 Макроэкономические аспекты международной торговли и финансов
F40 General	F40 Общее
F41 Open Economy Macroeconomics	F41 Макроэкономика экономик открытого типа
F42 International Policy Coordination and Transmission	F42 Координация международной политики и трансмиссия
F43 Economic Growth of Open Economies	F43 Экономический рост экономик открытого типа
F44 International Business Cycles	F44 Международные циклы деловой активности
F47 Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications	F47 Прогнозирование и имитация: модели и их применение
F49 Other	F49 Прочее
F5 International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy	F5 Международные отношения, национальная безопасность и международная политическая экономия
F50 General	F50 Общее

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
F51 International Conflicts • Negotiations • Sanctions	F51 Международные конфликты • Переговоры • Санкции
F52 National Security • Economic Nationalism	F52 Национальная безопасность • Экономический национализм
F53 International Agreements and Observance • International Organizations	F53 Международные соглашения и их соблюдение • Международные организации
F54 Colonialism • Imperialism • Postcolonialism	F54 Колониализм • Империализм • Постколониализм
F55 International Institutional Arrangements	F55 Международные институциональные соглашения
F59 Other	F59 Прочее
F6 Economic Impacts of Globalization	F6 Экономическое влияние глобализации
F60 General	F60 Общее
F61 Microeconomic Impacts	F61 Микроэкономические аспекты
F62 Macroeconomic Impacts	F62 Макроэкономические аспекты
F63 Economic Development	F63 Экономическое развитие
F64 Environment	F64 Окружающая среда
F65 Finance	F65 Финансы
F66 Labor	F66 Труд
F68 Policy	F68 Политика
F69 Other	F69 Прочее
G Financial Economics	G Финансовая экономика
G0 General for Macro Category G	G0 Общее для макрокатегории G
G00 General	G00 Общее
G01 Financial Crises	G01 Финансовые кризисы
G02 Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles	G02 Поведенческие финансы: основополагающие принципы
G1 General Financial Markets	G1 Финансовые рынки в целом
G10 General	G10 Общее
G11 Portfolio Choice • Investment Decisions	G11 Выбор портфеля • Инвестиционные решения
G12 Asset Pricing • Trading Volume • Bond Interest Rates	G12 Оценка активов • Объем торговли • Процентные ставки по облигациям
G13 Contingent Pricing • Futures Pricing	G13 Случайное ценообразование • Определение цен опционов и фьючерсов
G14 Information and Market Efficiency • Event Studies • Insider Trading	G14 Информация и рыночная эффективность • Анализ событий • Инсайдерская торговля
G15 International Financial Markets	G15 Международные финансовые рынки
G17 Financial Forecasting and Simulation	G17 Финансовое прогнозирование и имитация
G18 Government Policy and Regulation	G18 Государственная политика и регулирование
G19 Other	G19 Прочее
G2 Financial Institutions and Services	G2 Финансовые институты и услуги
G20 General	G20 Общее
G21 Banks • Depository Institutions • Micro Finance Institutions • Mortgages	G21 Банки • Депозитные учреждения • Институты микрофинансирования • Ипотеки
G22 Insurance • Insurance Companies • Actuarial Studies	G22 Страхование • Страховые компании • Актуарные исследования
G23 Non-bank Financial Institutions • Financial Instruments • Institutional Investors	G23 Небанковские финансовые институты • Финансовые инструменты • Институциональные инвесторы
G24 Investment Banking • Venture Capital • Brokerage • Ratings and Ratings Agencies	G24 Инвестиционное банковское дело • Венчурный капитал • Брокерская деятельность • Рейтинги и рейтинговые агентства
G28 Government Policy and Regulation	G28 Государственная политика и регулирование
G29 Other	G29 Прочее
G3 Corporate Finance and Governance	G3 Корпоративные финансы и руководство
G30 General	G30 Общее
G31 Capital Budgeting • Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies • Capacity	G31 Планирование капиталовложений • Инвестиции в основные фонды и изучение запасов • Мощность
G32 Financing Policy • Financial Risk and Risk Management • Capital and Ownership Structure • Value of Firms • Goodwill	G32 Политика финансирования • Финансовый риск и управление риском • Капитал и структура собственности • Стоимость фирмы • Гудвилл
G33 Bankruptcy • Liquidation	G33 Банкротства; ликвидации
G34 Mergers • Acquisitions • Restructuring • Corporate Governance	G34 Слияния • Поглощения • Реструктуризация •

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
	Корпоративное руководство
G35 Payout Policy	G35 Политика выплат
G38 Government Policy and Regulation	G38 Государственная политика и регулирование
G39 Other	G39 Прочее
H Public Economics	H Экономика общественного сектора
H0 General for Macro Category H	H0 Общее для макрокатегории H
H00 General	H00 Общее
H1 Structure and Scope of Government	H1 Структура и сфера действий правительства
H10 General	H10 Общее
H11 Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government	H11 Структура, сфера и результаты действий правительства
H12 Crisis Management	H12 Антикризисное управление
H19 Other	H19 Прочее
H2 Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue	H2 Налогообложение, субсидии и доходы
H20 General	H20 Общее
H21 Efficiency • Optimal Taxation	H21 Эффективность • Оптимальное налогообложение
H22 Incidence	H22 Степень охвата
H23 Externalities • Redistributive Effects • Environmental Taxes and Subsidies	H23 Экстерналии • Эффекты перераспределения • Налоги и субсидии для охраны окружающей среды
H24 Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies	H24 Подоходный налог и другие налоги и субсидии, не связанные с бизнесом
H25 Business Taxes and Subsidies	H25 Налоги и субсидии для бизнеса
H26 Tax Evasion	H26 Уклонение от уплаты налогов
H27 Other Sources of Revenue	H27 Другие источники доходов
H29 Other	H29 Прочее
H3 Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents	H3 Фискальная политика и поведение экономических агентов
H30 General	H30 Общее
H31 Household	H31 Домашнее хозяйство
H32 Firm	H32 Фирма
H39 Other	H39 Прочее
H4 Publicly Provided Goods	H4 Общественные блага
H40 General	H40 Общее
H41 Public Goods	H41 Общественные блага
H42 Publicly Provided Private Goods	H42 Общественные блага для личного потребления
H43 Project Evaluation • Social Discount Rate	H43 Оценка проектов • Социальная ставка дисконтирования
H44 Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets	H44 Общественные блага: смешанные рынки
H49 Other	H49 Прочее
H5 National Government Expenditures and Related Policies	H5 Расходы национального правительства и связанные с ними политики
H50 General	H50 Общее
H51 Government Expenditures and Health	H51 Государственные расходы и здоровье
H52 Government Expenditures and Education	H52 Государственные расходы и образование
H53 Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs	H53 Государственные расходы и программы благосостояния
H54 Infrastructures • Other Public Investment and Capital Stock	H54 Инфраструктура • Прочие госинвестиции и капитал
H55 Social Security and Public Pensions	H55 Социальное обеспечение и государственные пенсии
H56 National Security and War	H56 Национальная безопасность и война
H57 Procurement	H57 Государственные закупки
H59 Other	H59 Прочее
H6 National Budget, Deficit, and Debt	H6 Государственный бюджет, дефицит и долг
H60 General	H60 Общее
H61 Budget • Budget Systems	H61 Государственный бюджет • Бюджетные системы
H62 Deficit • Surplus	H62 Дефицит • Профицит (государственного бюджета)
H63 Debt • Debt Management • Sovereign Debt	H63 Государственный долг • Управление долгом •

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
	Суверенный долг
H68 Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt	H68 Прогнозы бюджетов, дефицитов и долга
H69 Other	H69 Прочее
H7 State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations	H7 Местные органы власти и управления и взаимоотношения между ними
H70 General	H70 Общее
H71 State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue	H71 Местное налогообложение, субсидии и доходы
H72 State and Local Budget and Expenditures	H72 Местные бюджеты и их расходы
H73 Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects	H73 Местные органы власти и управления и взаимоотношения между ними: различия в юрисдикции и их влияние
H74 State and Local Borrowing	H74 Займы местных органов власти
H75 State and Local Government: Health • Education • Welfare • Public Pensions	H75 Местные органы власти: здоровье, образование, благосостояние, государственные пенсии
H76 State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories	H76 Местные органы власти: другие категории расходов
H77 Intergovernmental Relations • Federalism • Secession	H77 Взаимоотношения между органами власти • Федерализм • Выход (из союза)
H79 Other	H79 Прочее
H8 Miscellaneous Issues	H8 Смежные проблемы
H80 General	H80 Общее
H81 Governmental Loans • Loan Guarantees • Credits • Grants • Bailouts	H81 Государственные займы, гарантии по займам, кредиты, гранты, финансовая помощь
H82 Governmental Property	H82 Государственная собственность
H83 Public Administration • Public Sector Accounting and Audits	H83 Государственное администрирование, учет и аудит в госсекторе
H84 Disaster Aid	H84 Помощь при стихийных бедствиях
H87 International Fiscal Issues • International Public Goods	H87 Международные фискальные проблемы • Международные общественные блага
H89 Other	H89 Прочее
I Health, Education, and Welfare	I Здоровье, образование и благосостояние
I0 General for Macro Category I	I0 Общее для макрокатегории I
I00 General	I00 Общее
I1 Health	I1 Здоровье
I10 General	I10 Общее
I11 Analysis of Health Care Markets	I11 Анализ рынков здравоохранения
I12 Health Production	I12 “Производство здоровья”
I13 Health Insurance, Public and Private	I13 Медицинское страхование: государственное и частное
I14 Health and Inequality	I14 Здоровье и неравенство
I15 Health and Economic Development	I15 Здоровье и экономическое развитие
I18 Government Policy • Regulation • Public Health	I18 Государственная политика • Регулирование • Здравоохранение
I19 Other	I19 Прочее
I2 Education and Research Institutions	I2 Образование и исследовательские институты
I20 General	I20 Общее
I21 Analysis of Education	I21 Анализ образования
I22 Educational Finance • Financial Aid	I22 Финансы образования • Финансовая помощь
I23 Higher Education • Research Institutions	I23 Высшее образование • Исследовательские институты
I24 Education and Inequality	I24 Образование и неравенство
I25 Education and Economic Development	I25 Образование и экономическое развитие
I28 Government Policy	I28 Государственная политика
I29 Other	I29 Прочее
I3 Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty	I3 Благосостояние, материальное благополучие и бедность
I30 General	I30 Общее
I31 General Welfare, Well-Being	I31 Общее благосостояние; материальное благополучие
I32 Measurement and Analysis of Poverty	I32 Измерение и анализ бедности

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
I38 Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Program	I38 Правительственные программы; предоставление и эффект программ по повышению благосостояния
I39 Other	I39 Прочее
J Labor and Demographic Economics	J Экономика труда и демография
J0 General for Macro Category J	J0 Общее для макрокатегории J
J00 General	J00 Общее
J01 Labor Economics: General	J01 Экономика труда: общее
J08 Labor Economics Policies	J08 Экономика труда: политики
J1 Demographic Economics	J1 Демография
J10 General	J10 Общее
J11 Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts	J11 Демографические тенденции, макроэкономические эффекты и прогнозы
J12 Marriage • Marital Dissolution • Family Structure • Domestic Abuse	J12 Брак • распад семей • структура семьи • домашнее насилие
J13 Fertility • Family Planning • Child Care • Children • Youth	J13 Рождаемость • Планирование семьи • Охрана детства • Дети • Молодежь
J14 Economics of the Elderly • Economics of the Handicapped • Non-Labor Market Discrimination	J14 Экономика лиц пожилого возраста и инвалидов • Дискриминация, не обусловленная трудом
J15 Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants • Non-labor Discrimination	J15 Экономика национальных меньшинств и рас; коренное население и иммигранты • Дискриминация на рынке, не обусловленная трудом
J16 Economics of Gender • Non-labor Discrimination	J16 Экономика пола; дискриминация, не обусловленная трудом
J17 Value of Life • Forgone Income	J17 Стоимость жизни • Предшествующий доход
J18 Public Policy	J18 Государственная политика
J19 Other	J19 Прочее
J2 Demand and Supply of Labor	J2 Рабочая сила: спрос и предложение
J20 General	J20 Общее
J21 Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure	J21 Рабочая сила и занятость, их размер и структура
J22 Time Allocation and Labor Supply	J22 Распределение рабочего времени и предложение рабочей силы
J23 Labor Demand	J23 Спрос на рабочую силу
J24 Human Capital • Skills • Occupational Choice • Labor Productivity	J24 Человеческий капитал • Квалификация • Выбор профессии • Производительность труда
J26 Retirement • Retirement Policies	J26 Выход на пенсию • Пенсионная политика
J28 Safety • Job Satisfaction • Related Public Policy	J28 Безопасность • Удовлетворенность трудом • Соответствующая государственная политика
J29 Other	J29 Прочее
J3 Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs	J3 Заработная плата, компенсации и затраты труда
J30 General	J30 Общее
J31 Wage Level and Structure • Wage Differentials	J31 Уровень заработной платы и ее структура • Различия в заработной плате
J32 Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits • Retirement Plans • Private Pensions	J32 Не связанные с зарплатой затраты на рабочую силу и соответствующие выгоды • Пенсионные планы • Частные пенсии
J33 Compensation Packages • Payment Methods	J33 Пакеты компенсаций • Методы выплат
J38 Public Policy	J38 Государственная политика
J39 Other	J39 Прочее
J4 Particular Labor Markets	J4 Специфические рынки рабочей силы
J40 General	J40 Общее
J41 Labor Contracts	J41 Трудовые контракты
J42 Monopsony • Segmented Labor Markets	J42 Монополия • Сегментированные рынки рабочей силы
J43 Agricultural Labor Markets	J43 Сельскохозяйственные рынки рабочей силы
J44 Professional Labor Markets • Occupational Licensing	J44 Рынки профессиональной рабочей силы; лицензирование деятельности
J45 Public Sector Labor Markets	J45 Рынки рабочей силы для госсектора
J46 Informal Labor Markets	J46 Неформальные рынки рабочей силы

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
J47 Coercive Labor Markets	J47 Рынки принудительного труда
J48 Public Policy	J48 Государственная политика
J49 Other	J49 Прочее
J5 Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining	J5 Взаимоотношения между работниками и менеджерами, профсоюзы и коллективные договоры
J50 General	J50 Общее
J51 Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects	J51 Профсоюзы: цели, структура и влияние
J52 Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation • Collective Bargaining	J52 Разрешение споров: забастовки, арбитраж и посредничество; переговоры между предпринимателями и профсоюзами об условиях труда
J53 Labor–Management Relations • Industrial Jurisprudence	J53 Взаимоотношения «труд–менеджмент» • Индустриальная юриспруденция
J54 Producer Cooperatives • Labor Managed Firms • Employee Ownership	J54 Кооперативы производителей • Фирмы, управляемые трудовыми коллективами • Работники-собственники
J58 Public Policy	J58 Государственная политика
J59 Other	J59 Прочее
J6 Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers	J6 Мобильность, безработица, вакансии и рабочие-иммигранты
J60 General	J60 Общее
J61 Geographic Labor Mobility • Immigrant Workers	J61 Географическая мобильность рабочей силы • Рабочие-Иммигранты
J62 Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility	J62 Рабочая, профессиональная и межвозрастная мобильность; продвижение по службе
J63 Turnover • Vacancies • Layoffs	J63 Текучесть • Вакансии • Периоды временного увольнения
J64 Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search	J64 Безработица: модели, продолжительность, сфера действия и поиск работы
J65 Unemployment Insurance • Severance Pay • Plant Closings	J65 Страхование на случай безработицы • Выходные пособия • Закрытие предприятия
J68 Public Policy	J68 Государственная политика
J69 Other	J69 Прочее
J7 Labor Discrimination	J7 Трудовая дискриминация: общее
J70 General	J70 Общее
J71 Discrimination	J71 Трудовая дискриминация:
J78 Public Policy	J78 Государственная политика
J79 Other	J79 Прочее
J8 Labor Standards: National and International	J8 Трудовые нормативы
J80 Generals	J80 Общее
J81 Working Conditions	J81 Условия труда
J82 Labor Force Composition	J82 Состав рабочей силы
J83 Workers' Right	J83 Права рабочих
J88 Public Policy	J88 Государственная политика
J89 Other	J89 Прочее
K Law and Economics	K Право и экономика
K0 General for Macro Category K	K0 Общее для макрокатегории К
K00 General	K00 Общее
K1 Basic Areas of Law	K1 Базовые области права
K10 General	K10 Общее
K11 Property Law	K11 Имущественное право
K12 Contract Law	K12 Контрактное право
K13 Tort Law and Product Liability • Forensic Economics	K13 Гражданские правонарушения и ответственность производителя перед потребителем • Судебная экономика
K14 Criminal Law	K14 Уголовное право
K19 Other	K19 Прочее
K2 Regulation and Business Law	K2 Законодательное регулирование деловых отношений (хозяйственное право)

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
K20 General	K20 Общее
K21 Antitrust Law	K21 Антимонопольное законодательство
K22 Business and Securities Law	K22 Хозяйственное право и законы о ценных бумагах
K23 Regulated Industries and Administrative Law	K23 Регулируемые отрасли и административное право
K29 Other	K29 Прочее
K3 Other Substantive Areas of Law	K3 Другие значимые области права
K30 General	K30 Общее
K31 Labor Law	K31 Трудовое право
K32 Environmental, Health, and Safety Law	K32 Законодательство по охране окружающей среды, здоровья и безопасности
K33 International Law	K33 Международное право
K34 Tax Law	K34 Налоговое право
K35 Personal Bankruptcy Law	K35 Законодательство по банкротству физических лиц
K36 Family and Personal Law	K36 Семейное и персональное право
K37 Immigration Law	K37 Иммиграционное законодательство
K39 Other	K39 Прочее
K4 Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior	K4 Юридические процедуры, юридическая система и противоправное поведение
K40 General	K40 Общее
K41 Litigation Process	K41 Процесс тяжбы
K42 Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law	K42 Противоправное поведение и осуществление закона
K49 Other	K49 Прочее
L Industrial Organization	L Отраслевая организация производства
L0 General for Macro Category L	L0 Общее для макрокатегории L
L00 General	L00 Общее
L1 Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance	L1 Рыночная структура, стратегия фирмы и функционирование рынка
L10 General	L10 Общее
L11 Production, Pricing, and Market Structure • Size Distribution of Firms	L11 Производство, ценообразование и рыночная структура • Распределение фирм по размерам
L12 Monopoly • Monopolization Strategies	L12 Монополия • Стратегии монополизации
L13 Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets	L13 Олигополия и другие рынки несовершенной конкуренции
L14 Transactional Relationships • Contracts and Reputation • Networks	L14 Транзакционные отношения • Контракты и репутация • Сети
L15 Information and Product Quality • Standardization and Compatibility	L15 Информация и качество продукта • Стандартизация и совместимость
L16 Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change • Industrial Price Indices	L16 Организация производства и макроэкономика: отраслевая структура и структурные изменения • Отраслевые ценовые индексы
L17 Open Source Products and Markets	L17 Продукты из открытых источников и рынки
L19 Other	L19 Прочее
L2 Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior	L2 Цели фирмы, организация и поведение
L20 General	L20 Общее
L21 Business Objectives of the Firm	L21 Деловые цели фирмы
L22 Firm Organization and Market Structure	L22 Организация фирмы и рыночная структура
L23 Organization of Production	L23 Организация производства
L24 Contracting Out • Joint Ventures • Technology Licensing	L24 Заключение контрактов • Совместные предприятия • Лицензирование технологии
L25 Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope	L25 Эффективность деятельности фирмы: размер, диверсификация и масштаб
L26 Entrepreneurship	L26 Предпринимательство
L29 Other	L29 Прочее
L3 Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise	L3 Некоммерческие организации и государственные предприятия

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
L30 General	L30 Общее
L31 Nonprofit Institutions • NGOs	L31 Некоммерческие учреждения • Неправительственные организации
L32 Public Enterprises • Public–Private Enterprises	L32 Государственные предприятия • Государственно-частные предприятия
L33 Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions • Privatization • Contracting Out	L33 Сравнение государственных и частных предприятий и неприбыльных учреждений • Приватизация • Заключение контрактов с третьими лицами (субподряды)
L38 Public Policy	L38 Государственная политика
L39 Other	L39 Прочее
L4 Antitrust Issues and Policies	L4 Антимонопольные проблемы и политики
L40 General	L40 Общее
L41 Monopolization • Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices	L41 Монополизация • Горизонтальная антиконкурентная практика
L42 Vertical Restraints • Resale Price Maintenance • Quantity Discounts	L42 Вертикальные ограничения • Поддержание цен • Количественные скидки
L43 Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation	L43 Легальные монополии, их регулирование или дерегулирование
L44 Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations	L44 Антимонопольная политика и государственные предприятия, некоммерческие учреждения и профессиональные организации
L49 Other	L49 Прочее
L5 Regulation and Industrial Policy	L5 Регулирование и индустриальная политика
L50 General	L50 Общее
L51 Economics of Regulation	L51 Экономика регулирования
L52 Industrial Policy • Sectoral Planning Methods	L52 Индустриальная политика • Методы отраслевого планирования
L53 Enterprise Policy	L53 Политика предприятия
L59 Other	L59 Прочее
L6 Industry Studies: Manufacturing	L6 Отраслевые исследования: обрабатывающая промышленность
L60 General	L60 Общее
L61 Metals and Metal Products • Cement • Glass • Ceramics	L61 Металлы и металлоизделия • Цемент • Стекло • Керамика
L62 Automobiles • Other Transportation Equipment	L62 Автомобили • Другое транспортное оборудование
L63 Microelectronics • Computers • Communications Equipment	L63 Микроэлектроника • Компьютеры • Средства связи
L64 Other Machinery • Business Equipment • Armaments	L64 Другие машины • Офисное оборудование • Вооружение
L65 Chemicals • Rubber • Drugs • Biotechnology	L65 Химикаты • Резина • Лекарства • Биотехнология
L66 Food • Beverages • Cosmetics • Tobacco • Wine and Spirits	L66 Продовольственные товары • Безалкогольные напитки • Косметика • Табак • Вина и спиртосодержащие напитки
L67 Other Consumer Nondurables: Clothing, Textiles, Shoes, and Leather	L67 Другие потребительские товары недлительного пользования: одежда, текстиль, обувь и кожгалантерея
L68 Appliances • Furniture • Other Consumer Durables	L68 Приборы • Мебель • Другие товары длительного пользования
L69 Other	L69 Прочее
L7 Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction	L7 Отраслевые исследования: первичные продукты и строительство
L70 General	L70 Общее
L71 Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels	L71 Добыча, извлечение и очистка: углеводородное топливо
L72 Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources	L72 Добыча, извлечение и очистка: другие невозобновимые ресурсы
L73 Forest Products	L73 Лесные продукты
L74 Construction	L74 Строительство
L78 Government Policy	L78 Государственная политика
L79 Other	L79 Прочее
L8 Industry Studies: Services	L8 Отраслевые исследования: услуги
L80 General	L80 Общее
L81 Retail and Wholesale Trade • e-Commerce	L81 Розничная и оптовая торговля • Электронная коммерция
L82 Entertainment • Media	L82 Развлечения • СМИ
L83 Sports • Gambling • Restaurants • Recreation • Tourism	L83 Спорт • Азартные игры • Рестораны • Отдых • Туризм
L84 Personal, Professional, and Business Services	L84 Персональные и профессиональные услуги; услуги для бизнеса

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
L85 Real Estate Services	L85 Обслуживание недвижимости
L86 Information and Internet Services • Computer Software	L86 Информация и интернет услуги • Программное обеспечение
L87 Postal and Delivery Services	L87 Почта и услуги по доставке
L88 Government Policy	L88 Государственная политика
L89 Other	L89 Прочее
L9 Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities	L9 Отраслевые исследования: транспорт и коммунальное хозяйство
L90 General	L90 Общее
L91 Transportation: General	L91 Транспорт: общее
L92 Railroads and Other Surface Transportation	L92 Железные дороги и другой наземный транспорт
L93 Air Transportation	L93 Воздушный транспорт
L94 Electric Utilities	L94 Электроэнергетика
L95 Gas Utilities • Pipelines • Water Utilities	L95 Газоснабжение • Трубопроводы • Водное хозяйство
L96 Telecommunications	L96 Телекоммуникации
L97 Utilities: General	L97 Коммунальное хозяйство: общие вопросы
L98 Government Policy	L98 Государственная политика
L99 Other	L99 Прочее
M Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting	M Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса • Маркетинг • Бухгалтерский учет
M0 General for Macro Category M	M0 Общее для макрокатегории M
M00 General	M00 Общее
M1 Business Administration	M1 Деловое администрирование
M10 General	M10 Общее
M11 Production Management	M11 Управление производством
M12 Personnel Management • Executives • Executive Compensation	M12 Управление персоналом • Аппарат управления • Вознаграждения управленцам
M13 New Firms • Startups	M13 Новые фирмы • Начало деятельности
M14 Corporate Culture • Diversity • Social Responsibility	M14 Корпоративная культура • Разнообразие • Социальная ответственность
M15 IT Management	M15 IT менеджмент (управление при помощи информационных технологий)
M16 International Business Administration	M16 Международное бизнес-администрирование
M19 Other	M19 Прочее
M2 Business Economics	M2 Экономика бизнеса
M20 General	M20 Общее
M21 Business Economics	M21 Экономика бизнеса
M29 Other	M29 Прочее
M3 Marketing and Advertising	M3 Маркетинг и реклама
M30 General	M30 Общее
M31 Marketing	M31 Маркетинг
M37 Advertising	M37 Реклама
M38 Government Policy and Regulation	M38 Государственная политика и регулирование
M39 Other	M39 Прочее
M4 Accounting and Auditing	M4 Бухгалтерский учет и аудит
M40 General	M40 Общее
M41 Accounting	M41 Бухгалтерский учет
M42 Auditing	M42 Аудит
M48 Government Policy and Regulation	M48 Государственная политика и регулирование
M49 Other	M49 Прочее
M5 Personnel Economics	M5 Экономика персонала
M50 General	M50 Общее
M51 Firm Employment Decisions • Promotions	M51 Решения фирмы в кадровой области • Продвижение по службе
M52 Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects	M52 Вознаграждения, их методы и их эффект

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
M53 Training	M53 Подготовка кадров
M54 Labor Management	M54 Управление трудом
M55 Labor Contracting Devices	M55 Варианты трудовых контрактов
M59 Other	M59 Прочее
N Economic History	N Экономическая история
N0 General for Macro Category N	N0 Общее для макрокатегории N
N00 General	N00 Общее
N01 Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods	N01 Развитие дисциплины: историография, источники и методы
N1 Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations	N1 Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика; структура промышленности; рост; флуктуации
N10 General, International, or Comparative	N10 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N11 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N11 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N12 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N12 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N13 Europe: Pre-1913	N13 Европа: до 1913 г.
N14 Europe: 1913–	N14 Европа: после 1913 г.
N15 Asia including Middle East	N15 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N16 Latin America • Caribbean	N16 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N17 Africa • Oceania	N17 Африка • Океания
N2 Financial Markets and Institutions	N2 Финансовые рынки и институты
N20 General, International, or Comparative	N20 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N21 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N21 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N22 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N22 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N23 Europe: Pre-1913	N23 Европа: до 1913 г.
N24 Europe: 1913–	N24 Европа: после 1913 г.
N25 Asia including Middle East	N25 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N26 Latin America • Caribbean	N26 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N27 Africa • Oceania	N27 Африка • Океания
N3 Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy	N3 Труд и потребители, демография, образование, здоровье, благосостояние, доход, богатство, религия и филантропия
N30 General, International, or Comparative	N30 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N31 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N31 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N32 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N32 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N33 Europe: Pre-1913	N33 Европа: до 1913 г.
N34 Europe: 1913–	N34 Европа: после 1913 г.
N35 Asia including Middle East	N35 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N36 Latin America • Caribbean	N36 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N37 Africa • Oceania	N37 Африка • Океания
N4 Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation	N4 Правительство, война, право, международные отношения и регулирование
N40 General, International, or Comparative	N40 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N41 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N41 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N42 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N42 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N43 Europe: Pre-1913	N43 Европа: до 1913 г.
N44 Europe: 1913–	N44 Европа: после 1913 г.
N45 Asia including Middle East	N45 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N46 Latin America • Caribbean	N46 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N47 Africa • Oceania	N47 Африка • Океания
N5 Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries	N5 Сельское хозяйство, природные ресурсы, окружающая среда и добывающая промышленность
N50 General, International, or Comparative	N50 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N51 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N51 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N52 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N52 США • Канада: после 1913 г.

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
N53 Europe: Pre-1913	N53 Европа: до 1913 г.
N54 Europe: 1913–	N54 Европа: после 1913 г.
N55 Asia including Middle East	N55 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N56 Latin America • Caribbean	N56 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N57 Africa • Oceania	N57 Африка • Океания
N6 Manufacturing and Construction	N6 Обрабатывающая промышленность и строительство
N60 General, International, or Comparative	N60 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N61 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N61 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N62 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N62 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N63 Europe: Pre-1913	N63 Европа: до 1913 г.
N64 Europe: 1913–	N64 Европа: после 1913 г.
N65 Asia including Middle East	N65 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N66 Latin America • Caribbean	N66 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N67 Africa • Oceania	N67 Африка • Океания
N7 Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services	N7 Транспорт, внутренняя и внешняя торговля, энергетика, технология и другие виды услуг
N70 General, International, or Comparative	N70 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N71 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N71 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N72 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N72 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N73 Europe: Pre-1913	N73 Европа: до 1913 г.
N74 Europe: 1913–	N74 Европа: после 1913 г.
N75 Asia including Middle East	N75 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N76 Latin America • Caribbean	N76 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N77 Africa • Oceania	N77 Африка • Океания
N8 Micro-Business History	N8 История микробизнеса
N80 General, International, or Comparative	N80 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N81 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N81 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N82 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N82 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N83 Europe: Pre-1913	N83 Европа: до 1913 г.
N84 Europe: 1913–	N84 Европа: после 1913 г.
N85 Asia including Middle East	N85 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N86 Latin America • Caribbean	N86 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N87 Africa • Oceania	N87 Африка • Океания
N9 Regional and Urban History	N9 История регионов и городов
N90 General, International, or Comparative	N90 Общее, международное или сравнительное
N91 U.S. • Canada: Pre-1913	N91 США • Канада: до 1913 г.
N92 U.S. • Canada: 1913–	N92 США • Канада: после 1913 г.
N93 Europe: Pre-1913	N93 Европа: до 1913 г.
N94 Europe: 1913–	N94 Европа: после 1913 г.
N95 Asia including Middle East	N95 Азия (с Ближним Востоком)
N96 Latin America • Caribbean	N96 Латинская Америка (со странами Карибского бассейна)
N97 Africa • Oceania	N97 Африка • Океания
O Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth	O Экономическое развитие, технологические изменения и рост
O0 General for Macro Category O	O0 Общее для макрокатегории O
O00 General	O00 Общее
O1 Economic Development	O1 Экономическое развитие
O10 General	O10 Общее
O11 Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development	O11 Макроэкономический анализ экономического развития
O12 Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development	O12 Микроэкономический анализ экономического развития
O13 Agriculture • Natural Resources • Energy • Environment • Other Primary Products	O13 Сельское хозяйство • Природные ресурсы • Энергия • Окружающая среда • Другие первичные продукты

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
O14 Industrialization • Manufacturing and Service Industries • Choice of Technology	O14 Индустриализация • Обрабатывающая промышленность и сфера услуг • Выбор технологии
O15 Human Resources • Human Development • Income Distribution • Migration	O15 Человеческие ресурсы • Развитие человека • Распределение дохода • Миграция
O16 Financial Markets • Saving and Capital Investment • Corporate Finance and Governance	O16 Финансовые рынки • Сбережения и капиталовложения • Корпоративные финансы и управление
O17 Formal and Informal Sectors • Shadow Economy • Institutional Arrangements	O17 Формальные и неформальные сектора • Теневая экономика • Институциональные соглашения
O18 Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis • Housing • Infrastructure	O18 Городской, сельский, региональный и транспортный анализ • Жилье • Инфраструктура
O19 International Linkages to Development • Role of International Organizations	O19 Международные связи и их влияние на развитие • Роль международных организаций
O2 Development Planning and Policy	O2 Планирование и политика развития
O20 General	O20 Общее
O21 Planning Models • Planning Policy	O21 Модели планирования • Политика планирования
O22 Project Analysis	O22 Проектный анализ
O23 Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development	O23 Фискальная и монетарная политика в развитии
O24 Trade Policy • Factor Movement Policy • Foreign Exchange Policy	O24 Торговая политика • Движение факторов производства • Валютная политика
O25 Industrial Policy	O25 Индустриальная политика
O29 Other	O26 Прочее
O3 Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights	O3 Технологические изменения • Исследования и развитие • Права на интеллектуальную собственность
O30 General	O30 Общее
O31 Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives	O31 Инновации и изобретения: процессы и стимулы
O32 Management of Technological Innovation and R&D	O32 Управление технологическими инновациями и НИР и ОКР
O33 Technological Change: Choices and Consequences • Diffusion Processes	O33 Технологические изменения: выборы и следствия • Процессы распространения
O34 Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital	O34 Интеллектуальная собственность и интеллектуальный капитал
O38 Government Policy	O38 Государственная политика
O39 Other	O39 Прочее
O4 Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity	O4 Экономический рост и совокупная производительность
O40 General	O40 Общее
O41 One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models	O41 Одно-, двух- и многосекторные модели роста
O42 Monetary Growth Models	O42 Монетарные модели роста
O43 Institutions and Growth	O43 Институты и рост
O44 Environment and Growth	O44 Окружающая среда и рост
O47 Measurement of Economic Growth • Aggregate Productivity • Cross-Country Output Convergence	O47 Измерение экономического роста • Агрегированная производительность • Сближение стран по уровню производства
O49 Other	O49 Прочее
O5 Economywide Country Studies	O5 Исследования стран мира
O50 General	O50 Общее
O51 U.S. • Canada	O51 США • Канада
O52 Europe	O52 Европа
O53 Asia including Middle East	O53 Азия, включая Ближний Восток
O54 Latin America • Caribbean	O54 Латинская Америка • Страны Карибского бассейна
O55 Africa	O55 Африка
O56 Oceania	O56 Океания
O57 Comparative Studies of Countries	O57 Сравнительные исследования стран
P Economic Systems	P Экономические системы
P0 General for Macro Category P	P0 Общее для макрокатегории P
P00 General	P00 Общее
P1 Capitalist Systems	P1 Капиталистические системы
P10 General	P10 Общее

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
P11 Planning, Coordination, and Reform	P11 Планирование, координация и реформы
P12 Capitalist Enterprises	P12 Капиталистические предприятия
P13 Cooperative Enterprises	P13 Кооперативные предприятия
P14 Property Rights	P14 Права собственности
P16 Political Economy	P16 Политическая экономия
P17 Performance and Prospects	P17 Осуществление и перспективы
P19 Other	P19 Прочее
P2 Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies	P2 Социалистические системы и транзитивные экономики
P20 General	P20 Прочее
P21 Planning, Coordination, and Reform	P21 Планирование, координация и реформы
P22 Prices	P22 Цены
P23 Factor and Product Markets • Industry Studies • Population	P23 Рынки факторов производства и продуктов • Отраслевые исследования • Население
P24 National Income, Product, and Expenditure • Money • Inflation	P24 Национальный доход, продукт и расходы • Деньги; • Инфляция
P25 Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics	P25 Экономика города, села и регионов
P26 Political Economy • Property Rights	P26 Политическая экономия • Права собственности
P27 Performance and Prospects	P27 Осуществление и перспективы
P28 Natural Resources • Energy • Environment	P28 Природные ресурсы • Энергия • Окружающая среда
P29 Other	P29 Прочее
P3 Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions	P3 Социалистические институты и их трансформация
P30 General	P30 Общее
P31 Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions	P31 Социалистические предприятия и их трансформация
P32 Collectives • Communes • Agriculture	P32 Колхозы • Коммуны • Сельское хозяйство
P33 International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid	P33 Международные: торговля, финансы, инвестиции, отношения и помощь
P34 Financial Economics	P34 Финансовая экономика (финансы)
P35 Public Economics	P35 Экономика общественного сектора
P36 Consumer Economics • Health • Education and Training • Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty	P36 Экономика потребителя • Здоровье • Образование и подготовка кадров • Благополучие, доход, богатство и бедность
P37 Legal Institutions • Illegal Behavior	P37 Правовые институты • Противоправное поведение
P39 Other	P39 Прочее
P4 Other Economic Systems	P4 Другие экономические системы
P40 General	P40 Общее
P41 Planning, Coordination, and Reform	P41 Планирование, координация и реформы
P42 Productive Enterprises • Factor and Product Markets • Prices • Population	P42 Производственные предприятия • Рынки факторов производства и продуктов • Цены • Население
P43 Public Economics • Financial Economics	P43 Экономика общественного сектора • Финансовая экономика
P44 National Income, Product, and Expenditure • Money • Inflation	P44 Национальный доход, продукт, расходы • Деньги • Инфляция
P45 International Trade, Finance, Investment, and Aid	P45 Международная торговля, финансы, инвестиции и помощь
P46 Consumer Economics • Health • Education and Training • Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty	P46 Экономика потребителя • Здоровье • Образование и подготовка кадров • Благополучие, доход, богатство и бедность
P47 Performance and Prospects	P47 Осуществление и перспективы
P48 Political Economy • Legal Institutions • Property Rights • Natural Resources • Energy • Environment • Regional Studies	P48 Политическая экономия; правовые институты; права собственности; природные ресурсы; энергетика; окружающая среда; региональные исследования
P49 Other	P49 Прочее
P5 Comparative Economic Systems	P5 Сравнительный анализ экономических систем
P50 General	P50 Общее
P51 Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems	P51 Сравнительный анализ экономических систем
P52 Comparative Studies of Particular Economies	P52 Сравнительный анализ отдельных экономик
P59 Other	P59 Прочее
Q Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics	Q Экономика сельского хозяйства и природных ресурсов; экологическая экономика и экономика окружающей среды
Q0 General for Macro Category Q	Q0 Общее для макрокатегории Q

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
Q00 General	Q00 Общее
Q01 Sustainable Development	Q01 Устойчивое развитие
Q02 Global Commodity Markets	Q02 Глобальные товарные рынки
Q1 Agriculture	Q1 Сельское хозяйство
Q10 General	Q10 Общее
Q11 Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis • Prices	Q11 Анализ совокупного предложения и спроса • Цены
Q12 Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets	Q12 Микроанализ фермерских предприятий, домашних хозяйств фермеров и рынки ресурсов для фермерских хозяйств
Q13 Agricultural Markets and Marketing • Cooperatives • Agribusiness	Q13 Сельскохозяйственные рынки и маркетинг • Кооперативы • Агробизнес
Q14 Agricultural Finance	Q14 Финансы сельского хозяйства
Q15 Land Ownership and Tenure • Land Reform • Land Use • Irrigation • Agriculture and Environment	Q15 Собственность на землю и аренда • Земельная реформа • Использование земли • Ирригаци • Сельское хозяйство и окружающая среда
Q16 R&D • Agricultural Technology • Biofuels • Agricultural Extension Services	Q16 Исследования и разработки • Сельскохозяйственные технологии • Биотопливо • Услуги по распространению сельскохозяйственного опыта
Q17 Agriculture in International Trade	Q17 Сельское хозяйство в международной торговле
Q18 Agricultural Policy • Food Policy	Q18 Сельскохозяйственная и продовольственная политики
Q19 Other	Q19 Прочее
Q2 Renewable Resources and Conservation	Q2 Возобновляемые ресурсы и их сохранение
Q20 General	Q20 Общее
Q21 Demand and Supply • Prices	Q21 Спрос и предложение • Цены
Q22 Fishery • Aquaculture	Q22 Рыболовство • Аквакультура
Q23 Forestry	Q23 Лесное хозяйство
Q24 Land	Q24 Земля
Q25 Water	Q25 Вода
Q26 Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources	Q26 Рекреационные аспекты природных ресурсов
Q27 Issues in International Trade	Q27 Проблемы в международной торговле
Q28 Government Policy	Q28 Государственная политика
Q29 Other	Q29 Прочее
Q3 Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation	Q3 Невозобновляемые ресурсы и их сохранение
Q30 General	Q30 Общее
Q31 Demand and Supply • Prices	Q31 Спрос и предложение; цены
Q32 Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development	Q32 Исчерпаемые ресурсы и экономическое развитие
Q33 Resource Booms	Q33 Бумы ресурсов
Q34 Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts	Q34 Природные ресурсы и внутренние и международные конфликты
Q37 Issues in International Trade	Q37 Проблемы в международной торговле
Q38 Government Policy	Q38 Государственная политика
Q39 Other	Q39 Прочее
Q4 Energy	Энергия (энергетика)
Q40 General	Q40 Общее
Q41 Demand and Supply • Prices	Q41 Спрос и предложение • Цены
Q42 Alternative Energy Sources	Q42 Альтернативные источники энергии
Q43 Energy and the Macroeconomy	Q43 Энергия и макроэкономика
Q47 Energy Forecasting	Q47 Энергетическое прогнозирование
Q48 Government Policy	Q48 Государственная политика
Q49 Other	Q49 Прочее
Q5 Environmental Economics	Q5 Экономика окружающей среды
Q50 General	Q50 Общее
Q51 Valuation of Environmental Effects	Q51 Оценка влияния окружающей среды
Q52 Pollution Control Adoption Costs • Distributional Effects • Employment Effects	Q52 Затраты на контроль загрязнений • Распределительные эффекты • Влияние на занятость

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
Q53 Air Pollution • Water Pollution • Noise • Hazardous Waste • Solid Waste • Recycling	Q53 Загрязнение воздуха • Загрязнение воды • Шум • Опасные отходы • Твердые отходы • Повторное использование отходов
Q54 Climate • Natural Disasters • Global Warming	Q54 Климат • Природные катастрофы • Глобальное потепление
Q55 Technological Innovation	Q55 Технологические инновации
Q56 Environment and Development • Environment and Trade • Sustainability • Environmental Accounts and Accounting • Environmental Equity • Population Growth	Q56 Окружающая среда и развитие • Окружающая среда торговля • Устойчивость • Экологический учет • Экологическая справедливость (равенство) • Рост населения
Q57 Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services • Biodiversity Conservation • Bioeconomics • Industrial Ecology	Q57 Экологическая экономика: услуги экосистем • Сохранение биологического разнообразия • Биоэкономика • Индустриальная экология
Q58 Government Policy	Q58 Государственная политика
Q59 Other	Q59 Прочее
R Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics	R Экономика города, села, регионов, недвижимости и транспорта
R0 General for Macro Category R	R0 Общее для макрокатегории R
R00 General	R00 Общее
R1 General Regional Economics	R1 Региональная экономика в целом
R10 General	R10 Общее
R11 Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes	R11 Региональная экономическая активность: рост, развитие, проблемы окружающей среды и изменения
R12 Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity	R12 Распределение региональной экономической активности по масштабам и по территориям
R13 General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies	R13 Общее равновесие и экономический анализ региональных экономик с позиции благосостояния
R14 Land Use Patterns	R14 Способы использования земли
R15 Econometric and Input–Output Models • Other Models	R15 Эконометрические модели и модели «затраты–выпуск» • Другие модели
R19 Other	R19 Прочее
R2 Household Analysis	R2 Анализ домашних хозяйств
R20 General	R20 Общее
R21 Housing Demand	R21 Спрос на жилье
R22 Other Demand	R22 Другой (не на жилье) спрос
R23 Regional Migration • Regional Labor Markets • Population • Neighborhood Characteristics	R23 Региональная миграция • Региональные рынки труда • Население • Характеристики соседей
R28 Government Policy	R28 Государственная политика
R29 Other	R29 Прочее
R3 Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location	R3 Рынки недвижимости, пространственный анализ производства и размещение фирм
R30 General	R30 Общее
R31 Housing Supply and Markets	R31 Предложение и рынки жилья
R32 Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis	R32 Другое пространственное производство и анализ ценообразования
R33 Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets	R33 Рынки недвижимости несельскохозяйственного и нежилищного назначения
R38 Government Policy	R38 Государственная политика
R39 Other	R39 Прочее
R4 Transportation Economics	R4 Экономика транспорта
R40 General	R40 Общее
R41 Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion • Safety and Accidents • Transportation Noise	R41 Транспорт: спрос, предложение, перегруженность («пробки») • Безопасность и аварии • Транспортный шум
R42 Government and Private Investment Analysis • Road Maintenance • Transportation Planning	R42 Государственный и частный инвестиционный анализ • Содержание дорог • Планирование транспорта
R48 Government Pricing and Policy	R48 Государственное ценообразование и политика
R49 Other	R49 Прочее
R5 Regional Government Analysis	R5 Региональный правительственный анализ
R50 General	R50 Общее

Code and Name of JEL Subject Category	Код и наименование категории JEL
R51 Finance in Urban and Rural Economies	R51 Финансы в городской и сельской экономиках
R52 Land Use and Other Regulations	R52 Использование земли и другие регулятивные воздействия
R53 Public Facility Location Analysis • Public Investment and Capital Stock	R53 Анализ размещения общественных зданий и сооружений • Государственные инвестиции и капитал
R58 Regional Development Planning and Policy	R58 Планирование и политика регионального развития
R59 Other	R59 Прочее
Y Miscellaneous Categories	Y Смешанные категории
Y1 Data: Tables and Charts	Y1 Данные: таблицы и графики
Y10 Data: Tables and Charts	Y10 Данные: таблицы и графики
Y2 Introductory Material	Y2 Вводные материалы
Y20 Introductory Material	Y20 Вводные материалы
Y3 Book Reviews (unclassified)	Y3 Книжные рецензии (неклассифицированные)
Y30 Book Reviews (unclassified)	Y30 Книжные рецензии (неклассифицированные)
Y4 Dissertations (unclassified)	Y4 Диссертации (неклассифицированные)
Y40 Dissertations (unclassified)	Y40 Диссертации (неклассифицированные)
Y5 Further Reading (unclassified)	Y5 Дополнительное чтение (неклассифицированные)
Y50 Further Reading (unclassified)	Y50 Дополнительное чтение (неклассифицированные)
Y6 Excerpts	Y6 Извлечения из работ
Y60 Excerpts	Y60 Извлечения из работ
Y7 No Author General Discussions	Y7 Общие дискуссии без автора
Y70 No Author General Discussions	Y70 Общие дискуссии без автора
Y8 Related Disciplines	Y8 Родственные дисциплины
Y80 Related Disciplines	Y80 Родственные дисциплины
Y9 Other	Y9 Прочее
Y90 Other	Y90 Прочее
Y91 Pictures and Maps	Y91 Иллюстрации и карты
Z Other Special Topics	Z Другие специальные темы
Z0 General for Macro Category Z	Z0 Общее для макрокатегории Z
Z00 General	Z00 Общее
Z1 Cultural Economics • Economic Sociology • Economic Anthropology	Z1 Экономика культуры • Экономическая социология • Экономическая антропология
Z10 General	Z10 Общее
Z11 Economics of the Arts and Literature	Z11 Экономика искусства и литературы
Z12 Religion	Z12 Религия
Z13 Economic Sociology • Economic Anthropology • Social and Economic Stratification	Z13 Экономическая социология • Экономическая антропология • Социальная и экономическая стратификация
Z18 Public Policy	Z18 Государственная политика
Z19 Other	Z19 Прочее

Appendix D. Dynamic Frequency Dictionary of EconLit Terms according to JEL Codes (Example)¹Приложение D. Динамический частотный словарь терминов EconLit по кодам JEL (пример)²

“Money Supply” in the Titles of Publications

The First Publication in EconLit with Word-combination “money supply” in the Title:

Первая публикация в EconLit со словосочетанием “money supply” (денежная масса, предложение денег) в названии:

Nettels, C. 1931. "British policy and colonial money supply." *Economic History Review*, 3(0): 219-45.

The label “MoS” marks the tables in usual forms of “Atlas of New Research based on EconLit” that reflect the publications in EconLit with word combination “money supply” in the titles within 1991–2015, and corresponding frequencies according to JEL codes. — Помета “MoS” включена в заглавия типовых таблиц издания “Атлас новых исследований на основе EconLit” для отражения частоты словоупотреблений термина “money supply” (глобализация) в названиях публикаций в 1991–2013 гг.

Table MoS.0 The Dynamics of Records in EconLit with the Word-combination “money supply” in the Title in 1991–2015 —
— Динамика записей в EconLit, содержащих в названии словосочетание “money supply” в 1991–2015 гг.

Year	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	S91-95
NP(J)	27494	28694	28732	30055	32463	147438
NX(J)	30	14	24	15	20	103
DNX(J)	1.091	0.488	0.835	0.499	0.616	0.699
Year	1996	1997	1998	1999	2000	S96-00
NP(J)	34783	36592	37641	40741	46506	196263
NX(J)	21	18	15	14	14	82
DNX(J)	0.604	0.492	0.399	0.344	0.301	0.418
Year	2001	2002	2003	2004	2005	S01-05
NP(J)	41469	42940	46813	47912	53692	232826
NX(J)	5	7	13	3	10	38
DNX(J)	0.121	0.163	0.278	0.063	0.186	0.163
Year	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	S06-10
NP(J)	54048	55095	59692	59444	62770	291049
NX(J)	11	8	15	10	10	54
DNX(J)	0.204	0.145	0.251	0.168	0.159	0.186
Year	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	S11-15
NP(J)	64818	67659	71188	68467	60527	332659
NX(J)	13	10	9	14	12	58
DNX(J)	0.201	0.148	0.126	0.204	0.198	0.174

* NP(J) — the total number of record in EconLit in year J — общее число записей в EconLit в году J;

** NX(J) — the total number of record in EconLit in year J with the word-combination “money supply” in the title — число записей в EconLit в году J, которые содержат в названии словосочетание “money supply”;

*** DNX(J) = NX(J)*1000/NP(J). Cells in green color mark the increase of indicators.

¹ © American Economic Association (EconLit), 1991—2017.

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² © Американская экономическая ассоциация (EconLit), 1991—2017.

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Table MoS.A Links according to Macro Categories — Связи согласно макрокатегориям

DE	N05	N15	D	T	DN05	DN15	Name of JEL Macro Category
A	1	1	0	1	0.20	0.10	General Economics and Teaching
B	15	24	9	1.6	2.94	2.33	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C	7	16	9	2.29	1.37	1.55	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D	6	10	4	1.67	1.18	0.97	Microeconomics
E	340	629	289	1.85	66.67	61.01	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F	31	61	30	1.97	6.08	5.92	International Economics
G	27	65	38	2.41	5.29	6.30	Financial Economics
H	6	15	9	2.5	1.18	1.45	Public Economics
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J	4	8	4	2	0.78	0.78	Labor and Demographic Economics
K	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Law and Economics
L	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.58	Industrial Organization
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N	14	30	16	2.14	2.75	2.91	Economic History
O	36	115	79	3.19	7.06	11.15	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P	16	35	19	2.19	3.14	3.39	Economic Systems
Q	6	12	6	2	1.18	1.16	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R	1	3	2	3	0.20	0.29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	510	1,031	521	2.02	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table MoS.B Links according to Meso Categories — Связи согласно мезокатегориям

DE	N05	N15	D	T	DN05	DN15	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
A0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
A1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Economics
A2	1	1	0	1	0.20	0.10	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics
A3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Collective Works
A	1	1	0	1	0.20	0.10	General Economics and Teaching
B0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
B1	1	3	2	3	0.20	0.29	History of Economic Thought through 1925
B2	9	12	3	1.33	1.76	1.16	History of Economic Thought since 1925
B3	4	7	3	1.75	0.78	0.68	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economic Methodology
B5	1	2	1	2	0.20	0.19	Current Heterodox Approaches
B	15	24	9	1.6	2.94	2.33	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
C0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
C1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Single Equation Models • Single Variables
C3	1	1	0	1	0.20	0.10	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models • Multiple Variables
C4	2	4	2	2	0.39	0.39	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics
C5	4	9	5	2.25	0.78	0.87	Econometric Modeling
C6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mathematical Methods • Programming Models • Mathematical and Simulation Modeling
C7	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory
C8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology • Computer Programs
C9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Design of Experiments
C	7	16	9	2.29	1.37	1.55	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods
D0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
D1	1	1	0	1	0.20	0.10	Household Behavior and Family Economics
D2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Production and Organizations
D3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Distribution
D4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Market Structure and Pricing
D5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium

DE	N05	N15	D	T	DN05	DN15	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
D6	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.19	Welfare Economics
D7	1	1	0	1	0.20	0.10	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making
D8	4	5	1	1.25	0.78	0.48	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty
D9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Intertemporal Choice
D	6	10	4	1.67	1.18	0.97	Microeconomics
E0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
E1	9	17	8	1.89	1.76	1.65	General Aggregative Models
E2	18	43	25	2.39	3.53	4.17	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy
E3	49	98	49	2	9.61	9.51	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles
E4	35	74	39	2.11	6.86	7.18	Money and Interest Rates
E5	219	380	161	1.74	42.94	36.86	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit
E6	10	17	7	1.7	1.96	1.65	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook
E	340	629	289	1.85	66.67	61.01	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics
F0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
F1	0	5	5	N	0.00	0.48	Trade
F2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	International Factor Movements and International Business
F3	23	39	16	1.7	4.51	3.78	International Finance
F4	8	13	5	1.63	1.57	1.26	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance
F5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.19	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy
F6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Economic Impacts of Globalization
F	31	61	30	1.97	6.08	5.92	International Economics
G0	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.19	General
G1	11	35	24	3.18	2.16	3.39	General Financial Markets
G2	16	27	11	1.69	3.14	2.62	Financial Institutions and Services
G3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Corporate Finance and Governance
G	27	65	38	2.41	5.29	6.30	Financial Economics
H0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
H1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Structure and Scope of Government
H2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue
H3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents
H4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Publicly Provided Goods
H5	1	2	1	2	0.20	0.19	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies
H6	5	11	6	2.2	0.98	1.07	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt
H7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	State and Local Government • Intergovernmental Relations
H8	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Miscellaneous Issues
H	6	15	9	2.5	1.18	1.45	Public Economics
I0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
I1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health
I2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Education and Research Institutions
I3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty
I	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Health, Education, and Welfare
J0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
J1	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Demographic Economics
J2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Demand and Supply of Labor
J3	1	2	1	2	0.20	0.19	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs
J4	3	4	1	1.33	0.59	0.39	Particular Labor Markets
J5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor–Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining
J6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers
J7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Discrimination
J8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Labor Standards: National and International
J	4	8	4	2	0.78	0.78	Labor and Demographic Economics
K0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
K1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Basic Areas of Law
K2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Business Law
K3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Substantive Areas of Law
K4	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior
K	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Law and Economics

DE	N05	N15	D	T	DN05	DN15	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
L0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
L1	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance
L2	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior
L3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise
L4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Antitrust Issues and Policies
L5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regulation and Industrial Policy
L6	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Industry Studies: Manufacturing
L7	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.19	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction
L8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Services
L9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities
L	0	6	6	N	0.00	0.58	Industrial Organization
M0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
M1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration
M2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Economics
M3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Marketing and Advertising
M4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Accounting and Auditing
M5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Personnel Economics
M	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting
N0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
N1	10	19	9	1.9	1.96	1.84	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics • Industrial Structure • Growth • Fluctuations
N2	2	5	3	2.5	0.39	0.48	Financial Markets and Institutions
N3	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy
N4	2	4	2	2	0.39	0.39	Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation
N5	0	1	1	N	0.00	0.10	Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries
N6	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Manufacturing and Construction
N7	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services
N8	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Micro-Business History
N9	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Regional and Urban History
N	14	30	16	2.14	2.75	2.91	Economic History
O0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
O1	23	66	43	2.87	4.51	6.40	Economic Development
O2	8	36	28	4.5	1.57	3.49	Development Planning and Policy
O3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Technological Change • Research and Development • Intellectual Property Rights
O4	5	13	8	2.6	0.98	1.26	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity
O5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Economywide Country Studies
O	36	115	79	3.19	7.06	11.15	Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth
P0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
P1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Capitalist Systems
P2	13	27	14	2.08	2.55	2.62	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies
P3	2	7	5	3.5	0.39	0.68	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions
P4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Economic Systems
P5	1	1	0	1	0.20	0.10	Comparative Economic Systems
P	16	35	19	2.19	3.14	3.39	Economic Systems
Q0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
Q1	2	5	3	2.5	0.39	0.48	Agriculture
Q2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Renewable Resources and Conservation
Q3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation
Q4	4	7	3	1.75	0.78	0.68	Energy
Q5	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Environmental Economics
Q	6	12	6	2	1.18	1.16	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics
R0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General
R1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	General Regional Economics
R2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Household Analysis
R3	1	1	0	1	0.20	0.10	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location
R4	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Transportation Economics
R5	0	2	2	N	0.00	0.19	Regional Government Analysis

DE	N05	N15	D	T	DN05	DN15	Names of JEL Meso- and Macro Categories
R	1	3	2	3	0.20	0.29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics
Y	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Miscellaneous Categories
Z0	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics: General
Z1	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Cultural Economics
Z2	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Sports Economics
Z3	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Tourism
Z	0	0	0	N	0.00	0.00	Other Special Topics
S	510	1,031	521	2.02	100	100	Sums and total rate of growth

Table MoS.C Links in 2005 according to Micro Categories — Связи в 2005 г. согласно микрокатегориям

DE	N05	N15	D	T	DN05	DN15	Name of JEL Micro Category
A22	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Undergraduate
B13	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	History of Economic Thought: Neoclassical through 1925 (Austrian, Marshallian, Walrasian, Stockholm School)
B22	9	12	3	1.33	1.76	1.16	History of Economic Thought: Macroeconomics
B31	4	7	3	1.75	0.78	0.68	History of Economic Thought: Individuals
B53	1	2	1	2	0.2	0.19	Current Heterodox Approaches: Austrian
C32	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes; State Space Models
C43	2	3	1	1.5	0.39	0.29	Index Numbers and Aggregation; Leading indicators
C51	1	2	1	2	0.2	0.19	Model Construction and Estimation
C52	3	3	0	1	0.59	0.29	Model Evaluation, Validation, and Selection
D12	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Consumer Economics: Empirical Analysis
D72	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Political Processes: Rent-seeking, Lobbying, Elections, Legislatures, and Voting Behavior
D84	4	5	1	1.25	0.78	0.48	Expectations; Speculations
E12	7	13	6	1.86	1.37	1.26	General Aggregative Models: Keynes; Keynesian; Post-Keynesian
E13	1	2	1	2	0.2	0.19	General Aggregative Models: Neoclassical
E17	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	General Aggregative Models: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E20	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E21	5	6	1	1.2	0.98	0.58	Macroeconomics: Consumption; Saving; Wealth
E22	1	4	3	4	0.2	0.39	Investment; Capital; Intangible Capital; Capacity
E23	5	25	20	5	0.98	2.42	Macroeconomics: Production
E24	6	7	1	1.17	1.18	0.68	Employment; Unemployment; Wages; Intergenerational Income Distribution; Aggregate Human Capital; Aggregate Labor Productivity
E31	34	67	33	1.97	6.67	6.5	Price Level; Inflation; Deflation
E32	15	31	16	2.07	2.94	3.01	Business Fluctuations; Cycles
E40	2	3	1	1.5	0.39	0.29	Money and Interest Rates: General
E41	14	22	8	1.57	2.75	2.13	Demand for Money
E42	2	5	3	2.5	0.39	0.48	Monetary Systems; Standards; Regimes; Government and the Monetary System; Payment Systems
E43	13	26	13	2	2.55	2.52	Interest Rates: Determination, Term Structure, and Effects
E44	3	16	13	5.33	0.59	1.55	Financial Markets and the Macroeconomy
E47	1	2	1	2	0.2	0.19	Money and Interest Rates: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E50	3	3	0	1	0.59	0.29	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: General
E51	139	236	97	1.7	27.25	22.89	Money Supply; Credit; Money Multipliers
E52	64	118	54	1.84	12.55	11.45	Monetary Policy
E58	13	23	10	1.77	2.55	2.23	Central Banks and Their Policies
E61	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Policy Objectives; Policy Designs and Consistency; Policy Coordination
E62	6	12	6	2	1.18	1.16	Fiscal Policy
E63	2	3	1	1.5	0.39	0.29	Comparative or Joint Analysis of Fiscal and Monetary Policy; Stabilization; Treasury Policy
E65	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Studies of Particular Policy Episodes
F31	14	26	12	1.86	2.75	2.52	Foreign Exchange
F32	3	5	2	1.67	0.59	0.48	Current Account Adjustment; Short-term Capital Movements
F33	4	6	2	1.5	0.78	0.58	International Monetary Arrangements and Institutions
F36	2	2	0	1	0.39	0.19	Financial Aspects of Economic Integration
F41	8	13	5	1.63	1.57	1.26	Open Economy Macroeconomics

DE	N05	N15	D	T	DN05	DN15	Name of JEL Micro Category
G10	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	General Financial Markets: General (includes Measurement and Data)
G12	3	15	12	5	0.59	1.45	Asset Pricing; Trading Volume; Bond Interest Rates
G13	2	3	1	1.5	0.39	0.29	Contingent Pricing; Futures Pricing; option pricing
G14	4	14	10	3.5	0.78	1.36	Information and Market Efficiency; Event Studies; Insider Trading
G15	1	2	1	2	0.2	0.19	International Financial Markets
G21	14	22	8	1.57	2.75	2.13	Banks; Depository Institutions; Micro Finance Institutions; Mortgages
G28	2	4	2	2	0.39	0.39	Financial Institutions and Services: Government Policy and Regulation
H50	1	2	1	2	0.2	0.19	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: General
H60	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: General
H61	1	2	1	2	0.2	0.19	National Budget; Budget Systems
H62	2	6	4	3	0.39	0.58	National Deficit; Surplus
H63	1	2	1	2	0.2	0.19	National Debt; Debt Management; Sovereign Debt
J31	1	2	1	2	0.2	0.19	Wage Level and Structure; Wage Differentials
J41	3	4	1	1.33	0.59	0.39	Labor Contracts
N10	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: General, International, or Comparative
N11	1	4	3	4	0.2	0.39	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N12	3	5	2	1.67	0.59	0.48	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N13	3	5	2	1.67	0.59	0.48	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: Pre-1913
N14	2	3	1	1.5	0.39	0.29	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Europe: 1913-
N20	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: General, International, or Comparative
N24	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: 1913-
N44	2	2	0	1	0.39	0.19	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: 1913-
O10	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Economic Development: General
O11	14	46	32	3.29	2.75	4.46	Macroeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O13	1	2	1	2	0.2	0.19	Economic Development: Agriculture; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Other Primary Products
O15	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Economic Development: Human Resources; Human Development; Income Distribution; Migration
O16	4	12	8	3	0.78	1.16	Economic Development: Financial Markets; Saving and Capital Investment; Corporate Finance and Governance
O19	2	3	1	1.5	0.39	0.29	International Linkages to Development; Role of International Organizations
O23	7	34	27	4.86	1.37	3.3	Fiscal and Monetary Policy in Development
O24	1	2	1	2	0.2	0.19	Development Planning and Policy: Trade Policy; Factor Movement; Foreign Exchange Policy
O41	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	One, Two, and Multisector Growth Models
O42	3	5	2	1.67	0.59	0.48	Monetary Growth Models
O47	1	7	6	7	0.2	0.68	Empirical Studies of Economic Growth; Aggregate Productivity; Cross-Country Output Convergence
P21	2	2	0	1	0.39	0.19	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P22	4	4	0	1	0.78	0.39	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Prices
P24	5	18	13	3.6	0.98	1.75	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P25	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Urban, Rural, and Regional Economics
P27	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Performance and Prospects
P33	1	3	2	3	0.2	0.29	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: International Trade, Finance, Investment, Relations, and Aid
P36	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P50	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Comparative Economic Systems: General
Q11	2	5	3	2.5	0.39	0.48	Agriculture: Aggregate Supply and Demand Analysis; Prices
Q41	1	2	1	2	0.2	0.19	Energy: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q43	2	4	2	2	0.39	0.39	Energy and the Macroeconomy
Q48	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Energy: Government Policy
R31	1	1	0	1	0.2	0.1	Housing Supply and Markets
S	510	979	469	1.92	100	94.9	Sums and total rate of growth

Table MoS.D List of New Links in 2006–2013 — Перечень новых связей, появившихся в 2006–2015 гг.

DE	D	DN15	Name of JEL Micro Category
B12	2	0.19	History of Economic Thought: Classical (includes Adam Smith)
C44	1	0.1	Operations Research; Statistical Decision Theory
C53	2	0.19	Forecasting Models; Simulation Methods
C58	2	0.19	Financial Econometrics
C73	1	0.1	Stochastic and Dynamic Games; Evolutionary Games; Repeated Games
C82	1	0.1	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Macroeconomic Data; Data Access
D24	1	0.1	Production; Cost; Capital; Capital, Total Factor, and Multifactor Productivity; Capacity
D61	2	0.19	Allocative Efficiency; Cost-Benefit Analysis
E14	1	0.1	Austrian; Evolutionary; Institutional
F11	2	0.19	Neoclassical Models of Trade
F13	1	0.1	Trade Policy; International Trade Organizations
F14	2	0.19	Empirical Studies of Trade
F21	1	0.1	International Investment; Long-term Capital Movements
F54	2	0.19	Colonialism; Imperialism; Postcolonialism
F62	1	0.1	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Macroeconomic Impacts
G01	2	0.19	Financial Crises
G23	1	0.1	Pension Funds; Non-bank Financial Institutions; Financial Instruments; Institutional Investors
G32	1	0.1	Financing Policy; Financial Risk and Risk Management; Capital and Ownership Structure; Value of Firms; Goodwill
H26	1	0.1	Tax Evasion and Avoidance
H87	1	0.1	International Fiscal Issues; International Public Goods
J11	1	0.1	Demographic Trends, Macroeconomic Effects, and Forecasts
J22	1	0.1	Time Allocation and Labor Supply
K42	1	0.1	Illegal Behavior and the Enforcement of Law
L11	1	0.1	Production, Pricing, and Market Structure; Size Distribution of Firms
L16	1	0.1	Industrial Organization and Macroeconomics: Industrial Structure and Structural Change; Industrial Price Indices
L25	1	0.1	Firm Performance: Size, Diversification, and Scope
L61	1	0.1	Metals and Metal Products; Cement; Glass; Ceramics
L71	1	0.1	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Hydrocarbon Fuels
L73	1	0.1	Forest Products
N15	1	0.1	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Asia including Middle East
N21	2	0.19	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N22	1	0.1	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N35	1	0.1	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Asia including Middle East
N41	2	0.19	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N53	1	0.1	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: Pre-1913
O14	1	0.1	Industrialization; Manufacturing and Service Industries; Choice of Technology
P23	1	0.1	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Factor and Product Markets; Industry Studies; Population
P34	3	0.29	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Financial Economics
R52	1	0.1	Regional Government Analysis: Land Use and Other Regulations
R58	1	0.1	Regional Development Planning and Policy
S	52	5.1	Sums

Ranking of New Links according to D (v) — Ранжирование новых связей в порядке убывания D:

P34(3), B12(2), C53(2), C58(2), D61(2), F11(2), F14(2), F54(2), G01(2), N21(2), N41(2), C44(1), C73(1), C82(1), D24(1), E14(1), F13(1), F21(1), F62(1), G23(1), G32(1), H26(1), H87(1), J11(1), J22(1), K42(1), L11(1), L16(1), L25(1), L61(1), L71(1), L73(1), N15(1), N22(1), N35(1), N53(1), O14(1), P23(1), R52(1), R58(1).

Table MoS.E Emergence and Evolution of New Links in 2006–2015 — Появление и эволюция новых связей в 2006–2015 гг.

DE	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012	2013	2014	2015	S
F21	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J22	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
H26	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
J11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
K42	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L11	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
L16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
O14	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P23	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
P34	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	3
F14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	0	0	2
C82	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
C53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
C58	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1	2
G23	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L25	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
L61	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
N53	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
B12	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
C44	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D24	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
D61	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
F11	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
F54	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
G32	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L71	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
L73	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
N21	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
N41	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	2
G01	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1	2
C73	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
E14	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F62	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R52	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
R58	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
F13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
H87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
N35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	1
NL(J)	1	1	8	1	1	6	11	1	5	5	40

NL(J) — number of new links in the year J (J = 2006, ..., 2015). — Число новых связей в году J.

Table MoS.F Examples of Publications according to New Links in 2006–2015 — Примеры новых публикаций в 2006–2015 гг.

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
2006		
2006	F21	Panagopoulos, Yannis, and Aristotelis Spiliotis. 2006. "Testing Money Supply Endogeneity: The Case of Greece (1975-1998)." <i>European Research Studies</i> , 9(1-2): 85-102. The main purpose of this paper is to trace whether, for a prolonged period of time (1975-1998), money supply in Greece was endogenously or exogenously determined. In the theoretical part, we briefly report the Orthodox vis-a-vis the post Keynesian views on the issue. From the statistical evidence we conclude that: a) the deregulation process of the late 80s did not produce any structural break in the Greek monetary aggregates and b) under specific assumptions, money in Greece can be considered as endogenously determined. This implies that in the Greek monetary system the central bank behaves as a lender of last resort.
2007		
2007	J22	Itaya, Jun-ichi, and Kazuo Mino. 2007. "Technology, Preference Structure, and the Growth Effect of Money Supply." <i>Macroeconomic Dynamics</i> , 11(5): 589-612. This paper studies the growth effect of money supply in the presence of increasing returns and endogenous labor supply. By using a simple model of endogenous growth with a cash-in-advance constraint, it is shown that the growth effect of money supply depends on the specifications of preference structures as well as of the production technology. Either if the production technology exhibits strong nonconvexity or if the utility function has a high elasticity of intertemporal substitution, then there may exist dual balanced-growth equilibria and the impact of a change in money growth depends on which steady state is realized in the long run. It is also shown that there is no systematic relationship between the growth effect of money supply and local determinacy of the balanced growth path.
2008		
2008	H26 J11 K42	CV: Cagan, Phillip. 2008. "The Demand for Currency Relative to the Total Money Supply." In <i>The Economics of the Hidden Economy. Volume 1.</i> , ed. Friedrich Schneider, 123-48. Elgar Reference Collection. International Library of Critical Writings in Economics, vol. 227. Cheltenham, U.K. and Northampton, Mass.: Elgar.
2008	L11	Hossain, Akhand Akhtar. 2008. "Responses of Agricultural Prices, Industrial Prices and the Agricultural Terms of Trade to Money Supply Shocks in Bangladesh, 1973M1-2006M6." <i>Indian Economic Review</i> , 43(2): 287-316. This paper investigates the long-run relationship between money supply, agricultural prices, and industrial prices and tests for the proposition that agricultural prices respond to monetary shocks more rapidly than industrial prices and therefore monetary policy may affect the agricultural terms of trade in the short-run, if not in the long-run. The long-run relationship between money supply, agricultural prices, and industrial prices is investigated by the Engle-Ganger approach, the Johansen approach and the autoregressive distributed lag bounds testing approach. The cointegration and error-correction tests results suggest that there exists a cointegral relationship between money supply, agricultural prices and industrial prices. The results obtained by the bounds testing approach are not consistent with the monetary neutrality proposition. The Wald test results suggest that the long-run coefficient on the money stock (narrow or broad) in the sectoral or the general price level relationship is significantly lower than one. The long-run coefficient on the money stock (narrow or broad) in the agricultural price relationship is also higher than that in the industrial price relationship, implying that an increase in the money supply has a long-run positive effect on the agricultural terms of trade. Finally, the Granger (predictive) causality test results and the impulse response analysis within a 3-variable vector error-correction modeling framework suggest that agricultural prices respond to monetary shocks more rapidly than industrial prices, implying that monetary shocks have a short run positive impact on the agricultural terms of trade.
2008	L16 O14 P23 P34	Li, Zhiguo. 2008. "Money Demand Elasticity, Effective Money Supply and Money Market Disequilibrium: "China's Puzzle" and Long-Term Excessive Liquidity." <i>Frontiers of Economics in China</i> , 3(2): 209-22. Chinese excessive liquidity problems are more serious than other main countries. The upgrading industrial structure and the increasing opening degree lead to the excessive money demand and higher money demand elasticity. Bad credits weaken money supply effectiveness and lead to illusive increasing money. We set up the money market disequilibrium model under the condition of the excessive liquidity. The imbalance between money demand and money supply is the key of Chinese excessive liquidity problems.
2009		
2009	F14	Gedeon, Shirley J. 2009. "Money Supply Endogeneity under a Currency Board Regime: The Case of Bosnia and Herzegovina." <i>Journal of Post Keynesian Economics</i> , 32(1): 97-114. A currency board is a monetary regime based on an explicit commitment to exchange domestic currency for a specified foreign currency at a fixed exchange rate. Currency boards are thought to exhibit properties of money supply endogeneity and monetary self-regulation, eliminating the need for discretionary monetary policy. This paper offers a theoretical and institutional explanation why, under the strict currency board regime in Bosnia and Herzegovina, it is possible to observe credit expansion in the presence of persistent trade deficits. It explains how the lender of last resort function is reestablished through private discount window arrangements between domestic and foreign parent banks, illustrating a de facto privatization and decentralization of monetary policy.
2010		
2010	C82	Lazaretou, Sophia. 2010. "Money Supply and Greek Historical Monetary Statistics: Definition, Construction, Sources and Data." <i>Economies et Societes</i> , 44(1): 47-68. This paper attempts to provide, for the first time, a survey of the construction of estimates of the quantity of money in Greece since the inception of the National Bank of Greece in 1842 until the eve of WWII. Specifically, we describe in detail the methods of construction and the sources of data used in building these aggregates. We discuss the data collection procedure and publication practices. The end product is presented in a data appendix.
2011		
2011	C53	Agrawal, Gaurav, and Rohit Shukla. 2011. "Interdependency and Forecasting of Money Supply and Interest Rate (A Vector Auto Regression Model Approach)." <i>Middle Eastern Finance and Economics</i> , 0(14): 44-53. This paper investigates the causal

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		relationship as well as the degree of interdependency between money supply and interest rate and it captures the forecasting model for money supply and interest rate for the period December, 1992 to June, 2010 using weekly data. Money supply and interest rate are not normally distributed. Interest rate and money supply both are found to be non-stationary at level and stationary at first difference. Correlation between money supply and interest rate was found to be very weak, though it cannot be ignored entirely. Further we found that neither interest rate Granger causes money supply nor money supply Granger causes interest rate. Variance decomposition determined the short term causal relationship which reveals that there was only positive unidirectional causality from interest rate to money supply. Further with vector auto regression, forecasting model for money supply and interest rate are given.
2011	C58 G23	Caginalp, G., and M. Desantis. 2011. "Stock Price Dynamics: Nonlinear Trend, Volume, Volatility, Resistance and Money Supply." <i>Quantitative Finance</i> , 11(6): 849-61. We present a methodology to study a data set of 119,260 daily closed-end fund prices using mixed-effects regressions with the objective of understanding price dynamics. There is strong statistical support that relative price change depends significantly on (i) the recent trend in a nonlinear manner, (ii) recent changes in valuation, (iii) recent changes in money supply (M2), (iv) longer-term trend, (v) recent volume changes, and (vi) proximity to a recent high price. The dependence on the volatility is more subtle, as short-term volatility has a positive influence, while the longer term is negative. The cubic nonlinearity in the weighted price trend shows that a percentage daily gain of up to 2.78% tends to yield higher prices, but larger gains lead to lower prices. Thus, the nonlinearity of price trend establishes an empirical and quantitative basis for both underreaction and overreaction within one large data set, facilitating an understanding of these competing motivations in markets. Increasing money supply is found to have a significant positive effect on stock price, while proximity to recent high prices has a negative effect. The data set consists of daily prices during the period 26 October 1998 to 30 January 2008.
2011	L25	Badarudin, Z. E., M. Ariff, and A. M. Khalid. 2011. "Money Supply Endogeneity and Bank Stock Returns." <i>Applied Financial Economics</i> , 21(13-15): 1035-48. This article presents results of tests on two related hypotheses on money supply. The first relates to an unresolved issue of money endogeneity while the second centres on the yet-explored relationship between money supply and bank stock returns if money is found to be endogenous. Our results, using long-horizon data of Group of Seven (G-7) economies, supports causality in money supply as running from bank lending to bank deposits, a result that is predicted by the post-Keynesian money supply endogeneity (bank-credit-driven) theory. Thus, the result is not consistent with exogeneity proposition. A new evidence of positive relationship between endogenous money supply and aggregate bank stock return is statistically significant on this hitherto unexplored topic. These findings are consistent with the post-Keynesian money supply theory and the dividend valuation theory, which predicts money supply changes to induce changes in bank earnings, so bank share prices change.
2011	L61 N53	Allen, Martin. 2011. "Silver Production and the Money Supply in England and Wales, 1086-c. 1500." <i>Economic History Review</i> , 64(1): 114-31. The contribution of English and Welsh lead mines to the silver supplies of mints between Domesday Book and the end of the fifteenth century is assessed in this article, comparing evidence for the size of silver production with mint output data. It is shown that the proposal that northern Pennine mines were the principal source of the silver in the late twelfth-century English currency is untenable. Welsh mines supplied limited amounts of silver to local mints around 1200. Devon silver made a significant but not predominant contribution to mint output at times of bullion scarcity in the 1290s and the mid-fifteenth century. Imported silver was usually a greater source of the metal in the English currency than locally mined silver, and gold coins constituted most of England's money supply from the mid-fourteenth century onwards.
2012		
2012	B12 D61 F11	Grubb, Farley. 2012. <i>Chronic Specie Scarcity and Efficient Barter: The Problem of Maintaining an Outside Money Supply in British Colonial America</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18099. Colonial Americans complained that gold and silver coins (specie) were chronically scarce. These coins could be acquired only through importation. Given unrestricted trade in specie, market arbitrage should have eliminated chronic scarcity. A model of efficient barter and local inside money is developed to show how chronic specie scarcity in colonial America could prevail despite unrestricted specie-market arbitrage, thus justifying colonial complaints. The creation of inside fiat paper monies by colonial governments was a welfare-enhancing response to preexisting chronic specie scarcity, not the cause of that scarcity.
2012	C44	Wingrove, Rodney C., and Ronald E. Davis. 2012. "Manual-Control Analysis Applied to the Money Supply Control Task." <i>Computational Economics</i> , 39(1): 99-111. The recent procedure implemented by the Federal Reserve Board to control the money supply is formulated in the form of a tracking model as used in the study of manual-control tasks. Using this model, an analysis is made to determine the effect of monetary control on the fluctuations in economic output. The results indicate that monetary control can reduce the amplitude of fluctuations at frequencies near the region of historic business cycles. However, with significant time lags in the control loop, monetary control tends to increase the amplitude of the fluctuations at the higher frequencies. The study outlines how the investigator or student can use the tools developed in the field of manual-control analysis to study the nature of economic fluctuations and to examine different strategies for stabilization.
2012	D24 G32	Shubik, Martin, and William D. Sudderth. 2012. <i>Cost Innovation: Schumpeter and Equilibrium. Part 2: Innovation and the Money Supply</i> . Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1881. The control structure over money and real assets is considered in the process of cost innovation. The work here contrasts with the first part of this paper where the emphasis was on the physical aspects of innovation. Here the emphasis is primarily on the money supply aspects of innovation. We conclude with observations on evaluation and the locus of control in the process of innovation.
2012	D61	THE SAME AS B12 Grubb, Farley. 2012. <i>Chronic Specie Scarcity and Efficient Barter: The Problem of Maintaining an Outside Money Supply in British Colonial America</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18099.
2012	F11	THE SAME AS B12 Grubb, Farley. 2012.
2012	F54	THE SAME AS B12 Grubb, Farley. 2012.
2012	G32	THE SAME AS D24 Shubik, Martin, and William D. Sudderth. 2012. <i>Cost Innovation: Schumpeter and Equilibrium. Part 2: Innovation and the Money Supply</i> . Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1881.
2012	L71 L73	Azar, Samih Antoine. 2012. "Commodity Prices and the US Money Supply in the Long Run." <i>International Journal of Trade and Global Markets</i> , 5(3-4): 316-35. Theoretically commodity prices are expected to overshoot the money supply in the short run but to vary with unit proportionality in the long run. This follows from the observation that consumer prices are sticky and that commodity prices, set in auction markets are fully flexible. There is empirical evidence in the literature that commodity indexes are indeed anchored in the long run to the money supply with unit proportionality. However there is a dearth of research on the

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		long-run behaviour of individual commodities with respect to the money supply. This paper fills this gap in the literature. When 48 individual commodity series and six commodity indexes series are studied over the monthly period 1980/2011, there is fairly strong evidence for unit proportionality to money supply. Individual regressions and panel regressions are both supportive of unit proportionality. The preconception that commodity prices move haphazardly is hence rejected.
2012	N21	THE SAME AS B12 Grubb, Farley. 2012. <i>Chronic Specie Scarcity and Efficient Barter: The Problem of Maintaining an Outside Money Supply in British Colonial America</i> . National Bureau of Economic Research, Inc, NBER Working Papers: 18099.
2012	N41	THE SAME AS B12 Grubb, Farley. 2012.
2013		
2013	G01	Robinson, Richard, and Marwan El Nasser. 2013. "Decomposing US Money Supply Changes since the Financial Crisis." <i>International Journal of Financial Studies</i> , 1(1-4): 32-44. In response to the financial crisis of 2008, the Federal Reserve radically increased the monetary base. Banks responded by increasing excess reserves rather than increasing bank loans, and the public responded with a substantial flight to liquidity in the form of currency and demand deposits. As a result, the money-supply multipliers substantially decreased, so that the actual money supply measures grew more moderately than the base. The sustained multiplier-collapse spawned reexamination of monetary versus fiscal theories of price-level determination. This paper, however, presents decompositions of the money-multiplier collapse into changes in the currency-to-deposit ratios, and changes in the reserve-to-deposit ratio. By doing so, possible near-term increases in the multipliers are simulated so that the possibility of either full or partial restoration to their pre-crisis levels is assessed. Policy possibilities for controlling the money supply over various horizons follow. This analysis illustrates the Federal Reserve's exit dilemma that results from its financial-crisis policy.
2014		
2014	C73	Shubik, Martin, and Eric Smith. 2014. <i>Varying the Money Supply of Commercial Banks</i> . Cowles Foundation for Research in Economics, Yale University, Cowles Foundation Discussion Papers: 1939. We consider the problem of financing two productive sectors in an economy through bank loans, when the sectors may experience independent demands for money but when it is desirable for each to maintain an independently determined sequence of prices. An idealized central bank is compared with a collection of commercial banks that generate profits from interest rate spreads and flow those through to a collection of consumer/owners who are also one group of borrowers and lenders in the private economy. We model the private economy as one in which both production functions and consumption preferences for the two goods are independent, and in which one production process experiences a shock in the demand for money arising from an opportunity for risky innovation of its production function. An idealized, profitless central bank can decouple the sectors, but for-profit commercial banks inherently propagate shocks in money demand in one sector into price shocks with a tail of distorted prices in the other sector. The connection of profits with efficiency-reducing propagation of shocks is mechanical in character, in that it does not depend on the particular way profits are used strategically within the banking system. In application, the tension between profits and reserve requirements is essential to enabling but also controlling the distributed perception and evaluation services provided by commercial banks. We regard the inefficiency inherent in the profit system as a source of costs that are paid for distributed perception and control in economies.
2014	E14	Jedruchniewicz, Andrzej. 2014. "Money Supply as the Target of the Central Bank." <i>Folia Oeconomica Stetinensia</i> , 14(22): 116-36. The main purpose of the article is a critical analysis of the monetary policy strategy that is based on the adoption of money supply as an intermediate target. The analysis is conducted from the perspective of the theory of the Austrian school. The first part of the article presents an influence of the supply of money on changes of categories in economy according to mainstream theories of economics. The second part discusses the essence of the strategy of monetary policy using money supply as an intermediate target from the point of view of the main trend in economics. It is demonstrated that in order to use it, two elementary conditions must be met: the function of demand for money must be at least relatively stable and the central bank must practically shape changes in the money supply at the planned level. The third part is of key importance for the purpose of this article. It involves the criticism of Friedman's principle, i.e., a constant increase in money supply as a monetary strategy. According to the Austrian theory, an increase in the quantity of money which is not financed by voluntary savings separates the time structure of production and consumption. Thus, after the period of prosperity there a collapse in production must take place. It is also pointed out that the crisis can be postponed only when the quantity of money increases at an ever faster rate.
2014	F62	Choi, Yong-Yil. 2014. "Lax Money Supply under Globalization and Detecting an Early Sign to Anticipate Deep Recession." <i>Applied Economics</i> , 46(25-27): 3193-3201. This article uncovers a macroeconomic threshold for avoiding deep recession under globalization. The analysis shows that there is a long-run natural rate of substitution between the broadest measure of money balances and nominal government spending, namely the natural fiscal velocity. Applying this threshold to the actual economy can give us two benefits: first, comparing the actual rate of substitution between the broadest measure of money balances and nominal government spending with the natural fiscal velocity can provide an early sign to anticipate deep recession under globalization. Second, controlling the actual fiscal velocity so as not to exceed the natural one is such a macro calibration that the authorities can easily justify their pre-emptive actions as a means of avoiding a deep recession trap under globalization.
2014	R52 R58	Gonzalez, Camilo, Luisa Silva, Carmina Vargas, and Andres M. Velasco. 2014. "Uncertainty in the Money Supply Mechanism and Interbank Markets in Colombia." <i>Ensayos sobre Politica Economica</i> , 32(73): 36-49. We set a dynamic stochastic model for the interbank daily market for funds in Colombia. The framework features exogenous reserve requirements and requirement period, competitive trading among heterogeneous commercial banks, daily open market operations held by the Central Bank (auctions and window facilities), and idiosyncratic demand shocks and uncertainty in the daily auction. Analytical derivations of their decision making process show that banks involvement in the interbank market and open market operations depend on their individual requirement constraint and daily liquid assets. Our results do not show a linkage between the uncertainty in the money supply mechanism and activity in the interbank market. Equilibrium interest rate for the interbank market is derived, and is shown that it is distorted by uncertainty at the daily auction held by the monetary authority. Using data for Colombia, we test the main results of the model and corroborate the Martingale hypothesis for the interbank interest rate.
2015		
2015	F13 H87	Nakamura, Yasushi. 2015. "Money Supply and Foreign-Trade Taxes in the Soviet Union: An International Comparison Using New Soviet Data." <i>Journal of European Economic History</i> , 44(1): 85-120. This study examines quantitatively the relationship between special foreign-trade earnings (SFEs), which effectively represent import and export taxes, and money supply in the Soviet Union. The Soviet SFEs, as well as foreign trade taxes in market economies, can be decomposed into change in money

Year	DE	Title and Abstract
		supply and redistribution of domestic funds. A change in money supply alters the net amount of available funds, whereas redistribution of funds does not. The decomposition demonstrated that redistribution accounted for about 90% of SFEs, which generated 7% to 15% of state budget revenue in the 1970s and 1980s. Thus, less than one-tenth of SFEs corresponded to net changes in domestic funds. Thus, the SFEs mechanism is not an instrument of fiscal revenue, but a by-product of comprehensive price control. The size of SFEs indicated the magnitude of price distortion, rather than the financial benefits from foreign trade. We need more data on foreign economic activities, in particular Soviet balance of payments data, to further investigate the relation between the Soviet domestic financial economy and foreign economic activities. Hopefully, the data will be discovered in Soviet archives.
2015	N15 N35	CV: Peng, Kaixiang. 2015. "Money Supply and the Price Mechanism: The Interaction of Money, Prices and Wages in Beijing in the Long Nineteenth Century." In <i>A History of Market Performance: From Ancient Babylonia to the Modern World</i> , ed. R. J. Van der Spek, Bas Van Leeuwen and Jan Luiten Van Zanden, 442-69. Routledge Explorations in Economic History series, vol. 68. London and New York: Taylor and Francis, Routledge.
2015	N22	Gentle, Paul F., and Joseph Jones. 2015. "Reflections Concerning the Money Supply, Velocity, and the Quantity Theory of Money: The Great Depression and the Great Recession in the United States." <i>Banks and Bank Systems</i> , 10(2): 72-82. The Great Depression, as it manifested itself in the United States of America, was caused by different factors, including both levels of the money supply and the velocity of money. There were also other factors worsening the Great Depression, including the Smoot-Hawley Tariff and banking deregulation, the latter also being a causal factor in the Great Recession. These factors and more are examined in this paper. The paper concludes that economists are best served by examining different schools of economic thought concerning these two economic downturns. Also, the quantity theory of money, as it relates to the money supply and velocity are worthy of the attention of economists, in order to understand other time periods of economic history.
2015	N35	THE SAME AS N15 CV: Peng, Kaixiang. 2015. "Money Supply and the Price Mechanism: The Interaction of Money, Prices and Wages in Beijing in the Long Nineteenth Century."

Table MoS.G Potential New Links at the End of 2015 — Потенциальные новые связи на конец 2015 г.

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
A00	General Economics and Teaching
A10	General Economics: General
A11	Role of Economics; Role of Economists; Market for Economists
A12	Relation of Economics to Other Disciplines
A13	Relation of Economics to Social Values
A14	Sociology of Economics
A19	General Economics: Other
A20	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: General
A21	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Pre-college
A23	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Graduate
A29	Economic Education and Teaching of Economics: Other
A30	Collective Works: General
A31	Collected Writings of Individuals
A32	Collective Volumes
A33	Handbooks
A39	Collective Works: Other
B00	History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches
B10	History of Economic Thought through 1925: General
B11	History of Economic Thought: Preclassical (Ancient, Medieval, Mercantilist, Physiocratic)
B14	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Socialist; Marxist
B15	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary
B16	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B19	History of Economic Thought through 1925: Other
B20	History of Economic Thought since 1925: General
B21	History of Economic Thought: Microeconomics
B23	History of Economic Thought: Quantitative and Mathematical
B24	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Socialist; Marxist; Sraffian
B25	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Historical; Institutional; Evolutionary; Austrian
B26	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Financial Economics
B29	History of Economic Thought since 1925: Other
B30	History of Economic Thought: Individuals: General
B32	Obituaries
B40	Economic Methodology: General
B41	Economic Methodology
B49	Economic Methodology: Other
B50	Current Heterodox Approaches: General
B51	Current Heterodox Approaches: Socialist; Marxian; Sraffian

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
B52	Current Heterodox Approaches: Institutional; Evolutionary
B54	Feminist Economics
B59	Current Heterodox Approaches: Other
C00	Mathematical and Quantitative Methods: General
C01	Econometrics
C02	Mathematical Methods
C10	Econometric and Statistical Methods and Methodology: General
C11	Bayesian Analysis: General
C12	Hypothesis Testing: General
C13	Estimation: General
C14	Semiparametric and Nonparametric Methods: General
C15	Statistical Simulation Methods: General
C18	Methodological Issues: General
C19	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Other
C20	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: General
C21	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions
C22	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Time-Series Models; Dynamic Quantile Regressions; Dynamic Treatment Effect Models; Diffusion Processes
C23	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C24	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models; Threshold Regression Models
C25	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions; Probabilities
C26	Single Equation Models: Single Variables: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C29	Single Equation Models; Single Variables: Other
C30	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: General
C31	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Cross-Sectional Models; Spatial Models; Treatment Effect Models; Quantile Regressions; Social Interaction Models
C33	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Panel Data Models; Spatio-temporal Models
C34	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Truncated and Censored Models; Switching Regression Models
C35	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Discrete Regression and Qualitative Choice Models; Discrete Regressors; Proportions
C36	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Instrumental Variables (IV) Estimation
C38	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models: Classification Methods; Cluster Analysis; Principal Components; Factor Models
C39	Multiple or Simultaneous Equation Models; Multiple Variables: Other
C40	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: General
C41	Duration Analysis; Optimal Timing Strategies
C42	Classification Discontinued 2008. See C83.
C45	Neural Networks and Related Topics
C46	Specific Distributions; Specific Statistics
C49	Econometric and Statistical Methods: Special Topics: Other
C50	Econometric Modeling: General
C54	Quantitative Policy Modeling
C55	Large Data Sets: Modeling and Analysis
C57	Econometrics of Games and Auctions
C59	Econometric Modeling: Other
C60	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: General
C61	Optimization Techniques; Programming Models; Dynamic Analysis
C62	Existence and Stability Conditions of Equilibrium
C63	Computational Techniques; Simulation Modeling
C65	Miscellaneous Mathematical Tools
C67	Input-Output Models
C68	Computable General Equilibrium Models
C69	Mathematical Methods; Programming Models; Mathematical and Simulation Modeling: Other
C70	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: General
C71	Cooperative Games
C72	Noncooperative Games
C78	Bargaining Theory; Matching Theory
C79	Game Theory and Bargaining Theory: Other
C80	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: General
C81	Methodology for Collecting, Estimating, and Organizing Microeconomic Data; Data Access
C83	Survey Methods; Sampling Methods
C87	Econometric Software

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
C88	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other Computer Software
C89	Data Collection and Data Estimation Methodology; Computer Programs: Other
C90	Design of Experiments: General
C91	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Individual
C92	Design of Experiments: Laboratory, Group Behavior
C93	Field Experiments
C99	Design of Experiments: Other
D00	Microeconomics: General
D01	Microeconomic Behavior: Underlying Principles
D02	Institutions: Design, Formation, Operations, and Impact
D03	Behavioral Microeconomics: Underlying Principles
D04	Microeconomic Policy: Formulation, Implementation, and Evaluation
D10	Household Behavior: General
D11	Consumer Economics: Theory
D13	Household Production and Intrahousehold Allocation
D14	Household Saving; Personal Finance
D18	Consumer Protection
D19	Household Behavior and Family Economics: Other
D20	Production and Organizations: General
D21	Firm Behavior: Theory
D22	Firm Behavior: Empirical Analysis
D23	Organizational Behavior; Transaction Costs; Property Rights
D29	Production and Organizations: Other
D30	Distribution: General
D31	Personal Income, Wealth, and Their Distributions
D33	Factor Income Distribution
D39	Distribution: Other
D40	Market Structure, Pricing, and Design: General
D41	Market Structure, Pricing, and Design: Perfect Competition
D42	Market Structure, Pricing, and Design: Monopoly
D43	Market Structure, Pricing, and Design: Oligopoly and Other Forms of Market Imperfection
D44	Auctions
D45	Rationing; Licensing
D46	Value Theory
D47	Market Design
D49	Market Structure and Pricing: Other
D50	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: General
D51	Exchange and Production Economies
D52	Incomplete Markets
D53	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Financial Markets
D57	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Input-Output Tables and Analysis
D58	Computable and Other Applied General Equilibrium Models
D59	General Equilibrium and Disequilibrium: Other
D60	Welfare Economics: General
D62	Externalities
D63	Equity, Justice, Inequality, and Other Normative Criteria and Measurement
D64	Altruism; Philanthropy; Intergenerational Transfers
D69	Welfare Economics: Other
D70	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: General
D71	Social Choice; Clubs; Committees; Associations
D73	Bureaucracy; Administrative Processes in Public Organizations; Corruption
D74	Conflict; Conflict Resolution; Alliances; Revolutions
D78	Positive Analysis of Policy Formulation and Implementation
D79	Analysis of Collective Decision-Making: Other
D80	Information, Knowledge, and Uncertainty: General
D81	Criteria for Decision-Making under Risk and Uncertainty
D82	Asymmetric and Private Information; Mechanism Design
D83	Search; Learning; Information and Knowledge; Communication; Belief; Unawareness
D85	Network Formation and Analysis: Theory
D86	Economics of Contract: Theory
D87	Neuroeconomics

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
D89	Information and Uncertainty: Other
D90	Intertemporal Choice: General
D91	Intertemporal Household Choice; Life Cycle Models and Saving
D92	Intertemporal Firm Choice: Investment, Capacity, and Financing
D99	Intertemporal Choice: Other
E00	Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics: General
E01	Measurement and Data on National Income and Product Accounts and Wealth; Environmental Accounts
E02	Institutions and the Macroeconomy
E03	Behavioral Macroeconomics
E10	General Aggregative Models: General
E11	General Aggregative Models: Marxian; Sraffian; Kaleckian
E16	General Aggregative Models: Social Accounting Matrix
E19	General Aggregative Models: Other
E25	Aggregate Factor Income Distribution
E26	Informal Economy; Underground Economy
E27	Macroeconomics: Consumption, Saving, Production, Employment, and Investment: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E29	Consumption, Saving, Production, Investment, Labor Markets, and Informal Economy: Other
E30	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: General (includes Measurement and Data)
E37	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
E39	Prices, Business Fluctuations, and Cycles: Other
E49	Money and Interest Rates: Other
E59	Monetary Policy, Central Banking, and the Supply of Money and Credit: Other
E60	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: General
E64	Incomes Policy; Price Policy
E66	General Outlook and Conditions
E69	Macroeconomic Policy, Macroeconomic Aspects of Public Finance, and General Outlook: Other
F00	International Economics: General
F01	Global Outlook
F02	International Economic Order and Integration
F10	Trade: General
F12	Models of Trade with Imperfect Competition and Scale Economies; Fragmentation
F15	Economic Integration
F16	Trade and Labor Market Interactions
F17	Trade: Forecasting and Simulation
F18	Trade and Environment
F19	Trade: Other
F20	International Factor Movements and International Business: General
F22	International Migration
F23	Multinational Firms; International Business
F24	Remittances
F29	International Factor Movements: Other
F30	International Finance: General
F34	International Lending and Debt Problems
F35	Foreign Aid
F37	International Finance Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F38	International Financial Policy: Financial Transactions Tax; Capital Controls
F39	International Finance: Other
F40	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: General
F42	International Policy Coordination and Transmission
F43	Economic Growth of Open Economies
F44	International Business Cycles
F45	Macroeconomic Issues of Monetary Unions
F47	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Forecasting and Simulation: Models and Applications
F49	Macroeconomic Aspects of International Trade and Finance: Other
F50	International Relations, National Security, and International Political Economy: General
F51	International Conflicts; Negotiations; Sanctions
F52	National Security; Economic Nationalism
F53	International Agreements and Observance; International Organizations
F55	International Institutional Arrangements
F59	International Relations and International Political Economy: Other

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
F60	Economic Impacts of Globalization: General
F61	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Microeconomic Impacts
F63	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Economic Development
F64	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Environment
F65	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Finance
F66	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Labor
F68	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Policy
F69	Economic Impacts of Globalization: Other
G00	Financial Economics: General
G02	Behavioral Finance: Underlying Principles
G11	Portfolio Choice; Investment Decisions
G17	Financial Forecasting and Simulation
G18	General Financial Markets: Government Policy and Regulation
G19	General Financial Markets: Other
G20	Financial Institutions and Services: General
G22	Insurance; Insurance Companies; Actuarial Studies
G24	Investment Banking; Venture Capital; Brokerage; Ratings and Ratings Agencies
G29	Financial Institutions and Services: Other
G30	Corporate Finance and Governance: General
G31	Capital Budgeting; Fixed Investment and Inventory Studies; Capacity
G33	Bankruptcy; Liquidation
G34	Mergers; Acquisitions; Restructuring; Voting; Proxy Contests; Corporate Governance
G35	Payout Policy
G38	Corporate Finance and Governance: Government Policy and Regulation
G39	Corporate Finance and Governance: Other
H00	Public Economics: General
H10	Structure and Scope of Government: General
H11	Structure, Scope, and Performance of Government
H12	Crisis Management
H13	Economics of Eminent Domain; Expropriation; Nationalization
H19	Structure and Scope of Government: Other
H20	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue: General
H21	Taxation and Subsidies: Efficiency; Optimal Taxation
H22	Taxation and Subsidies: Incidence
H23	Taxation and Subsidies: Externalities; Redistributive Effects; Environmental Taxes and Subsidies
H24	Personal Income and Other Nonbusiness Taxes and Subsidies; includes inheritance and gift taxes
H25	Business Taxes and Subsidies including sales and value-added (VAT)
H27	Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenues: Other Sources of Revenue
H29	Taxation and Subsidies: Other
H30	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: General
H31	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Household
H32	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Firm
H39	Fiscal Policies and Behavior of Economic Agents: Other
H40	Publicly Provided Goods: General
H41	Public Goods
H42	Publicly Provided Private Goods
H43	Project Evaluation; Social Discount Rate
H44	Publicly Provided Goods: Mixed Markets
H49	Publicly Provided Goods: Other
H51	National Government Expenditures and Health
H52	National Government Expenditures and Education
H53	National Government Expenditures and Welfare Programs
H54	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Infrastructures; Other Public Investment and Capital Stock
H55	Social Security and Public Pensions
H56	National Security and War
H57	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Procurement
H59	National Government Expenditures and Related Policies: Other
H68	Forecasts of Budgets, Deficits, and Debt
H69	National Budget, Deficit, and Debt: Other
H70	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: General
H71	State and Local Taxation, Subsidies, and Revenue

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
H72	State and Local Budget and Expenditures
H73	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Interjurisdictional Differentials and Their Effects
H74	State and Local Borrowing
H75	State and Local Government: Health; Education; Welfare; Public Pensions
H76	State and Local Government: Other Expenditure Categories
H77	Intergovernmental Relations; Federalism; Secession
H79	State and Local Government; Intergovernmental Relations: Other
H80	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: General
H81	Governmental Loans; Loan Guarantees; Credits; Grants; Bailouts
H82	Governmental Property
H83	Public Administration; Public Sector Accounting and Audits
H84	Disaster Aid
H89	Public Economics: Miscellaneous Issues: Other
I00	Health, Education, and Welfare: General
I10	Health: General
I11	Analysis of Health Care Markets
I12	Health Behavior
I13	Health Insurance, Public and Private
I14	Health and Inequality
I15	Health and Economic Development
I18	Health: Government Policy; Regulation; Public Health
I19	Health: Other
I20	Education and Research Institutions: General
I21	Analysis of Education
I22	Educational Finance; Financial Aid
I23	Higher Education; Research Institutions
I24	Education and Inequality
I25	Education and Economic Development
I26	Returns to Education
I28	Education: Government Policy
I29	Education: Other
I30	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: General
I31	General Welfare; Well-Being
I32	Measurement and Analysis of Poverty
I38	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Government Programs; Provision and Effects of Welfare Programs
I39	Welfare, Well-Being, and Poverty: Other
J00	Labor and Demographic Economics: General
J01	Labor Economics: General
J08	Labor Economics Policies
J10	Demographic Economics: General
J12	Marriage; Marital Dissolution; Family Structure; Domestic Abuse
J13	Fertility; Family Planning; Child Care; Children; Youth
J14	Economics of the Elderly; Economics of the Handicapped; Non-labor Market Discrimination
J15	Economics of Minorities, Races, Indigenous Peoples, and Immigrants; Non-labor Discrimination
J16	Economics of Gender; Non-labor Discrimination
J17	Value of Life; Forgone Income
J18	Demographic Economics: Public Policy
J19	Demographic Economics: Other
J20	Demand and Supply of Labor: General
J21	Labor Force and Employment, Size, and Structure
J23	Labor Demand
J24	Human Capital; Skills; Occupational Choice; Labor Productivity
J26	Retirement; Retirement Policies
J28	Safety; Job Satisfaction; Related Public Policy
J29	Time Allocation, Work Behavior, and Employment Determination: Other
J30	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: General
J32	Nonwage Labor Costs and Benefits; Retirement Plans; Private Pensions
J33	Compensation Packages; Payment Methods
J38	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Public Policy
J39	Wages, Compensation, and Labor Costs: Other
J40	Particular Labor Markets: General

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
J42	Monopsony; Segmented Labor Markets
J43	Agricultural Labor Markets
J44	Professional Labor Markets; Occupational Licensing
J45	Public Sector Labor Markets
J46	Informal Labor Markets
J47	Coercive Labor Markets
J48	Particular Labor Markets: Public Policy
J49	Particular Labor Markets: Other
J50	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: General
J51	Trade Unions: Objectives, Structure, and Effects
J52	Dispute Resolution: Strikes, Arbitration, and Mediation; Collective Bargaining
J53	Labor-Management Relations; Industrial Jurisprudence
J54	Producer Cooperatives; Labor Managed Firms; Employee Ownership
J58	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Public Policy
J59	Labor-Management Relations, Trade Unions, and Collective Bargaining: Other
J60	Mobility, Unemployment, Vacancies, and Immigrant Workers: General
J61	Geographic Labor Mobility; Immigrant Workers
J62	Job, Occupational, and Intergenerational Mobility; Promotion
J63	Labor Turnover; Vacancies; Layoffs
J64	Unemployment: Models, Duration, Incidence, and Job Search
J65	Unemployment Insurance; Severance Pay; Plant Closings
J68	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Public Policy
J69	Mobility, Unemployment, and Vacancies: Other
J70	Labor Discrimination: General
J71	Labor Discrimination
J78	Labor Discrimination: Public Policy
J79	Labor Discrimination: Other
J80	Labor Standards: General
J81	Labor Standards: Working Conditions
J82	Labor Standards: Labor Force Composition
J83	Labor Standards: Workers' Rights
J88	Labor Standards: Public Policy
J89	Labor Standards: Other
K00	Law and Economics: General
K10	Basic Areas of Law: General (Constitutional Law)
K11	Property Law
K12	Contract Law
K13	Tort Law and Product Liability; Forensic Economics
K14	Criminal Law
K19	Basic Areas of Law: Other
K20	Regulation and Business Law: General
K21	Antitrust Law
K22	Business and Securities Law
K23	Regulated Industries and Administrative Law
K29	Regulation and Business Law: Other
K30	Other Substantive Areas of Law: General
K31	Labor Law
K32	Environmental, Health, and Safety Law
K33	International Law
K34	Tax Law
K35	Personal Bankruptcy Law
K36	Family and Personal Law
K37	Immigration Law
K39	Other Substantive Areas of Law: Other
K40	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: General
K41	Litigation Process
K49	Legal Procedure, the Legal System, and Illegal Behavior: Other
L00	Industrial Organization: General
L10	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: General
L12	Monopoly; Monopolization Strategies
L13	Oligopoly and Other Imperfect Markets

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L14	Transactional Relationships; Contracts and Reputation; Networks
L15	Information and Product Quality; Standardization and Compatibility
L17	Open Source Products and Markets
L19	Market Structure, Firm Strategy, and Market Performance: Other
L20	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: General
L21	Business Objectives of the Firm
L22	Firm Organization and Market Structure
L23	Organization of Production
L24	Contracting Out; Joint Ventures; Technology Licensing
L26	Entrepreneurship
L29	Firm Objectives, Organization, and Behavior: Other
L30	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: General
L31	Nonprofit Institutions; NGOs; Social Entrepreneurship
L32	Public Enterprises; Public-Private Enterprises
L33	Comparison of Public and Private Enterprises and Nonprofit Institutions; Privatization; Contracting Out
L38	Public Policy
L39	Nonprofit Organizations and Public Enterprise: Other
L40	Antitrust Issues and Policies: General
L41	Monopolization; Horizontal Anticompetitive Practices
L42	Vertical Restraints; Resale Price Maintenance; Quantity Discounts
L43	Legal Monopolies and Regulation or Deregulation
L44	Antitrust Policy and Public Enterprises, Nonprofit Institutions, and Professional Organizations
L49	Antitrust Policy: Other
L50	Regulation and Industrial Policy: General
L51	Economics of Regulation
L52	Industrial Policy; Sectoral Planning Methods
L53	Enterprise Policy
L59	Regulation and Industrial Policy: Other
L60	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: General
L62	Automobiles; Other Transportation Equipment; Related Parts and Equipment
L63	Microelectronics; Computers; Communications Equipment
L64	Other Machinery; Business Equipment; Armaments
L65	Chemicals; Rubber; Drugs; Biotechnology
L66	Food; Beverages; Cosmetics; Tobacco; Wine and Spirits
L67	Other Consumer Nondurables: Clothing, Textiles, Shoes, and Leather Goods; Household Goods; Sports Equipment
L68	Appliances; Furniture; Other Consumer Durables
L69	Industry Studies: Manufacturing: Other
L70	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: General
L72	Mining, Extraction, and Refining: Other Nonrenewable Resources
L74	Construction
L78	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Government Policy
L79	Industry Studies: Primary Products and Construction: Other
L80	Industry Studies: Services: General
L81	Retail and Wholesale Trade; e-Commerce
L82	Entertainment; Media
L83	Sports; Gambling; Restaurants; Recreation; Tourism
L84	Personal, Professional, and Business Services
L85	Real Estate Services
L86	Information and Internet Services; Computer Software
L87	Postal and Delivery Services
L88	Industry Studies: Services: Government Policy
L89	Industry Studies: Services: Other
L90	Industry Studies: Transportation and Utilities: General
L91	Transportation: General
L92	Railroads and Other Surface Transportation
L93	Air Transportation
L94	Electric Utilities
L95	Gas Utilities; Pipelines; Water Utilities
L96	Telecommunications
L97	Utilities: General
L98	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Government Policy

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
L99	Industry Studies: Utilities and Transportation: Other
M00	Business Administration and Business Economics; Marketing; Accounting; Personnel Economics: General
M10	Business Administration: General
M11	Production Management
M12	Personnel Management; Executives; Executive Compensation
M13	New Firms; Startups
M14	Corporate Culture; Diversity; Social Responsibility
M15	IT Management
M16	International Business Administration
M19	Business Administration: Other
M20	Business Economics: General
M21	Business Economics
M29	Business Economics: Other
M30	Marketing and Advertising: General
M31	Marketing
M37	Advertising
M38	Marketing and Advertising: Government Policy and Regulation
M39	Marketing and Advertising: Other
M40	Accounting and Auditing: General
M41	Accounting
M42	Auditing
M48	Accounting and Auditing: Government Policy and Regulation
M49	Accounting: Other
M50	Personnel Economics: General
M51	Personnel Economics: Firm Employment Decisions; Promotions
M52	Personnel Economics: Compensation and Compensation Methods and Their Effects
M53	Personnel Economics: Training
M54	Personnel Economics: Labor Management
M55	Personnel Economics: Labor Contracting Devices
M59	Personnel Economics: Other
N00	Economic History: General
N01	Development of the Discipline: Historiographical; Sources and Methods
N16	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Latin America; Caribbean
N17	Economic History: Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics; Industrial Structure; Growth; Fluctuations: Africa; Oceania
N23	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Europe: Pre-1913
N25	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Asia including Middle East
N26	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Latin America; Caribbean
N27	Economic History: Financial Markets and Institutions: Africa; Oceania
N30	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: General, International, or Comparative
N31	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N32	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N33	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: Pre-1913
N34	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Europe: 1913-
N36	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Latin America; Caribbean
N37	Economic History: Labor and Consumers, Demography, Education, Health, Welfare, Income, Wealth, Religion, and Philanthropy: Africa; Oceania
N40	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: General, International, or Comparative
N42	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N43	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Europe: Pre-1913
N45	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Asia including Middle East
N46	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Latin America; Caribbean
N47	Economic History: Government, War, Law, International Relations, and Regulation: Africa; Oceania
N50	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: General, International, or Comparative
N51	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N52	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N54	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Europe: 1913-
N55	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Asia including Middle East

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
N56	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Latin America; Caribbean
N57	Economic History: Agriculture, Natural Resources, Environment, and Extractive Industries: Africa; Oceania
N60	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: General, International, or Comparative
N61	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N62	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N63	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: Pre-1913
N64	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Europe: 1913-
N65	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Asia including Middle East
N66	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Latin America; Caribbean
N67	Economic History: Manufacturing and Construction: Africa; Oceania
N70	Economic History: Transport, International and Domestic Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: General, International, or Comparative
N71	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N72	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N73	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: Pre-1913
N74	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Europe: 1913-
N75	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Asia including Middle East
N76	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Latin America; Caribbean
N77	Economic History: Transport, Trade, Energy, Technology, and Other Services: Africa; Oceania
N80	Micro-Business History: General, International, or Comparative
N81	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N82	Micro-Business History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N83	Micro-Business History: Europe: Pre-1913
N84	Micro-Business History: Europe: 1913-
N85	Micro-Business History: Asia including Middle East
N86	Micro-Business History: Latin America; Caribbean
N87	Micro-Business History: Africa; Oceania
N90	Regional and Urban History: General
N91	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: Pre-1913
N92	Regional and Urban History: U.S.; Canada: 1913-
N93	Regional and Urban History: Europe: Pre-1913
N94	Regional and Urban History: Europe: 1913-
N95	Regional and Urban History: Asia including Middle East
N96	Regional and Urban History: Latin America; Caribbean
N97	Regional and Urban History: Africa; Oceania
O00	Economic Development, Innovation, Technological Change, and Growth
O12	Microeconomic Analyses of Economic Development
O17	Formal and Informal Sectors; Shadow Economy; Institutional Arrangements
O18	Economic Development: Urban, Rural, Regional, and Transportation Analysis; Housing; Infrastructure
O20	Development Planning and Policy: General
O21	Planning Models; Planning Policy
O22	Project Analysis
O25	Industrial Policy
O29	Development Planning and Policy: Other
O30	Innovation; Research and Development; Technological Change; Intellectual Property Rights: General
O31	Innovation and Invention: Processes and Incentives
O32	Management of Technological Innovation and R&D
O33	Technological Change: Choices and Consequences; Diffusion Processes
O34	Intellectual Property and Intellectual Capital
O35	Social Innovation
O38	Technological Change: Government Policy
O39	Technological Change: Other
O40	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: General
O43	Institutions and Growth
O44	Environment and Growth
O49	Economic Growth and Aggregate Productivity: Other
O50	Economywide Country Studies: General
O51	Economywide Country Studies: U.S.; Canada
O52	Economywide Country Studies: Europe
O53	Economywide Country Studies: Asia including Middle East
O54	Economywide Country Studies: Latin America; Caribbean

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
O55	Economywide Country Studies: Africa
O56	Economywide Country Studies: Oceania
O57	Comparative Studies of Countries
P00	Economic Systems: General
P10	Capitalist Systems: General
P11	Capitalist Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P12	Capitalist Enterprises
P13	Cooperative Enterprises
P14	Capitalist Systems: Property Rights
P16	Capitalist Systems: Political Economy
P17	Capitalist Systems: Performance and Prospects
P18	Energy; Environment
P19	Capitalist Systems: Other
P20	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: General
P26	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Political Economy; Property Rights
P28	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Natural Resources; Energy; Environment
P29	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Other
P30	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: General
P31	Socialist Enterprises and Their Transitions
P32	Collectives; Communes; Agriculture
P35	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Public Economics
P37	Socialist Systems and Transitional Economies: Legal Institutions; Illegal Behavior
P39	Socialist Institutions and Their Transitions: Other
P40	Other Economic Systems: General
P41	Other Economic Systems: Planning, Coordination, and Reform
P42	Other Economic Systems: Productive Enterprises; Factor and Product Markets; Prices; Population
P43	Other Economic Systems: Public Economics; Financial Economics
P44	Other Economic Systems: National Income, Product, and Expenditure; Money; Inflation
P45	Other Economic Systems: International Trade, Finance, Investment and Aid
P46	Other Economic Systems: Consumer Economics; Health; Education and Training; Welfare, Income, Wealth, and Poverty
P47	Other Economic Systems: Performance and Prospects
P48	Other Economic Systems: Political Economy; Legal Institutions; Property Rights; Natural Resources; Energy; Environment; Regional Studies
P49	Other Economic Systems: Other
P51	Comparative Analysis of Economic Systems
P52	Comparative Studies of Particular Economies
P59	Comparative Economic Systems: Other
Q00	Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics; Environmental and Ecological Economics: General
Q01	Sustainable Development
Q02	Commodity Markets
Q10	Agriculture: General
Q12	Micro Analysis of Farm Firms, Farm Households, and Farm Input Markets
Q13	Agricultural Markets and Marketing; Cooperatives; Agribusiness
Q14	Agricultural Finance
Q15	Land Ownership and Tenure; Land Reform; Land Use; Irrigation; Agriculture and Environment
Q16	Agricultural R&D; Agricultural Technology; Biofuels; Agricultural Extension Services
Q17	Agriculture in International Trade
Q18	Agricultural Policy; Food Policy
Q19	Agriculture: Other
Q20	Renewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q21	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices
Q22	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Fishery; Aquaculture
Q23	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Forestry
Q24	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Land
Q25	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Water
Q26	Recreational Aspects of Natural Resources
Q27	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q28	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q29	Renewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q30	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: General
Q31	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Demand and Supply; Prices

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Q32	Exhaustible Resources and Economic Development
Q33	Resource Booms
Q34	Natural Resources and Domestic and International Conflicts
Q35	Hydrocarbon Resources
Q37	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Issues in International Trade
Q38	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Government Policy
Q39	Nonrenewable Resources and Conservation: Other
Q40	Energy: General
Q42	Alternative Energy Sources
Q47	Energy Forecasting
Q49	Energy: Other
Q50	Environmental Economics: General
Q51	Valuation of Environmental Effects
Q52	Pollution Control Adoption and Costs; Distributional Effects; Employment Effects
Q53	Air Pollution; Water Pollution; Noise; Hazardous Waste; Solid Waste; Recycling
Q54	Climate; Natural Disasters and Their Management; Global Warming
Q55	Environmental Economics: Technological Innovation
Q56	Environment and Development; Environment and Trade; Sustainability; Environmental Accounts and Accounting; Environmental Equity; Population Growth
Q57	Ecological Economics: Ecosystem Services; Biodiversity Conservation; Bioeconomics; Industrial Ecology
Q58	Environmental Economics: Government Policy
Q59	Environmental Economics: Other
R00	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: General
R10	General Regional Economics (includes Regional Data)
R11	Regional Economic Activity: Growth, Development, Environmental Issues, and Changes
R12	Size and Spatial Distributions of Regional Economic Activity
R13	General Equilibrium and Welfare Economic Analysis of Regional Economies
R14	Land Use Patterns
R15	General Regional Economics: Econometric and Input-Output Models; Other Models
R19	General Regional Economics: Other
R20	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: General
R21	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Housing Demand
R22	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Other Demand
R23	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Regional Migration; Regional Labor Markets; Population; Neighborhood Characteristics
R28	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Government Policy
R29	Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics: Household Analysis: Other
R30	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: General
R32	Other Spatial Production and Pricing Analysis
R33	Nonagricultural and Nonresidential Real Estate Markets
R38	Production Analysis and Firm Location: Government Policy
R39	Real Estate Markets, Spatial Production Analysis, and Firm Location: Other
R40	Transportation Economics: General
R41	Transportation: Demand, Supply, and Congestion; Travel Time; Safety and Accidents; Transportation Noise
R42	Transportation Economics: Government and Private Investment Analysis; Road Maintenance, Transportation Planning
R48	Transportation Economics: Government Pricing and Policy
R49	Transportation Economics: Other
R50	Regional Government Analysis: General
R51	Finance in Urban and Rural Economies
R53	Public Facility Location Analysis; Public Investment and Capital Stock
R59	Regional Government Analysis: Other
Y10	Data: Tables and Charts
Y20	Introductory Material
Y30	Book Reviews (unclassified)
Y40	Dissertations (unclassified)
Y50	Further Reading (unclassified)
Y60	Excerpt
Y70	No Author General Discussions
Y80	Related Disciplines
Y90	Miscellaneous Categories: Other
Y91	Pictures and Maps

DE	Name of JEL Micro Category
Y92	Novels, Self-Help Books, etc.
Z00	Other Special Topics: General
Z10	Cultural Economics; Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology: General
Z11	Cultural Economics: Economics of the Arts and Literature
Z12	Cultural Economics: Religion
Z13	Economic Sociology; Economic Anthropology; Social and Economic Stratification
Z18	Cultural Economics: Public Policy
Z19	Cultural Economics: Other
Z20	Sports Economics: General
Z21	Sports Economics: Industry Studies
Z22	Sports Economics: Labor Issues
Z23	Sports Economics: Finance
Z28	Sports Economics: Policy
Z29	Sports Economics: Other
Z30	Tourism Economics: General
Z31	Tourism: Industry Studies
Z32	Tourism and Development
Z33	Tourism: Marketing and Finance
Z38	Tourism: Policy
Z39	Tourism: Other

* Intersections with the micro categories marked in yellow appeared in 2014—2015.

* Пересечения с микрокатегориями, помеченными желтым, появились в 2014—2015 гг.

MoS: Balance of Links — Баланс связей

87	Links in 2005 — Число связей на конец 2005 г.
40	New links in 2006-2015 — Новые связи, возникшие в 2006–2013 гг.
715	Potential links at the end of 2015 — Число потенциальных связей на конец 2015 г.
822	Total

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The total volume of derivative works for appendix D is equal to 2.27 AS.

Общий объем приложения D — 2,27 авторских (уч.-изд.) л.

³ AS — Author's Sheet — unit of measuring the volume of a literary work; equal to 40.000 characters (including the spaces between words) or 3.000 sq cm of illustrations (maps) like the table MoS.E.

Appendix E1. Series Editorial Board

This appendix contains brief information about members of the series editorial board. We used the following abbreviations:

RAS — Russian Academy of Sciences (SB — Siberian Branch, UB — Ural Branch),
MRI — Main Research Interests according to macro categories of JEL subject classification.

Victor I. Suslov (Суслов, Виктор Иванович) — *Chairman of the Editorial Board*, D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Corresponding Member of the RAS, Deputy Director of the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS, Professor in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the scientific journal “Region: Economics and Sociology”. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **G** Financial Economics. **O** Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth. **R** Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics.

Gagik M. Mkrtchyan (Мкртчян, Гагик Мкртчичевич) — *Deputy Chairman of the Editorial Board*, D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Honored Professor of the Russian Federation, President of the Faculty of Economics and Head of the Chair of Mathematical Methods for Economics and Planning at the Novosibirsk State University, Chief Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS, Editor-in-Chief of the scientific journal “World of Economics and Management” (previous title – Vestnik NSU. Series: Social and Economics Sciences) published by the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: A General Economics and Teaching. **C** Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **I** Health, Education, and Welfare. **M** Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting. **P** Economic Systems. **Q** Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics.

Mikhail V. Lychagin (Лычагин, Михаил Васильевич) — *Editor-in-Chief*, D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Honored Professor of the Russian Federation, Head of the Chair of Finance and Credit in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University, Leading Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: A General Economics and Teaching. **F** International Economic. **G** Financial Economics. **I** Health, Education, and Welfare. **J** Labor and Demographic Economics. **L** Industrial Organization. **M** Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting. **O** Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth. **Z** Other Special Topics.

Alexander O. Baranov (Баранов, Александр Олегович) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Head of the Chair of Economic Theory in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University, Leading Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the scientific journal “World of Economics and Management”. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: E Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics. **O** Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth. **P** Economic Systems.

Lidiya P. Bufetova (Буфетова, Лидия Павловна) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Professor in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University, Editor-in-Chief of the journal “Economy. Issues of School Economic Education”. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: A General Economics and Teaching. **D** Microeconomics. **J** Labor and Demographic Economics. **N** Economic History. **P** Economic Systems.

Igor N. Dubina (Дубина, Игорь Николаевич) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University and Professor in the Institute of Economics, Management and Information Systems at Altai State University, Associate Editor of the “Journal of the Knowledge Economy” and the “Journal of Innovation and Entrepreneurship” (Springer). (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **O** Economic Development, Innovation, Technological Change, and Growth.

Konstantin P. Gluschenko (Глущенко, Константин Павлович) — D. Sc. (Economics), Leading Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS, Professor in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **D** Microeconomics. **E** Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics. **R** Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics.

Alexandr B. Khutoretskii (Хуторецкий, Александр Борисович) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: C Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **H** Public Economics.

Vladimir I. Klistorin (Клисторин, Владимир Ильич) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Leading Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS, Professor in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: B History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches. **H** Public Economics. **R** Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics.

Igor V. Kudin (Кудин, Игорь Валерьевич) — PhD (Can. Sc., Economics), Chairman of the Board in the Novosibirsk City Public Organization “Our Health” (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: I Health, Education, and Welfare. **L** Industrial Organization. **M** Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting.

Valerii N. Lisitsa (Лисица, Валерий Николаевич) — D. Sc. (Law), Docent, Head of the Chair of Law in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: K Law and Economics.

Anton M. Lychagin (Лычагин, Антон Михайлович) — PhD (Can. Sc., Economics), Docent, Director of the Autonomous Nonprofit Organization “The Institute of Applied Projects”, Chairman of the General Meeting in the Fund “TIME” (the Fund for Implementation of the community initiatives). (Moscow, Russian Federation).

MRI: G Financial Economics. **K** Law and Economics. **L** Industrial Organization. **M** Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting. **O** Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth.

Irina K. Muhina (Мухина, Ирина Константиновна) — PhD (Can. Sc., Physics & Mathematics), Big Data & AI Strategist, Analytical Consultant & Knowledge Architect with 25 years of practical and leadership experience in investment, banking, consulting, insurance, and research of North American corporations, Founder of Innovative Educational Center of Art and Science iECARUS.com, (Russian Federation and Canada).

MRI: A General Economics and Teaching. **C** Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **F** International Economics. **G** Financial Economics.

Alexander V. Novikov (Новиков, Александр Владимирович) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Rector of the Novosibirsk State University of Economics and Management. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: A General Economics and Teaching. **G** Financial Economics.

Tatyana S. Novikova (Новикова, Татьяна Сергеевна) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Professor in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University, Leading Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: F International Economics. **G** Financial Economics. **H** Public Economics. **O** Economic Development, Technological Change, and Growth.

Eugene V. Popov (Попов, Евгений Васильевич) — D. Sc. (Economics; Physics & Mathematics), Professor, Corresponding Member of the RAS, Honored scientist of the Russian Federation, Chief Scientific Secretary, Ural Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (UB RAS), Head of the Economical Theory Department at the Institute of Economics UB RAS, Deputy Editor-in-Chief of the “Russian Journal of Economic Theory”, Member of the Editorial Board of the “Advances in Economics and Business” (USA). (Yekaterinburg, Russian Federation).

MRI: **A** General Economics and Teaching. **B** History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches. **L** Industrial Organization. **M** Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting.

Nikita I. Suslov (Суслов, Никита Иванович) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Head of Department of Analysis and Forecasting the Development of Industrial Systems at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS, Professor in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: **E** Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics. **L** Industrial Organization.

Sergey A. Suspitsyn (Суспицын, Сергей Алексеевич) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Honored scientist of the Russian Federation, Chief Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: **C** Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **R** Urban, Rural, Regional, Real Estate, and Transportation Economics.

Tatiana O. Tagaeva (Тагаева, Татьяна Олеговна) — D. Sc. (Economics), Docent, Leading Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS, Professor in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: **E** Macroeconomics and Monetary Economics. **Q** Agricultural and Natural Resource Economics • Environmental and Ecological Economics.

Valentin P. Taratuta (Таратута, Валентин Петрович) — PhD (Can. Sc., Philosophy), Docent, Associate Professor in the Institute for the Philosophy and Law at the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: **A** General Economics and Teaching. **B** History of Economic Thought, Methodology, and Heterodox Approaches.

Vladislav V. Titov (Титов, Владислав Владимирович) — D. Sc. (Economics), Professor, Chief Research Fellow at the Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering SB RAS, Head of the Chair of Modelling and Management of Industrial Production in the Faculty of Economics at the Novosibirsk State University. (Novosibirsk, Russian Federation).

MRI: **C** Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **L** Industrial Organization. **M** Business Administration and Business Economics • Marketing • Accounting.

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MRI: **C** Mathematical and Quantitative Methods. **L** Industrial Organization.

The date of verification: November 22, 2017.

Приложение Е2. Редакционный совет серии

В приложении приводится краткая информация о членах редакционного совета серии книг “Инновационный библиометрический анализ в экономических исследованиях” с указанием основных исследовательских интересов (**ОИИ**) согласно предметной классификации JEL.

Суслов, Виктор Иванович (Victor I. Suslov) — *председатель редакционного совета*, доктор экономических наук, профессор, член-корреспондент РАН, заместитель директора по науке Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета, зам. главного редактора Всероссийского научного журнала “Регион: экономика и социология”. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: С Математические и количественные методы. **Г** Финансовая экономика. **О** Экономическое развитие, технологические изменения и рост. **Р** Экономика города, села, регионов, недвижимости и транспорта.

Мкртчян, Гагик Мкртчевич (Gagik M. Mkrtchyan) — *заместитель председателя редакционного совета*, доктор экономических наук, профессор, заслуженный работник высшей школы Российской Федерации, президент экономического факультета и заведующий кафедрой применения математических методов в экономике и планировании Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета, главный научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, главный редактор журнала “Мир экономики и управления” (ранее — “Вестник Новосибирского государственного университета. Серия: Социально-экономические науки”). (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: А Экономикс в целом и обучение. С Математические и количественные методы. **Г** Здоровье, образование и благосостояние. **М** Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса, маркетинг, учет. **Р** Экономические системы. **Q** Экономика сельского хозяйства и природных ресурсов, экологическая экономика и экономика окружающей среды.

Лычагин, Михаил Васильевич (Mikhail V. Lychagin) — *главный редактор*, доктор экономических наук, профессор, заслуженный работник высшей школы Российской Федерации, заведующий кафедрой “Финансы и кредит” экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета, ведущий научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: А Экономикс в целом и обучение. **Г** Международная экономика. **Г** Финансовая экономика. **Г** Здоровье, образование и благосостояние. **Ж** Экономика труда и демография. **Л** Отраслевая организация производства. **М** Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса, маркетинг, учет. **О** Экономическое развитие, технологические изменения и рост. **З** Другие специальные темы (экономика культуры, экономическая социология, экономическая антропология, религия).

Баранов, Александр Олегович (Alexander O. Baranov) — доктор экономических наук, профессор, заведующий кафедрой экономической теории экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета, ведущий научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, зам. главного редактора журнала “Мир экономики и управления” (ранее — “Вестник Новосибирского государственного университета. Серия: Социально-экономические науки”). (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: Е Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика. **О** Экономическое развитие, технологические изменения и рост. **Р** Экономические системы.

Буфетова, Лидия Павловна (Lidiya P. Bufetova) — доктор экономических наук, профессор, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета, главный редактор журнала “Экономика. Вопросы школьного экономического образования”. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: А Экономикс в целом и обучение. **Д** Микроэкономика. **Ж** Экономика труда и демография. **Н** Экономическая история. **Р** Экономические системы.

Дубина, Игорь Николаевич (Igor N. Dubina) — доктор экономических наук, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета и Международного института экономики, менеджмента и информационных систем Алтайского государственного университета, зам. главного редактора международных научных журналов “Экономика знаний” и “Инновации и предпринимательство” (Издательство Springer). (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: С Математические и количественные методы. **О** Экономическое развитие, инновации, технологические изменения и рост.

Глушенко, Константин Павлович (Konstantin P. Gluschenko) — доктор экономических наук, ведущий научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: С Математические и количественные методы. **Д** Микроэкономика. **Е** Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика. **Р** Экономика города, села, регионов, недвижимости и транспорта.

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ОИИ: **В** История экономической мысли, методология и неортодоксальные подходы. **Н** Экономика общественного сектора. **Р** Экономика города, села, регионов, недвижимости и транспорта.

Кудин, Игорь Валерьевич (Igor V. Kudin) — кандидат экономических наук, председатель правления Новосибирской городской общественной организации “Наше здоровье”. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: **Г** Здоровье, образование и благосостояние. **Л** Отраслевая организация производства. **М** Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса, маркетинг, учет.

Лисица, Валерий Николаевич (Valerii N. Lisitsa) — доктор юридических наук, доцент, заведующий кафедрой правового обеспечения рыночной экономики экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: **К** Право и экономика.

Лычагин, Антон Михайлович (Anton M. Lychagin) — кандидат экономических наук, доцент, директор АНО «Институт прикладных проектов», председатель общего собрания Фонда реализации общественных инициатив «ВРЕМЯ». (РФ, Москва).

ОИИ: **Г** Финансовая экономика. **К** Право и экономика. **Л** Отраслевая организация производства. **М** Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса, маркетинг, учет. **О** Экономическое развитие, технологические изменения и рост.

Мухина, Ирина Константиновна (Irina K. Muhina) — кандидат физико-математических наук, международный эксперт по проектированию и архитектуре информационно-аналитических потоков с области инвестиций, банков, страхования, консалтинга и исследований корпораций Северной Америки (более 25 практической работы), основатель образовательного инновационного центра iECARUS.com, президент ERUDITE school Erudite.com. (РФ и Канада).

ОИИ: **А** Экономикс в целом и обучение. **С** Математические и количественные методы. **Ф** Международная экономика. **Г** Финансовая экономика.

Новиков, Александр Владимирович (Alexander V. Novikov) — доктор экономических наук, профессор, ректор Новосибирского государственного университета экономики и управления. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: **А** Экономикс в целом и обучение. **Г** Финансовая экономика.

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ОИИ: F Международная экономика. G Финансовая экономика. H Экономика общественного сектора.

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ОИИ: A Экономикс в целом и обучение. B История экономической мысли, методология и неортодоксальные подходы. D Микроэкономика. L Отраслевая организация производства. M Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса, маркетинг, учет.

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ОИИ: E Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика. L Отраслевая организация производства.

Суспицын, Сергей Алексеевич (Sergey A. Suspitsyn) — доктор экономических наук, профессор, заслуженный деятель науки РФ, главный научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: C Математические и количественные методы. R Экономика города, села, регионов, недвижимости и транспорта.

Тагаева, Татьяна Олеговна (Tatiana O. Tagaeva) — доктор экономических наук, ведущий научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: E Макроэкономика и монетарная экономика. Q Экономика сельского хозяйства и природных ресурсов, экологическая экономика и экономика окружающей среды.

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A Экономикс в целом и обучение. B История экономической мысли, методология и неортодоксальные подходы. (РФ, Новосибирск).

Титов, Владислав Владимирович (Vladislav V. Titov) — доктор экономических наук, профессор, главный научный сотрудник Института экономики и организации производства СО РАН, заведующий кафедрой моделирования и управления промышленным производством экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета.

ОИИ: C Математические и количественные методы. L Отраслевая организация производства. M Деловое администрирование и экономика бизнеса, маркетинг, учет.

Хуторецкий, Александр Борисович (Alexandr B. Khutoretskii) — доктор экономических наук, профессор экономического факультета Новосибирского национального исследовательского государственного университета. (РФ, Новосибирск).

ОИИ: C Математические и количественные методы. H Экономика общественного сектора.

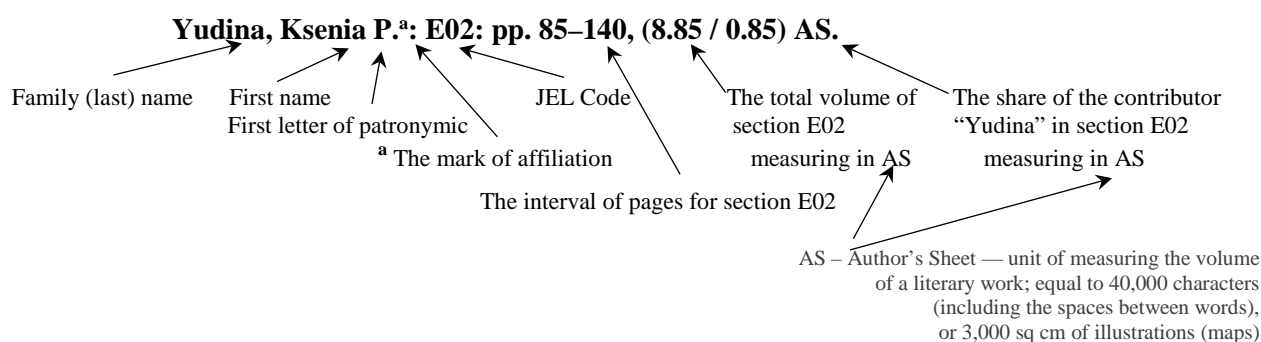
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ОИИ: C Математические и количественные методы. L Отраслевая организация производства.

Дата верификации: 22 ноября 2017 г.

General Observations — Общие замечания

We use the following form of presentation:



На русском языке используется следующая форма представления:



Согласно сложившейся практике объем литературной и издательской работы измеряется в *авторских листах* (AS — Author’s Sheet). Один такой лист принимается равным 40 000 типографских знаков (включая пробелы между словами), или 3000 кв. см иллюстративного материала (карты, фотографии и т.п.). Ранее в тексте книги в конце каждого раздела с кодом предметной классификации JEL шли сведения об авторском вкладе на английском и русском языках и для обозначения таких авторских листов использовалась аббревиатура AS. Это сокращение будет использоваться и в данном приложении.

If the author participated in the preparation of several sections, then at the end after the word “total” the total amount of AS sections with the author’s participation is indicated first, and then after the slash the sum of AS, which in each section accounted for his share. In cases where sections are listed separately in English and Russian, page intervals and volumes are specified for both types of text. For convenience of perception, we transfer the information to the next line according to the boundaries of sections.

Если автор принял участие в подготовке нескольких разделов, то в конце после слова “итого” указывается сначала общая сумма AS разделов с участием данного автора, а затем после косой черты сумма AS, которые в каждом разделе приходились на его долю. В тех случаях, когда разделы приведены отдельно на английском и русском языках, интервалы страниц и объемы указаны для обоих видов текста. Для удобства восприятия перенос сведений на следующую строку производится не автоматически, а по границам разделов.

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- ^b Institute of Economics and Industrial Engineering, Siberian Branch of the Russian Academy of Sciences (IEIE SB RAS), 17 Academician Lavrentyev Ave., Novosibirsk, 630090, Russian Federation. — ФГБУН “Институт экономики и организации промышленного производства Сибирского отделения Российской академии наук”, проспект Академика Лаврентьева, 17, г. Новосибирск, 630090, Российская Федерация.
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- Baranov, Alexander O.^{a, b}: Starting information and preface: pp. 1-12, (1.0 / 0.25);
 E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.4); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.55); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.88);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.18); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.23); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.25);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.45); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.58); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.35);
 E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.28); E19: pp. 339–344, (0.46 / 0.1); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.5);
 E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.6); E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.45); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.8);
 E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.55); E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.44); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.5);
 E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.42); E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.4); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.55);
 E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.6); E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.36); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.4);
 E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.34); E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.53); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.45);
 E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.7); E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.25); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.3);
 E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.4); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.45); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.45);
 E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.42); E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.43); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.48);
 E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.4); E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.23); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.4);
 E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.31); app. A: pp. 1430–1439, (1.0 / 0.25);
 app. E1 + E2: pp. 1509–1514, (0.53 / 0.13); app. F: pp. 1515–1519 (0.88 / 0.22). Total: 189.48 / 18.2.
- Bekareva, Svetlana V.^a: E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.75); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.35);
 E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.6); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.4); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.42);
 E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.37); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.43); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.36);
 E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.34); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.22). Total: 55.81 / 4.22 AS.
- Bulavskaya, Veronika O.^a: E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.28) AS.
- Dyachkova, Yuliya A.^a: E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.5) AS.
- Kim, Irina Yu.^a: app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.11) AS.
- Lychagin, Anton M.^{c, a}: E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.74); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 1.03); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 1.6);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.34); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.4); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.42);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.8); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 1.05); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.64);
 E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.5); E19: pp. 339–344, (0.46 / 0.1); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.9);
 E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 1.12); E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.8); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 1.55);
 E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 1.03); E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.8); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.94);
 E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.75); E29: pp. 668–672, (0.44 / 0.1); E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.72);
 E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 1.05); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 1.13); E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.68);
 E39: pp. 820–826, (0.64 / 0.15); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.72); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.61);
 E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.97); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.81); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 1.3);
 E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.45); E49: pp. 1042–1046, (0.36 / 0.12); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.54);
 E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.7); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.8); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.8);
 E59: pp. 1185–1190, (0.57 / 0.19); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.77); E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.8);
 E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.87); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.7); E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.4);
 E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.7); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.54); E69: pp. 1424–1429, (0.6 / 0.2);
 app. B1 + B2: pp. 1440–1462, (2.05 / 0.68); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.4). Total: 192.42 / 33.41 AS.
- Lychagin, Dmitry M.^a: E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.38); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.45); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.6);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.16); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.18); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.2);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.36); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.44); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.28);
 E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.21); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.3); E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.6);
 E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.42); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.7); E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.4);
 E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.33); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.4); E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.37);
 E29: pp. 668–672, (0.44 / 0.1); E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.3); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.5);
 E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.5); E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.34); E39: pp. 820–826, (0.64 / 0.14);
 E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.33); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.25); E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.4);
 E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.33); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.55); E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.2);
 E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.28); E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.3); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.35);
 E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.37); E59: pp. 1185–1190, (0.57 / 0.18); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.35);
 E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.4); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.4); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.35);
 E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.2); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.3); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.3);
 E69: pp. 1424–1429, (0.6 / 0.2); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.2). Total: 189.55 / 14.9 AS.
- Lychagin, Mikhail V.^{a, b}: Starting information and preface: pp. 1-12, (0.88 / 0.22);
 E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.8); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 1.1); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 1.76);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.36); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.46); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.5);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.9); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 1.16); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.7);

E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.56); E19: pp. 339–344, (0.46 / 0.16); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 1);
 E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 1.2); E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.9); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 1.6);
 E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 1.1); E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.88); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 1);
 E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.84); E29: pp. 668–672, (0.44 / 0.14); E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.8);
 E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 1.1); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 1.2); E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.72);
 E39: pp. 820–826, (0.64 / 0.2); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.8); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.68);
 E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 1.06); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.9); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 1.4);
 E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.5); E49: pp. 1042–1046, (0.36 / 0.14); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.6);
 E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.8); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.9); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.9);
 E59: pp. 1185–1190, (0.57 / 0.2); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.84); E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.86);
 E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.96); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.8); E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.46);
 E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.8); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.61); E69: pp. 1424–1429, (0.6 / 0.2);
 app. A: pp. 1430–1439, (1.0 / 0.25); app. B1 + B2: pp. 1440–1462, (2.05 / 0.69);
 app. C: pp. 1463–1484, (1.78 / 1.78); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.46);
 app. E1 + E2: pp. 1509–1514, (0.53 / 0.14); app. F: pp. 1515–1519 (0.6 / 0.15). Total: 114.13 / 24.75.

Mkrtychyan, Gagik M. ^{a, b}: Starting information and preface: pp. 1–12, (1.0 / 0.25);
 E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.4); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.55); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.88);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.18); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.23); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.25);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.45); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.58); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.35);
 E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.28); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.5); E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.6);
 E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.45); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.8); E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.55);
 E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.44); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.5); E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.42);
 E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.4); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.55); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.6);
 E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.36); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.4); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.34);
 E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.53); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.45); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.7);
 E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.25); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.3); E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.4);
 E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.45); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.45); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.42);
 E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.43); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.48); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.4);
 E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.23); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.4); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.31);
 app. A: pp. 1430–1439, (1.0 / 0.25); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.23);
 app. E1 + E2: pp. 1509–1514, (0.53 / 0.13); app. F: pp. 1515–1519 (0.6 / 0.15). Total: 114.13 / 24.75.

Muhina, Irina K. ^{a, b}: E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.4); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.55); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.8);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.18); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.2); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.21);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.4); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.5); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.32);
 E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.25); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.5); E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.6);
 E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.42); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.75); E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.45);
 E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.4); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.4); E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.4);
 E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.36); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.55); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.55);
 E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.35); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.38); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.31);
 E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.45); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.35); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.6);
 E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.2); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.3); E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.33);
 E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.4); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.43); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.37);
 E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.4); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.43); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.36);
 E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.22); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.35); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.3);
 app. B1 + B2: pp. 1440–1462, (2.05 / 0.68). Total: 184.06 / 16.1 AS.

Perfilev, Aleksandr A. ^a: E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.42); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.75);
 E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.4); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.4); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.5);
 E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.35); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.6); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.4);
 E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.42); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.37); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.43);
 E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.34); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.22). Total: 74.57 / 5.6 AS.

Popov, Ilya Y. ^a: E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.38); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.45); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.6);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.16); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.18); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.2);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.36); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.44); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.28);
 E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.21); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.3); E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.6);
 E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.42); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.7); E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.4);
 E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.33); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.4); E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.37);
 E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.3); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.5); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.5);
 E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.34); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.33); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.25);
 E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.4); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.33); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.55);
 E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.2); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.28); E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.3);
 E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.35); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.37); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.35);

E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.4); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.4); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.35);
E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.2); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.3); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.3);
app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.22). Total: 187.3 / 14.28 AS.

Slepenkova, Iuliia M. ^{b, a}: E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.55); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.2);
E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.2); E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.37); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.5);
E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.3); E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.25); E19: pp. 339–344, (0.46 / 0.1);
E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.5); E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.3); E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.42);
E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.75); E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.4); E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.4);
E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.4); E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.36); E29: pp. 668–672, (0.44 / 0.1);
E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.32); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.5); E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.35);
E39: pp. 820–826, (0.64 / 0.15); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.38); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.31);
E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.5); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.33); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.55);
E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.2); E49: pp. 1042–1046, (0.36 / 0.1); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.2);
E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.3); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.3); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.3);
E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.22); E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.15); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.2);
E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.12); E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.2); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.1);
E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.3). Total: 165.76 / 12.18 AS.

Suslov, Victor I. ^{b, a}: Starting information and preface: pp. 1–12, (1.0 / 0.25);
E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.4); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.55); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.88);
E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.18); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.23); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.25);
E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.45); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.58); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.35);
E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.28); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.5); E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.6);
E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.45); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.8); E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.55);
E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.44); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.5); E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.42);
E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.4); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.55); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.6);
E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.36); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.4); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.34);
E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.53); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.45); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.7);
E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.25); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.3); E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.4);
E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.45); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.45); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.42);
E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.43); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.48); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.4);
E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.23); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.4); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.31);
app. A: pp. 1430–1439, (1.0 / 0.25); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.23);
app. E1 + E2: pp. 1509–1514, (0.53 / 0.13); app. F: pp. 1515–1519 (0.6 / 0.15). Total: 114.13 / 24.75 AS..

Yudina, Ksenia P. ^a: E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.85) AS.

Zhumadylova, Aizada D. ^a: E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.75); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.35);
E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.6); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.4); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.42);
E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.37); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.43); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.36);
E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.34). Total: 30.44 / 0.63 AS.

Авторы

Баранов Александр Олегович ^{a, b}: Начальная информация и предисловие: с. 1–12, (1,0 / 0,25);
E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,4); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,55); E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,88);
E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,18); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,23); E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,25);
E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,45); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,58); E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,35);
E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,28); E19: с. 339–344, (0,46 / 0,1); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,5);
E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,6); E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,45); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,8);
E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,55); E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,44); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,5);
E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,42); E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,4); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,55);
E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,6); E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,36); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,4);
E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,34); E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,53); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,45);
E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,7); E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,25); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,3);
E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,4); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,45); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,45);
E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,42); E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,43); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,48);
E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,4); E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,23); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,4);
E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,31); прил. А: с. 1430–1439, (1,0 / 0,25);
прил. E1 + E2: с. 1509–1514, (0,53 / 0,13); прил. F: с. 1515–1519 (0,88 / 0,22). Итого: 189,48 / 18,2.

Бекарева Светлана Викторовна ^a: E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,75); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,35);
E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,6); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,4); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,42);
E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,37); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,43); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,36);
E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,34); прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,22). Итого: 55,81 / 4,22 AS.

Булавская Вероника Олеговна^a: E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,28) AS.

Дьячкова Юлия Александровна^a: E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,5) AS.

Жумадылова Айзада Долотбековна^a: E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,75); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,35);
E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,6); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,4); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,42);
E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,37); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,43); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,36);
E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,34). Итого: 30,44 / 0,63 AS.

Ким Ирина Юрьевна^a: app. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,11) AS.

Лычагин Антон Михайлович^a: E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,74); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 1,03);
E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 1,6); E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,34); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,4);
E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,42); E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,8); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 1,05);
E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,64); E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,5); E19: с. 339–344, (0,46 / 0,1);
E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,9); E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 1,12); E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,8);
E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 1,55); E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 1,03); E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,8);
E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,94); E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,75); E29: с. 668–672, (0,44 / 0,1);
E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,72); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 1,05); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 1,13);
E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,68); E39: с. 820–826, (0,64 / 0,15); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,72);
E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,61); E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,97); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,81);
E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 1,3); E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,45); E49: с. 1042–1046, (0,36 / 0,12);
E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,54); E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,7); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,8);
E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,8); E59: с. 1185–1190, (0,57 / 0,19); E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,77);
E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,8); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,87); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,7);
E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,4); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,7); E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,54);
E69: с. 1424–1429, (0,6 / 0,2); прил. В1 + В2: с. 1440–1462, (2,05 / 0,68);
прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,4). Итого: 192,42 / 33,41 AS.

Лычагин Дмитрий Михайлович^a: E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,38); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,45);
E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,6); E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,16); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,18);
E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,2); E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,36); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,44);
E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,28); E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,21); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,3);
E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,6); E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,42); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,7);
E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,4); E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,33); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,4);
E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,37); E29: с. 668–672, (0,44 / 0,1); E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,3);
E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,5); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,5); E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,34);
E39: с. 820–826, (0,64 / 0,14); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,33); E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,25);
E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,4); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,33); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,55);
E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,2); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,28); E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,3);
E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,35); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,37); E59: с. 1185–1190, (0,57 / 0,18);
E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,35); E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,4); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,4);
E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,35); E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,2); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,3);
E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,3); E69: с. 1424–1429, (0,6 / 0,2);
прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,2). Итого: 189,55 / 14,9 AS.

Лычагин Михаил Васильевич^{a, b}: Начальная информация и предисловие: с. 1–12, (1,0 / 0,25);
E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,8); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 1,1); E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 1,76);
E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,36); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,46); E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,5);
E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,9); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 1,16); E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,7);
E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,56); E19: с. 339–344, (0,46 / 0,16); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 1);
E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 1,2); E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,9); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 1,6);
E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 1,1); E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,88); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 1);
E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,84); E29: с. 668–672, (0,44 / 0,14); E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,8);
E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 1,1); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 1,2); E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,72);
E39: с. 820–826, (0,64 / 0,2); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,8); E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,68);
E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 1,06); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,9); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 1,4);
E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,5); E49: с. 1042–1046, (0,36 / 0,14); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,6);
E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,8); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,9); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,9);
E59: с. 1185–1190, (0,57 / 0,2); E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,84); E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,86);
E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,96); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,8); E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,46);
E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,8); E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,61); E69: с. 1424–1429, (0,6 / 0,2);
прил. А: с. 1430–1439, (1,0 / 0,25); прил. В1 + В2: с. 1440–1462, (2,05 / 0,69);
прил. С: с. 1463–1484, (1,78 / 1,78); прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,46);
прил. E1 + E2: с. 1509–1514, (0,53 / 0,14); прил. F: с. 1515–1519 (0,88 / 0,22). Итого: 197,59 / 39,35.

Мкртчян Гагик Мкртичевич^{a, b}: Начальная информация и предисловие: с. 1–12, (1,0 / 0,25);
E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,4); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,55); E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,88);
E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,18); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,23); E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,25);

E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,45); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,58); E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,35);
 E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,28); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,5); E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,6);
 E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,45); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,8); E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,55);
 E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,44); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,5); E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,42);
 E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,4); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,55); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,6);
 E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,36); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,4); E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,34);
 E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,53); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,45); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,7);
 E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,25); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,3); E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,4);
 E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,45); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,45); E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,42);
 E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,43); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,48); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,4);
 E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,23); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,4); E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,31);
 прил. А: с. 1430–1439, (1,0 / 0,25); прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,23);
 прил. E1 + E2: с. 1509–1514, (0,53 / 0,13); прил. F: с. 1515–1519 (0,88 / 0,22). 190,69 / 18,33 AS.

Мухина Ирина Константиновна^d: E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,4); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,55);
 E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,8); E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,18); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,2);
 E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,21); E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,4); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,5);
 E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,32); E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,25); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,5);
 E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,6); E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,42); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,75);
 E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,45); E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,4); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,4);
 E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,4); E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,36); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,55);
 E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,55); E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,35); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,38);
 E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,31); E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,45); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,35);
 E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,6); E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,2); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,3);
 E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,33); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,4); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,43);
 E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,37); E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,4); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,43);
 E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,36); E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,22); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,35);
 E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,3); прил. B1 + B2: с. 1440–1462, (2,05 / 0,68). Итого: 184,06 / 16,1 AS.

Перфильев Александр Александрович^a: E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,42); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,75);
 E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,4); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,4); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,5);
 E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,35); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,6); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,4);
 E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,42); E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,37); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,43);
 E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,34); прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,22). Итого: 74,57 / 5,6 AS.

Попов Илья Юрьевич^a: E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,38); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,45); E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,6);
 E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,16); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,18); E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,2);
 E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,36); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,44); E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,28);
 E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,21); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,3); E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,6);
 E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,42); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,7); E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,4);
 E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,33); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,4); E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,37);
 E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,3); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,5); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,5);
 E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,34); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,33); E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,25);
 E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,4); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,33); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,55);
 E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,2); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,28); E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,3);
 E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,35); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,37); E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,35);
 E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,4); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,4); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,35);
 E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,2); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,3); E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,3);
 прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,22). Итого: 187,3 / 14,28 AS.

Слепенкова Юлия Михайловна^{b, a}: E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,55); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,2);
 E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,2); E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,37); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,5);
 E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,3); E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,25); E19: с. 339–344, (0,46 / 0,1);
 E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,5); E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,3); E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,42);
 E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,75); E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,4); E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,4);
 E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,4); E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,36); E29: с. 668–672, (0,44 / 0,1);
 E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,32); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,5); E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,35);
 E39: с. 820–826, (0,64 / 0,15); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,38); E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,31);
 E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,5); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,33); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,55);
 E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,2); E49: с. 1042–1046, (0,36 / 0,1); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,2);
 E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,3); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,3); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,3);
 E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,22); E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,15); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,2);
 E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,12); E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,2); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,1);
 E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,3). Итого: 165,76 / 12,18 AS.

Суслов Виктор Иванович^{b, a}: Начальная информация и предисловие: с. 1–12, (1,0 / 0,25);
 E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,4); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,55); E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,88);

E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,18); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,23); E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,25);
 E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,45); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,58); E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,35);
 E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,28); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,5); E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,6);
 E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,45); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,8); E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,55);
 E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,44); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,5); E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,42);
 E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,4); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,55); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,6);
 E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,36); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,4); E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,34);
 E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,53); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,45); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,7);
 E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,25); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,3); E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,4);
 E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,45); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,45); E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,42);
 E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,43); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,48); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,4);
 E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,23); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,4); E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,31);
 прил. А: с. 1430–1439, (1,0 / 0,25); прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,23);
 прил. E1 + E2: с. 1509–1514, (0,53 / 0,13); прил. F: с. 1515–1519 (0,88 / 0,22). Итого: 190,69 / 18,33 AS.

Юдина Ксения Павловна^а: E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,85) AS.

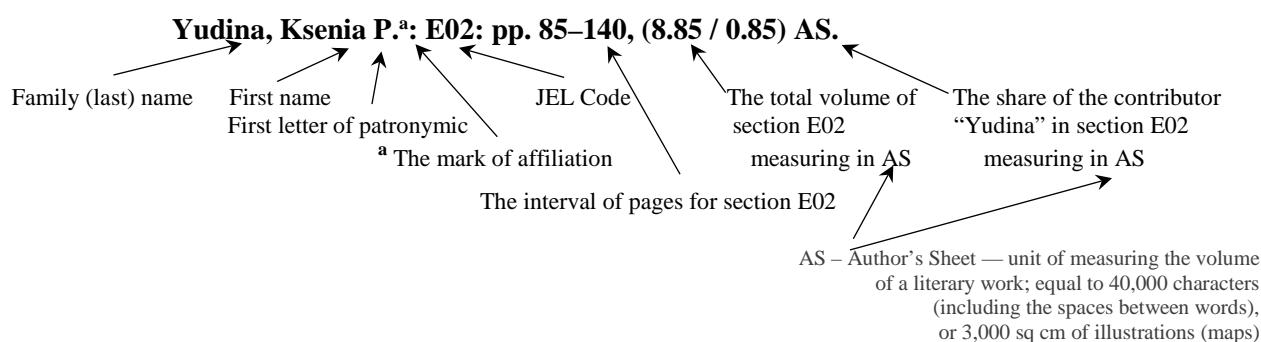
Volume 5: 197.59 AS — Том 5: 197,59 уч-изд. л. (а.л.).

Mikhail V. Lychagin, Gagik M. Mkrtchyan,
 Victor I. Suslov, and Alexander O. Baranov

М.В. Лычагин, Г.М. Мкртчян,
 В.И. Суслов, А.О. Баранов

General Observations — Общие замечания

We use the following form of presentation:



На русском языке используется следующая форма представления:



Согласно сложившейся практике объем литературной и издательской работы измеряется в *авторских листах* (AS — Author’s Sheet). Один такой лист принимается равным 40 000 типографских знаков (включая пробелы между словами), или 3000 кв. см иллюстративного материала (карты, фотографии и т.п.). Ранее в тексте книги в конце каждого раздела с кодом предметной классификации JEL шли сведения об авторском вкладе на английском и русском языках и для обозначения таких авторских листов использовалась аббревиатура AS. Это сокращение будет использоваться и в данном приложении.

If the author participated in the preparation of several sections, then at the end after the word “total” the total amount of AS sections with the author’s participation is indicated first, and then after the slash the sum of AS, which in each section accounted for his share. In cases where sections are listed separately in English and Russian, page intervals and volumes are specified for both types of text. For convenience of perception, we transfer the information to the next line according to the boundaries of sections.

Если автор принял участие в подготовке нескольких разделов, то в конце после слова “итого” указывается сначала общая сумма AS разделов с участием данного автора, а затем после косой черты сумма AS, которые в каждом разделе приходились на его долю. В тех случаях, когда разделы приведены отдельно на английском и русском языках, интервалы страниц и объемы указаны для обоих видов текста. Для удобства восприятия перенос сведений на следующую строку производится не автоматически, а по границам разделов.

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Contributors

- Baranov, Alexander O.^{a, b}: Starting information and preface: pp. 1-12, (1.0 / 0.25);
 E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.4); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.55); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.88);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.18); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.23); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.25);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.45); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.58); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.35);
 E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.28); E19: pp. 339–344, (0.46 / 0.1); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.5);
 E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.6); E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.45); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.8);
 E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.55); E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.44); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.5);
 E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.42); E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.4); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.55);
 E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.6); E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.36); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.4);
 E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.34); E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.53); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.45);
 E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.7); E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.25); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.3);
 E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.4); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.45); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.45);
 E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.42); E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.43); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.48);
 E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.4); E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.23); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.4);
 E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.31); app. A: pp. 1430–1439, (1.0 / 0.25);
 app. E1 + E2: pp. 1509–1514, (0.53 / 0.13); app. F: pp. 1515–1519 (0.88 / 0.22). Total: 189.48 / 18.2.
- Bekareva, Svetlana V.^a: E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.75); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.35);
 E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.6); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.4); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.42);
 E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.37); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.43); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.36);
 E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.34); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.22). Total: 55.81 / 4.22 AS.
- Bulavskaya, Veronika O.^a: E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.28) AS.
- Dyachkova, Yuliya A.^a: E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.5) AS.
- Kim, Irina Yu.^a: app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.11) AS.
- Lychagin, Anton M.^{c, a}: E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.74); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 1.03); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 1.6);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.34); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.4); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.42);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.8); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 1.05); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.64);
 E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.5); E19: pp. 339–344, (0.46 / 0.1); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.9);
 E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 1.12); E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.8); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 1.55);
 E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 1.03); E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.8); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.94);
 E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.75); E29: pp. 668–672, (0.44 / 0.1); E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.72);
 E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 1.05); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 1.13); E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.68);
 E39: pp. 820–826, (0.64 / 0.15); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.72); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.61);
 E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.97); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.81); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 1.3);
 E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.45); E49: pp. 1042–1046, (0.36 / 0.12); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.54);
 E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.7); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.8); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.8);
 E59: pp. 1185–1190, (0.57 / 0.19); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.77); E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.8);
 E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.87); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.7); E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.4);
 E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.7); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.54); E69: pp. 1424–1429, (0.6 / 0.2);
 app. B1 + B2: pp. 1440–1462, (2.05 / 0.68); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.4). Total: 192.42 / 33.41 AS.
- Lychagin, Dmitry M.^a: E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.38); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.45); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.6);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.16); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.18); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.2);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.36); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.44); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.28);
 E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.21); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.3); E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.6);
 E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.42); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.7); E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.4);
 E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.33); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.4); E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.37);
 E29: pp. 668–672, (0.44 / 0.1); E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.3); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.5);
 E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.5); E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.34); E39: pp. 820–826, (0.64 / 0.14);
 E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.33); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.25); E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.4);
 E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.33); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.55); E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.2);
 E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.28); E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.3); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.35);
 E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.37); E59: pp. 1185–1190, (0.57 / 0.18); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.35);
 E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.4); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.4); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.35);
 E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.2); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.3); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.3);
 E69: pp. 1424–1429, (0.6 / 0.2); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.2). Total: 189.55 / 14.9 AS.
- Lychagin, Mikhail V.^{a, b}: Starting information and preface: pp. 1-12, (0.88 / 0.22);
 E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.8); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 1.1); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 1.76);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.36); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.46); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.5);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.9); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 1.16); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.7);

E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.56); E19: pp. 339–344, (0.46 / 0.16); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 1);
 E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 1.2); E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.9); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 1.6);
 E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 1.1); E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.88); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 1);
 E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.84); E29: pp. 668–672, (0.44 / 0.14); E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.8);
 E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 1.1); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 1.2); E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.72);
 E39: pp. 820–826, (0.64 / 0.2); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.8); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.68);
 E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 1.06); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.9); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 1.4);
 E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.5); E49: pp. 1042–1046, (0.36 / 0.14); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.6);
 E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.8); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.9); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.9);
 E59: pp. 1185–1190, (0.57 / 0.2); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.84); E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.86);
 E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.96); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.8); E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.46);
 E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.8); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.61); E69: pp. 1424–1429, (0.6 / 0.2);
 app. A: pp. 1430–1439, (1.0 / 0.25); app. B1 + B2: pp. 1440–1462, (2.05 / 0.69);
 app. C: pp. 1463–1484, (1.78 / 1.78); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.46);
 app. E1 + E2: pp. 1509–1514, (0.53 / 0.14); app. F: pp. 1515–1519 (0.6 / 0.15). Total: 114.13 / 24.75.

Mkrtychyan, Gagik M. ^{a, b}: Starting information and preface: pp. 1–12, (1.0 / 0.25);
 E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.4); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.55); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.88);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.18); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.23); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.25);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.45); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.58); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.35);
 E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.28); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.5); E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.6);
 E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.45); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.8); E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.55);
 E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.44); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.5); E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.42);
 E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.4); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.55); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.6);
 E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.36); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.4); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.34);
 E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.53); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.45); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.7);
 E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.25); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.3); E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.4);
 E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.45); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.45); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.42);
 E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.43); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.48); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.4);
 E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.23); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.4); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.31);
 app. A: pp. 1430–1439, (1.0 / 0.25); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.23);
 app. E1 + E2: pp. 1509–1514, (0.53 / 0.13); app. F: pp. 1515–1519 (0.6 / 0.15). Total: 114.13 / 24.75.

Muhina, Irina K. ^{d, a}: E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.4); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.55); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.8);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.18); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.2); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.21);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.4); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.5); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.32);
 E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.25); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.5); E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.6);
 E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.42); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.75); E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.45);
 E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.4); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.4); E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.4);
 E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.36); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.55); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.55);
 E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.35); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.38); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.31);
 E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.45); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.35); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.6);
 E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.2); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.3); E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.33);
 E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.4); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.43); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.37);
 E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.4); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.43); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.36);
 E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.22); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.35); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.3);
 app. B1 + B2: pp. 1440–1462, (2.05 / 0.68). Total: 184.06 / 16.1 AS.

Perfilev, Aleksandr A. ^a: E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.42); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.75);
 E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.4); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.4); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.5);
 E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.35); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.6); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.4);
 E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.42); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.37); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.43);
 E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.34); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.22). Total: 74.57 / 5.6 AS.

Popov, Ilya Y. ^a: E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.38); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.45); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.6);
 E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.16); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.18); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.2);
 E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.36); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.44); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.28);
 E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.21); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.3); E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.6);
 E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.42); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.7); E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.4);
 E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.33); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.4); E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.37);
 E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.3); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.5); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.5);
 E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.34); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.33); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.25);
 E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.4); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.33); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.55);
 E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.2); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.28); E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.3);
 E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.35); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.37); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.35);

E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.4); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.4); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.35);
E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.2); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.3); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.3);
app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.22). Total: 187.3 / 14.28 AS.

Slepenkova, Iuliia M. ^{b, a}: E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.55); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.2);
E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.2); E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.37); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.5);
E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.3); E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.25); E19: pp. 339–344, (0.46 / 0.1);
E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.5); E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.3); E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.42);
E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.75); E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.4); E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.4);
E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.4); E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.36); E29: pp. 668–672, (0.44 / 0.1);
E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.32); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.5); E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.35);
E39: pp. 820–826, (0.64 / 0.15); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.38); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.31);
E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.5); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.33); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.55);
E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.2); E49: pp. 1042–1046, (0.36 / 0.1); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.2);
E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.3); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.3); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.3);
E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.22); E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.15); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.2);
E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.12); E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.2); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.1);
E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.3). Total: 165.76 / 12.18 AS.

Suslov, Victor I. ^{b, a}: Starting information and preface: pp. 1–12, (1.0 / 0.25);
E00: pp. 13–43, (3.9 / 0.4); E01: pp. 44–84, (5.78 / 0.55); E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.88);
E03: pp. 141–160, (1.74 / 0.18); E10: pp. 161–183, (2.31 / 0.23); E11: pp. 184–207, (2.48 / 0.25);
E12: pp. 208–242, (4.54 / 0.45); E13: pp. 243–282, (5.83 / 0.58); E16: pp. 283–312, (3.57 / 0.35);
E17: pp. 313–338, (2.82 / 0.28); E20: pp. 345–380, (5 / 0.5); E21: pp. 381–422, (6.22 / 0.6);
E22: pp. 423–459, (5.15 / 0.45); E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.8); E24: pp. 521–560, (5.83 / 0.55);
E25: pp. 561–594, (4.46 / 0.44); E26: pp. 595–634, (5.44 / 0.5); E27: pp. 635–667, (4.35 / 0.42);
E30: pp. 673–704, (4 / 0.4); E31: pp. 705–744, (5.85 / 0.55); E32: pp. 745–788, (6.68 / 0.6);
E37: pp. 789–819, (3.86 / 0.36); E40: pp. 827–858, (4.14 / 0.4); E41: pp. 859–887, (3.43 / 0.34);
E42: pp. 888–926, (5.37 / 0.53); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.45); E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.7);
E47: pp. 1018–1041, (2.5 / 0.25); E50: pp. 1047–1075, (3.38 / 0.3); E51: pp. 1076–1107, (3.93 / 0.4);
E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.45); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.45); E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.42);
E61: pp. 1228–1261, (4.43 / 0.43); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.48); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.4);
E64: pp. 1336–1359, (2.37 / 0.23); E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.4); E66: pp. 1395–1423, (3.28 / 0.31);
app. A: pp. 1430–1439, (1.0 / 0.25); app. D: pp. 1485–1508, (2.27 / 0.23);
app. E1 + E2: pp. 1509–1514, (0.53 / 0.13); app. F: pp. 1515–1519 (0.6 / 0.15). Total: 114.13 / 24.75 AS..

Yudina, Ksenia P. ^a: E02: pp. 85–140, (8.85 / 0.85) AS.

Zhumadylova, Aizada D. ^a: E23: pp. 460–520, (9.95 / 0.75); E43: pp. 927–964, (5.2 / 0.35);
E44: pp. 965–1017, (8.25 / 0.6); E52: pp. 1108–1145, (5.35 / 0.4); E58: pp. 1146–1184, (5.46 / 0.42);
E60: pp. 1191–1227, (4.9 / 0.37); E62: pp. 1262–1301, (5.66 / 0.43); E63: pp. 1302–1335, (4.34 / 0.36);
E65: pp. 1360–1394, (4.43 / 0.34). Total: 30.44 / 0.63 AS.

Авторы

Баранов Александр Олегович ^{a, b}: Начальная информация и предисловие: с. 1–12, (1,0 / 0,25);
E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,4); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,55); E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,88);
E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,18); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,23); E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,25);
E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,45); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,58); E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,35);
E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,28); E19: с. 339–344, (0,46 / 0,1); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,5);
E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,6); E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,45); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,8);
E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,55); E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,44); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,5);
E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,42); E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,4); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,55);
E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,6); E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,36); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,4);
E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,34); E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,53); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,45);
E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,7); E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,25); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,3);
E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,4); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,45); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,45);
E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,42); E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,43); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,48);
E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,4); E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,23); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,4);
E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,31); прил. А: с. 1430–1439, (1,0 / 0,25);
прил. E1 + E2: с. 1509–1514, (0,53 / 0,13); прил. F: с. 1515–1519 (0,88 / 0,22). Итого: 189,48 / 18,2.

Бекарева Светлана Викторовна ^a: E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,75); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,35);
E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,6); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,4); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,42);
E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,37); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,43); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,36);
E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,34); прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,22). Итого: 55,81 / 4,22 AS.

Булавская Вероника Олеговна^a: E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,28) AS.

Дьячкова Юлия Александровна^a: E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,5) AS.

Жумадылова Айзада Долотбековна^a: E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,75); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,35);
E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,6); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,4); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,42);
E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,37); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,43); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,36);
E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,34). Итого: 30,44 / 0,63 AS.

Ким Ирина Юрьевна^a: app. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,11) AS.

Лычагин Антон Михайлович^a: E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,74); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 1,03);
E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 1,6); E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,34); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,4);
E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,42); E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,8); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 1,05);
E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,64); E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,5); E19: с. 339–344, (0,46 / 0,1);
E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,9); E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 1,12); E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,8);
E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 1,55); E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 1,03); E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,8);
E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,94); E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,75); E29: с. 668–672, (0,44 / 0,1);
E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,72); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 1,05); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 1,13);
E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,68); E39: с. 820–826, (0,64 / 0,15); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,72);
E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,61); E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,97); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,81);
E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 1,3); E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,45); E49: с. 1042–1046, (0,36 / 0,12);
E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,54); E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,7); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,8);
E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,8); E59: с. 1185–1190, (0,57 / 0,19); E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,77);
E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,8); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,87); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,7);
E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,4); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,7); E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,54);
E69: с. 1424–1429, (0,6 / 0,2); прил. В1 + В2: с. 1440–1462, (2,05 / 0,68);
прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,4). Итого: 192,42 / 33,41 AS.

Лычагин Дмитрий Михайлович^a: E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,38); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,45);
E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,6); E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,16); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,18);
E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,2); E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,36); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,44);
E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,28); E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,21); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,3);
E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,6); E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,42); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,7);
E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,4); E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,33); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,4);
E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,37); E29: с. 668–672, (0,44 / 0,1); E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,3);
E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,5); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,5); E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,34);
E39: с. 820–826, (0,64 / 0,14); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,33); E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,25);
E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,4); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,33); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,55);
E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,2); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,28); E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,3);
E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,35); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,37); E59: с. 1185–1190, (0,57 / 0,18);
E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,35); E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,4); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,4);
E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,35); E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,2); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,3);
E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,3); E69: с. 1424–1429, (0,6 / 0,2);
прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,2). Итого: 189,55 / 14,9 AS.

Лычагин Михаил Васильевич^{a, b}: Начальная информация и предисловие: с. 1–12, (1,0 / 0,25);
E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,8); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 1,1); E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 1,76);
E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,36); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,46); E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,5);
E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,9); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 1,16); E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,7);
E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,56); E19: с. 339–344, (0,46 / 0,16); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 1);
E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 1,2); E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,9); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 1,6);
E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 1,1); E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,88); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 1);
E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,84); E29: с. 668–672, (0,44 / 0,14); E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,8);
E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 1,1); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 1,2); E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,72);
E39: с. 820–826, (0,64 / 0,2); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,8); E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,68);
E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 1,06); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,9); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 1,4);
E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,5); E49: с. 1042–1046, (0,36 / 0,14); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,6);
E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,8); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,9); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,9);
E59: с. 1185–1190, (0,57 / 0,2); E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,84); E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,86);
E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,96); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,8); E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,46);
E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,8); E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,61); E69: с. 1424–1429, (0,6 / 0,2);
прил. А: с. 1430–1439, (1,0 / 0,25); прил. В1 + В2: с. 1440–1462, (2,05 / 0,69);
прил. С: с. 1463–1484, (1,78 / 1,78); прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,46);
прил. E1 + E2: с. 1509–1514, (0,53 / 0,14); прил. F: с. 1515–1519, (0,88 / 0,22). Итого: 197,59 / 39,35.

Мкртчян Гагик Мкртичевич^{a, b}: Начальная информация и предисловие: с. 1–12, (1,0 / 0,25);
E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,4); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,55); E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,88);
E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,18); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,23); E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,25);

E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,45); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,58); E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,35);
 E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,28); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,5); E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,6);
 E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,45); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,8); E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,55);
 E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,44); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,5); E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,42);
 E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,4); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,55); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,6);
 E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,36); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,4); E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,34);
 E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,53); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,45); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,7);
 E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,25); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,3); E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,4);
 E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,45); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,45); E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,42);
 E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,43); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,48); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,4);
 E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,23); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,4); E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,31);
 прил. А: с. 1430–1439, (1,0 / 0,25); прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,23);
 прил. E1 + E2: с. 1509–1514, (0,53 / 0,13); прил. F: с. 1515–1519 (0,88 / 0,22). 190,69 / 18,33 AS.

Мухина Ирина Константиновна^d: E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,4); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,55);
 E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,8); E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,18); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,2);
 E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,21); E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,4); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,5);
 E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,32); E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,25); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,5);
 E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,6); E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,42); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,75);
 E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,45); E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,4); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,4);
 E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,4); E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,36); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,55);
 E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,55); E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,35); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,38);
 E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,31); E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,45); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,35);
 E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,6); E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,2); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,3);
 E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,33); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,4); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,43);
 E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,37); E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,4); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,43);
 E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,36); E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,22); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,35);
 E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,3); прил. B1 + B2: с. 1440–1462, (2,05 / 0,68). Итого: 184,06 / 16,1 AS.

Перфильев Александр Александрович^a: E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,42); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,75);
 E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,4); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,4); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,5);
 E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,35); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,6); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,4);
 E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,42); E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,37); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,43);
 E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,34); прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,22). Итого: 74,57 / 5,6 AS.

Попов Илья Юрьевич^a: E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,38); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,45); E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,6);
 E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,16); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,18); E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,2);
 E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,36); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,44); E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,28);
 E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,21); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,3); E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,6);
 E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,42); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,7); E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,4);
 E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,33); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,4); E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,37);
 E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,3); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,5); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,5);
 E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,34); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,33); E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,25);
 E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,4); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,33); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,55);
 E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,2); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,28); E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,3);
 E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,35); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,37); E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,35);
 E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,4); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,4); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,35);
 E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,2); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,3); E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,3);
 прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,22). Итого: 187,3 / 14,28 AS.

Слепенкова Юлия Михайловна^{b, a}: E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,55); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,2);
 E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,2); E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,37); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,5);
 E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,3); E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,25); E19: с. 339–344, (0,46 / 0,1);
 E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,5); E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,3); E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,42);
 E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,75); E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,4); E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,4);
 E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,4); E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,36); E29: с. 668–672, (0,44 / 0,1);
 E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,32); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,5); E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,35);
 E39: с. 820–826, (0,64 / 0,15); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,38); E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,31);
 E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,5); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,33); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,55);
 E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,2); E49: с. 1042–1046, (0,36 / 0,1); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,2);
 E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,3); E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,3); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,3);
 E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,22); E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,15); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,2);
 E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,12); E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,2); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,1);
 E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,3). Итого: 165,76 / 12,18 AS.

Суслов Виктор Иванович^{b, a}: Начальная информация и предисловие: с. 1–12, (1,0 / 0,25);
 E00: с. 13–43, (3,9 / 0,4); E01: с. 44–84, (5,78 / 0,55); E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,88);

E03: с. 141–160, (1,74 / 0,18); E10: с. 161–183, (2,31 / 0,23); E11: с. 184–207, (2,48 / 0,25);
 E12: с. 208–242, (4,54 / 0,45); E13: с. 243–282, (5,83 / 0,58); E16: с. 283–312, (3,57 / 0,35);
 E17: с. 313–338, (2,82 / 0,28); E20: с. 345–380, (5 / 0,5); E21: с. 381–422, (6,22 / 0,6);
 E22: с. 423–459, (5,15 / 0,45); E23: с. 460–520, (9,95 / 0,8); E24: с. 521–560, (5,83 / 0,55);
 E25: с. 561–594, (4,46 / 0,44); E26: с. 595–634, (5,44 / 0,5); E27: с. 635–667, (4,35 / 0,42);
 E30: с. 673–704, (4 / 0,4); E31: с. 705–744, (5,85 / 0,55); E32: с. 745–788, (6,68 / 0,6);
 E37: с. 789–819, (3,86 / 0,36); E40: с. 827–858, (4,14 / 0,4); E41: с. 859–887, (3,43 / 0,34);
 E42: с. 888–926, (5,37 / 0,53); E43: с. 927–964, (5,2 / 0,45); E44: с. 965–1017, (8,25 / 0,7);
 E47: с. 1018–1041, (2,5 / 0,25); E50: с. 1047–1075, (3,38 / 0,3); E51: с. 1076–1107, (3,93 / 0,4);
 E52: с. 1108–1145, (5,35 / 0,45); E58: с. 1146–1184, (5,46 / 0,45); E60: с. 1191–1227, (4,9 / 0,42);
 E61: с. 1228–1261, (4,43 / 0,43); E62: с. 1262–1301, (5,66 / 0,48); E63: с. 1302–1335, (4,34 / 0,4);
 E64: с. 1336–1359, (2,37 / 0,23); E65: с. 1360–1394, (4,43 / 0,4); E66: с. 1395–1423, (3,28 / 0,31);
 прил. А: с. 1430–1439, (1,0 / 0,25); прил. D: с. 1485–1508, (2,27 / 0,23);
 прил. E1 + E2: с. 1509–1514, (0,53 / 0,13); прил. F: с. 1515–1519 (0,88 / 0,22). Итого: 190,69 / 18,33 AS.

Юдина Ксения Павловна^а: E02: с. 85–140, (8,85 / 0,85) AS.

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